

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



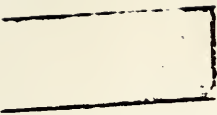
3 1833 01759 7896

GENEALOGY

942.0003

IM73.

C-G



THE

JAN 1 1857

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES;

EMBRACING RECENT CHANGES IN COUNTIES, DIOCESES, PARISHES, AND BOROUGHES: GENERAL STATISTICS: POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS: RAILWAY SYSTEMS, &C.;

AND FORMING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

BY

JOHN MARIUS WILSON.

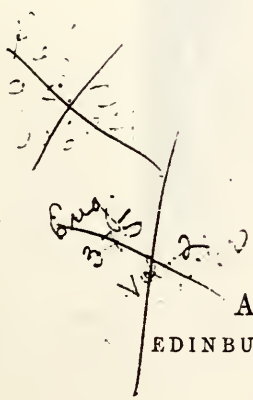
AUTHOR OF TOPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEERS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
SCOTTISH GUIDE, &C., &C.



VOL. II

CHART—GRASMERE.

BRITISH
942
E51
V.2
COP 47



~~942~~
~~E51~~

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

55142

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, LONDON, DUBLIN

WITHDRAWN
From the Family
History Library

EDINBURGH :
FULLARTON & CO., PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.



Engraved by W.B. Scott

Drawn by J.C. Brown

H. H. V. E. R. P. (U) (O) R.,

A. Fullerton & Co. London & Edinburgh.



parochial tract in the district and county of Stafford; adjacent to Stowe parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Uttoxeter. Real property, £9,126. Pop., 36. Houses, 7. ~~and belongs to the~~ De Blandeville, the Ferrars, the Verou, and the Shirley families; and belongs now to Earl Ferrars. The main features of it are Chartley Park and Chartley Castle, the seat of Earl Ferrars; the latter a modern structure, burnt in 1847. Other objects are the tower of a castle, built in 1220 by Richard de Blandeville, and two round towers of a timbered house which was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, and burnt in 1781.

CHART (LITTLE), a parish in West Ashford district, Kent; 2 miles SW of Charing, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N of Pluckley r. station. Post-town, Charing, under Ashford. Acres, 1,578. Real property, £2,416. Pop., 304. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £298.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is old but good, and has a tower. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Charities, £9.

CHART-NEXT-SUTTON-VALENCE, or CHART-SUTTON, a parish in Hollingbourne district, Kent; on the verge of the Weald, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Maidstone r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Chart-Corner, under Staplehurst. Acres, 2,073. Real property, £4,868. Pop., 693. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, not reported.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church was much injured by lightning in 1775; but is now good, and has a fine spire.

CHARTS-EDGE, a range of sandstone hills, SE of Westerham, in Kent. Some quarries of Kentish rag have recently been opened here; and are interesting to geologists.

CHART-SUTTON. See CHART-NEXT-SUTTON-VALENCE.

CHARWELTON, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; on the verge of the county, at the head of the river Cherwell, 5 miles SSW of Daventry, and 7 WSW of Weedon r. station. Post-town, Daventry. Acres, 2,332. Real property, £4,242. Pop., 214. Houses, 53. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, 582. Patron, Sir C. Knightley.

The church has two brasses of the 15th century, and a small octagonal font.

CHACELEY, or CHACELEY, a parish in the district of Worcester, and county of Worcester; on the river Severn, 3 miles SW of Tewkesbury r. station. Post-town, Tewkesbury. Acres, 1,725. Real property, £4,023. Pop., 307. Houses, 71. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the dio. of Worcester. Value, £134. Patron, the Vicar of London. The church is old. There are an endowed school with £18 and charities £15.

CHASETOWN, a chapelry in Cannock Chase, Stafford; formed in 1867. Post-town, Cannock. Pop., 1,520. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £300. Patron, J. R. M'Clean, Esq.

CHASEWATER, or CHACEWATER, a village in Kenwyn parish, and a chapelry in Kenwyn and Kea parishes, Cornwall. The village stands adjacent to the Cornwall railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Truro; is inhabited chiefly by miners; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Scorrier, Cornwall, and fairs on 24 April and 27 Sept. The chapelry was constituted in 1837. Pop., 4,629. Houses, 962. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Kenwyn. There are two Independent and two Baptist chapels.

CHASLY, a village in Holsworthy parish, Devon; near Holsworthy.

CHASTLETON, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; on the verge of the county, 2 miles N of Addlestrop r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Post-town, Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,769. Real property, £3,395. Pop., 218. Houses, 43. Most of the property is in one estate. Chastleton House is a fine Tudor edifice, of the time of James I. A circular camp is near it; and a four-sided stone, 9 feet high, called the Four Shire Stone, with names of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick

cut on its sides, is on the boundary, at the meeting-point of these counties, 2 miles E of Moreton. A great battle was fought, in 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside, with severe defeat to the former, somewhere in Chastleton, and most probably round the site of the Four Shire Stone. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £518. Patron, Rev. G. H. Nutting. The church is good; and there are charities £23.

CHATBURN, a township and a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the verge of the county, on the river Ribble, at the terminus of the Blackburn and Clitheroe railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Clitheroe. Acres, 720. Pop., 521. Houses, 111. The chapelry includes also the township of Worston; and its post-town is Clitheroe, under Blackburn. Acres, 1,580. Rated property, £2,425. Pop., 605. Houses, 132. The property is divided among a few. Cotton manufacture and lime-burning are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £165. Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was struck by lightning in 1854; and the steeple of it had to be taken down and rebuilt.

CHATCULL, a township in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Eccleshall. Acres, 530. Real property, £1,373. Pop., 63. Houses, 11.

CHATER (THE), a river of Leicester and Rutland. It rises on the east border of Leicester; and runs 15 miles eastward, across all Rutland, past Pilton, Luffenham, and Ketton, to the Welland in the vicinity of Tinwell.

CHATFORD, a village in Condover parish, Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 29.

CHATHAM, a town and a parish in Medway district, Kent. The town stands on the river Medway, Watling-street, and the London and Dover railway, contiguous to Rochester, 30 miles W by S of London. It has furnished numerous Roman remains; and was known to the Saxons as Coeddeham, and at Domesday as Ceteham. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Earl Godwin; was given by the Conqueror to Hamon de Crevecoeur; and passed to the Badlesmeres, the Despensers, the Wentworths, and others. A royal dockyard was formed here in the time of Elizabeth; was greatly enlarged by Charles I.; was the scene of a disastrous attack by a Dutch fleet in 1667; was materially improved by Charles II; has been further enlarged from time to time; and is now one of the most important establishments of its kind in the kingdom. Many sovereigns have visited it; and Queen Victoria made a special visit to it in 1855, when she inspected the wounded soldiers from the Crimea.

The town forms a continuous line of edifice with Rochester; consists chiefly of narrow streets; and presents, in a strong light, the aspects of old large seaports. A steep lane, called Hamon-hill, leads to an elevated spot, commanding a fine view of the town and the environs. Many of the houses are old; and one with a carved front, in High-street, is pointed out as having been the residence of certain famous ship-builders of the 16th and 17th centuries. The chief public buildings are churches, chapels, schools, hospitals, a workhouse, a convict prison, the dockyard, barracks, and the fortifications. St. Mary's or the parish church was rebuilt in 1788; incorporates a doorway of a previous old Norman edifice; is itself an ungainly structure; and contains several monuments, preserved from the previous church, one of them a brass of Stephen Borough, the discoverer of the NW passage to Russia in 1553. St. John's church was built in 1821, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at a cost of nearly £15,000; and was extensively altered in 1869. St. Paul's church was built in 1854, and is in the Norman style. St. Peter's church, in Troy-Town, was built in 1860. A Presbyterian church on a site given by the War Office, is a neat structure of galvanized iron, erected in 1861. The Roman Catholic church is a brick edifice, with little external ornament, built in 1863. St. Bartholomew's hospital was founded for lepers, in 1078; is now a new hospital, with 50 beds, and with a government lock branch; and has an endowed income of about

£1,760. The original chapel still stands, and continues to be used; but only the E end of it is ancient. A new lock hospital was founded in 1869, and contracted to cost £7,749. Hawkins' hospital, for decayed seamen and ship-wrights, has an income of £663. Paine's charity, for widows, has £324 a-year. The Marine hospital was built in 1828, and has accommodation for 340 patients. The artillery hospital is attached to the a. barracks, and has wards for 100 patients. A new wing to the convict prison, with accommodation for about 300 more convicts, was founded in 1869. There are a soldiers' institute, a mechanics' institute, and some other institutions.

The dockyard is nearly a mile long, walled round and fortified; and contains four wet docks, with capacity for the largest vessels, one of them a tidal basin, 400 feet by 96, completed in 1857. The store-houses and workshops are admirably arranged, and can equip a first-rate man-of-war in a few days. The mast-house is 240 feet long, and 120 wide; the rope-house is 1,110 feet long, and 50 wide; the smith's shop contains 40 forges; and the saw-mills have eight saw frames, with capacity for 240 saws, and two circular-saw benches, with windlasses and capstans for supplying them with wood. The gun-wharf, adjoining the dockyard, is more a great storehouse than an arsenal, and contains a large park of artillery. The principal barracks extend along the Medway; and contain accommodation for upwards of 4,000 men. Fort Pitt, on a hill overlooking the town, contains other barracks, a military hospital, and a military museum; and was constructed at the end of last century. The fortifications, called the Chatham lines, enclose the dockyard and the principal barracks; include Brompton village, partly in Gillingham parish; run down to the Medway, at the extremities of Chatham and Brompton; were commenced in 1758, and completed about 1807; and have recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements. New works, on marsh-ground of about 320 acres to the NE of the dockyard, to include a repairing basin, new docks, and extensive buildings, and estimated to cost about £1,250,000, were commenced in 1867, and were expected to be finished about the end of 1870. Grand reviews and great military field operations take place about the lines, and attract great crowds to Chatham.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and five chief inns; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and there were formerly two fairs. The chief trade arises from the dock-yard and from ship-building. About 33 men-of-war are commonly lying off; and about 20 building on the slips. A pier, behind the Sun inn, was built by Colonel Best, at a cost of £3,000; and steamers touch at it many times a-day, on their way to Sheerness. Races were formerly run, but have been discontinued. Chatham is a borough under the act of 1832, sending one member to parliament; and, as a borough, consists of part of the parish of Chatham and part of the parish of Gillingham. Acres, 1,670. Direct taxes in 1857, £9,251. Electors in 1868, 2,111. Pop. in 1841, 21,431; in 1861, 36,177. Houses, 5,185. The town gave the title of Earl to the family of Pitt.

The parish includes also Chatham-Intra within the city of Rochester, the hamlet of Luton, and part of the village of Brompton. Acres, 4,273; of which 90 are water. Real property, £57,576. Pop., 25,183. Houses, 3,933. The livings of St. Mary and St. John are rectories, and that of St. Paul a vicarage, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of St. M., £500; of St. J. and St. P., each £300. Patrons of St. M., the Dean and Chapter; of St. J., the Rector of St. M.; of St. P., the Bishop. The rectory of Luton and the vicarage of Brompton are separate benefices. The places of worship within the borough in 1851, were 10 of the Church of England, with 6,610 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,220 s.; 1 of General Baptists, with 286 s.; 2 of Particular Baptists, with 908 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,532 s.; 4 of Bible Christians, with 697 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 369 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 70 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 120 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 150 s.

CHATHAM AND GILLINGHAM, a hundred in the lathe of Aylesford, Kent; lying around Chatham, but excluding the borough. Acres, 21,281. Pop., 31,671. Houses, 4,984.

CHATHAM-INTR A. See CHATHAM.

CHATHILL, a township in Ellingham parish, Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, 8½ miles N of Alnwick. It has a station on the railway and a head post-office. Acres, 349. Pop., 55. Houses, 11.

CHATLEY, a hamlet in Great Leighs parish, Essex; ¼ miles SSW of Braintree. Acres, 1,810. Real property, £3,440. Pop., 564.

CHATLEY, a tything in Woolverton parish, Somerset; ¼ miles N of Frome. Pop., 12. Chatley House here is the seat of the Meades.

CHAT MOSS, a bog in Lancashire; traversed by the Manchester and Liverpool railway, 8 miles W of Manchester. It occupies an area of about 12 square miles; varies in depth from 10 to 35 feet; and was naturally so spongy that cattle could not walk over it; but, to a considerable extent, has been reclaimed. The difficulties of constructing of the railway over it were enormous; and the overcoming of them was an achievement of Stephenson, almost as wonderful as his improving of the locomotive.

CHATSWORTH, an extra-parochial tract, containing a grand seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in Bakewell district, Derby; on the river Derwent, 3½ miles NE of Bakewell. Pop., 53. Houses, 8. The domain was held for the Crown at the Conquest by William Peveril; passed to the Leches and the Agards; and was purchased, in the 16th century, by Sir William Cavendish. A quadrangular mansion, defended by towers, was founded on it by Sir William, and completed by his widow, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury; was the prison, for several years, of Mary Queen of Scots; was the prison also of Marshal Tallard, taken at Blenheim; was held alternately by the parliamentarians and the royalists in the civil wars; and was, for some time, the abode of Hobbes of Malmesbury, as family tutor, and the place where he wrote his "Wonders of the Peak;" but has entirely disappeared. The present mansion was chiefly built in 1687-1706, by the first Duke of Devonshire, after designs by Talman and Wren, but underwent an extension of its north wing, subsequent to 1820, after designs by Wyattville; and it was visited in 1768 by Christian VII., in 1816 by Archduke Nicholas, in 1832 by Princess Victoria, and in 1843 by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It is a magnificent pile, fit for a king; and is often called the "Palace of the Peak." The plan is nearly square; the chief façade measures 750 feet, or, including terraces, 1,200 feet; the base is rusticated; the upper part has fluted Ionic pillars and pilasters, surmounted by sculptured frieze and open balustrade; and the recent extension displays a compound of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian features. The great hall measures 60 feet by 27; the music-room, 35 feet by 30; the grand drawing-room, 48 feet by 23; the dining-room, 58 feet by 30; the library, 90 feet by 22; and other apartments in proportion; and all possess great wealth of embellishment and furnishing. The park is upwards of 11 miles in circuit; includes high variety of natural feature, from vale to mountain; and abounds in beauties both of contour and of art. The grounds contain famous gardens, covering about 12 acres; a grand conservatory, 300 feet long, 145 feet wide, and 65 feet high, the original of the Crystal Palace; trees planted by the Emperor Nicholas, the Duchess of Kent, and Queen Victoria; an arboretum of trees and shrubs; grand water-works, one of which throws a jet to the height of 260 feet; and about 2,000 head of deer. See EDENSOE.

CHATTERIS, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of North Hitchford, Cambridge. The town stands on the west border of the isle of Ely, near the Cambridge and Wisbeach railway, 10¼ miles NNE of St. Ives; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under March, a banking-office, two chief inns, and a weekly market on Friday. It was known at Domesday as Ceterig or Caterig; and has ever since possessed

some local importance; but was not made a market-town till 1834. A Benedictine nunnery was founded at it, in 980, by Alfwen, niece of King Edgar; annexed, in the time of Henry I., to the church of Ely; and given, at the dissolution, to the Clintons. An ancient manor-house now stands on the nunnery's site. The parish comprises 15,090 acres. Real property, £37,460. Pop., 4,731. Houses, 1,070. Much of the land is fenny; much has been highly improved; part is common; and 284 acres are devoted to the poor. A hermitage, the burial-place of St. Hunna, was at Hunny farm. British relics were found, in 1757, in a barrow, and many Roman coins have been ploughed up. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,500.* Patron, W. Hawkins, Esq. The church is a handsome structure with a square tower. There are seven chapels for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers.—The sub-district contains two parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 33,093. Pop., 8,222. Houses, 1,790.

CHATTERLEY, a township in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Real property, £3,484. Pop., 798. Houses, 155.

CHATTISHAM, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Raydon r. station, and 5 SW by W of Ipswich. Post-town, Ipswich. Acres, 713. Real property, £1,427. Pop., 192. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £168.* Patron, Eton College. The church has a brass of 1592; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £6.

CHATTON, a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland; on the river Till, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Wooler, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Luckier r. station. It has a post-office under Belford. Acres, 17,090. Real property, £14,922. Pop., 1,651. Houses, 310. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £480.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is very good.

CHATWALL, a township in Cardington parish, Salop; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 30.

CHATWELL (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in Gnosall parish, Stafford; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Penkridge.

CHAUNTREY, the seat of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in Suffolk; in the vicinity of Bramford.

CHAUSEE, or COUPEE (THE), a narrow mural isthmus, connecting Great Sark and Little Sark, in the Channel Islands. It is 384 feet high, 456 feet long, from 5 to 8 feet wide at the top, almost vertical on the one side, very precipitous on the other side, and may be called rather a natural bridge than an isthmus.

CHAUERIDGE, or CHEVENAGE, a hamlet in Horsley parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NW of Tetbury. It has a chapel, served by a curate, with salary of £50, appointed by the lord of the manor. Chaveridge House is a Tudor edifice; was built by the Stephensens; and passed to the Phelpsens. Chevenage Green is a meet for the Beaufort hounds.

CHAWLEIGH, or CHAWLEY, a village and a parish in Crediton district, Devon. The village stands on the river Dart, 2 miles E of Eggesford r. station, and 2 SE of Chumleigh; is irregularly built, but very pleasantly situated; and has fairs on 6 May and 11 Dec. The parish comprises 5,020 acres; and its post-town is Chumleigh, North Devon. Real property, £3,729. Pop., 801. Houses, 171. The manor and about three-fourths of the property belong to the Earl of Portsmouth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £455.* Patron, the Earl of Portsmouth. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower; has a splendid carved screen; and was recently in need of extensive repair. There are chapels for Independents and Bible Christians. Charities, £99.

CHAWLEY, a tything in Cunnor parish, Berks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oxford. Real property, £370.

CHAWSEY, a tything in Maple-Durham parish, Oxford; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Reading.

CHAWSON, a hamlet in Roxton parish, Beds; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of St. Neot's. Pop. 195.

CHAWTON, a parish in Alton district, Hants; adja-

cent to the Southwestern railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Alton. Post-town, Alton. Acres, 2,663. Real property, £2,914. Pop., 464. Houses, 77. The property is all in one estate. Chawton Park is the seat of E. Knight, Esq. The house is Tudor, much enlarged. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £353.* Patron, E. Knight, Esq. The church is good; and contains a 16th century monument of Sir Richard Knight. Charities, £9.

CHAYLEY. See **CHALEY**.

CHAYTER (THE). See **CHATER (THE)**.

CHEADLE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Stockport district, Cheshire. The village stands near the river Mersey, 2 miles NW of the junction of the Macclesfield and Congleton railway with the Manchester and Crewe railway, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ WSW of Stockport. The parish includes also the townships of Cheadle-Bulkeley and Cheadle-Moseley, and the hamlet of Handforth-cum-Bosden; and has a station at the junction of the railways, and a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 6,275. Real property, £37,209. Pop., 10,852. Houses, 2,301. The property is much subdivided. Cheadle Wood and Cheadle Heath are chief residences. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and silk mills. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Handforth, in the diocese of Chester. Value, £635.* Patron, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The church is later English. The vicarage of Cheadle-Hulme is a separate charge. There are also chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. An Independent chapel, in the decorated English style, was built in 1861, at a cost of £2,000. The sub-district does not contain all the parish, and includes a township of Stockport. Pop., 4,941. Houses, 1,006.

CHEADLE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Stafford. The town stands in a valley, environed by high hills, near the river Tean and the Uttoxeter canal, 3 miles W by S of Oakamoor r. station, and 9 ESE of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has a post-office under Stafford, a banking-office, three chief inns, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic church, a Free school, a national school, and a workhouse; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The parish church was built in 1837; is in the decorated English style; and has a fine stained glass eastern window. The Roman Catholic church was built in 1843-6, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, after designs by Pugin, at a cost of about £60,000; is in the pointed style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chapels, with a fine western tower and spire, 200 feet high. Markets are held on Fridays; and fairs on 7 Jan., 25 March, Holy Thursday, 4 July, 21 Aug., and 18 Oct. Tape-making, malting, rope-making, and leather-dressing, are carried on. Pop., 3,191. Houses, 701. The parish includes also the hamlets of Freehay, Cheadle-Grange, Cheadle-Mill, Brookkistone, Huntley, and part of Oakamoor. Acres, 6,701. Real property, £18,696; of which £1,872 are in mines. Pop., 4,803. Houses, 1,034. The property is much subdivided. Coal and iron-stone abound. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £438.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The chapelries of Freehay and Oakamoor are separate benefices. Charities, £63. The sub-district contains also part of Checkley parish. Acres, 12,344. Pop., 7,107. Houses, 1,541. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Alton, containing the parishes of Alton, Caudon, and Bradley-in-the-moors; the sub-district of Ipstones, containing the parishes of Ipstones, Kingsley, Cheddleton, and part of Checkley; and the sub-district of Dilthorne, containing the parishes of Dilthorne, Caverswall, and Draycott-in-the-moors. Acres, 55,146. Poor-rates, £5,275. Pop. in 1841, 17,859; in 1861, 20,988. Houses, 4,390. Marriages, 146; births, 657,—of which 54 were illegitimate; deaths, 353,—of which 100 were at ages under 3 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,879; births, 6,682; deaths, 4,065. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 7,627 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 797 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,030 s.; 2 of New

Connexion Methodists, with 381 s.; 12 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,332 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 1,670 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 2,723 scholars; 26 private day schools, with 460 s.; 40 Sunday schools, with 3,239 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 73 s.

CHEADLE-BULKELEY, a township in Cheadle parish, Cheshire; on the Manchester and Crewe railway, 4½ miles SW by S of Stockport. Acres, 1,842. Real property, £19,555. Pop., 6,115. Houses, 1,317.

CHEADLE-GRANGE. See **CHEADLE**, Stafford.

CHEADLE-HULME, a chapelry in Cheadle parish, Cheshire; mainly identical with Cheadle-Bulkeley township. It was constituted in 1868; and it has a post-office under Stockport, and a r. station. The living is a vicarage. Value, £160. The church was built in 1863, and is in the decorated English style. An Independent chapel was built in 1869.

CHEADLE-MILL. See **CHEADLE**, Stafford.

CHEADLE-MOSELEY, a township in Cheadle parish, Cheshire; on the Manchester and Crewe railway, 3 miles S by W of Stockport. Acres, 2,652. Real property, £9,688. Pop., 2,329. Houses, 490.

CHEAL, a hamlet in Gosberton parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles SE of Donington.

CHEAM, a parish in Epsom district, Surrey; on the Epsom railway, under Banstead downs, 5½ miles WSW of Croydon. It has a station on the railway; and a post-office under Sutton, London S. Acres, 1,894. Real property, £6,348. Pop., 1,156. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. The manor was given by Athelstane to Christ Church, Canterbury; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Lumleys. Cheam House is the seat of Sir E. Antrobus; Whitehall House, of W. Kellick, Esq.; and Nonsuch Park, of W. F. Farmer, Esq. Whitehall House is timber-built; and contains a room, said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth, on her visits to Nonsuch Palace. That palace was in the neighbourhood; and was built by Henry VIII., and demolished by Charles I.'s Duchess of Cleveland. The present Nonsuch House stands at some distance from the site of the palace; and is a modern castellated structure, originally from designs by Wyattville, but much altered and enlarged. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £559.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church was built in 1864; and is in the early English style, with a tower. The chancel of the previous church still stands, and contains elaborate monuments of the Lords Lumley. Five out of six successive rectors, between 1581 and 1662, became bishops. Gilpin, the author of "Forest Scenery," kept a school here.

CHEAPSIDES, an extra-parochial tract in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Hull railway, 5½ miles E of Howden. Acres, 10. Pop., 36. Houses, 10.

CHEARSLEY, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on a branch of the river Thame, 3½ miles NNE of Thame r. station, and 7½ WSW of Aylesbury. Post-town, Thame. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £1,533. Pop., 287. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. Chearsley is the *Cerdicesleah* of the Saxon chronicle; and was the scene of a defeat of the Britons by *Cerdic* and *Cyndric*. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £68. Patron, J. Oades, Esq. The church has a brass of 1462, and is good. There is a Baptist chapel.

CHEBSEY, a township and a parish in Stone district, Stafford. The township lies on the river Sow and on the Grand Junction railway, 1½ mile S of Norton-Bridge station, and 2 E of Eccleshall. Real property, £7,102. Pop., 472. Houses, 94. The parish contains also the township of Cold-Norton; and its post-town is Eccleshall. Acres, 4,172. Real property, £8,900. Pop., 514. Houses, 99. The manor belonged to the Hastings family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £285.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church is old; and the church-yard formerly had a curious obelisk.

CHECKENDON, or **CHAKENDEN**, a parish in Henley district, Oxford; under the Chiltern hills, 4½ miles E by

S of Wallingford Road r. station, and 7½ W of Henley-on-Thames. It has a post-office under Henley-on-Thames. Acres, 3,063. Real property, £2,479. Pop., 357. Houses, 74. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £555. Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is Norman, was restored in 1869, and has some old brasses.

CHECKLEY, a parish in Cheadle district, Stafford; on the river Tean, 2 miles NE of Leigh r. station, and 3½ SSE of Cheadle. It contains the villages of Tean, Tole, Beamhurst, and Hollington, and part of the hamlet of Fox; the last lying detached within 1pstones parish. Post-town, Upper Tean, under Stafford. Acres, 6,036. Real property, £8,837. Pop., 2,428. Houses, 531. Many of the inhabitants are employed in tape and cotton manufacture. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Hollington, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £576.* Patron, Rev. E. Philips. The church is ancient, and has a tower; and the church-yard contains three pyramidal stones, with ancient rude sculptures. The vicarage of Tean is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £194.

CHECKLEY and **CHEEKLEY-GREEN**, two hamlets in Mordiford parish, Herefordshire; 6½ miles E of Hereford.

CHECKLEY-CUM-WRINEHILL, a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire; near the Grand Junction railway, 6½ miles SE by E of Nantwich. Acres, 1,433. Real property, £1,991. Pop., 202. Houses, 38.

CHEDBURGH, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk. 4½ miles S of Saxham r. station, and 6 SW of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Depden, under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 566. Real property, £1,107. Pop., 325. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Bristol. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church was built in 1842; and is in the decorated English style. Charities, £25.

CHEDDAR, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands near the Cheddar Cliffs, on the S side of the Mendip hills, 2½ miles ESE of Axbridge; and is near a station of the Cheddar Valley and Yatton railway, from Yatton to Wells, opened in 1869. It is an ancient but decayed place, irregularly built; and it has a post-office; under Weston-super-Mare, two inns, and an old market-cross restored in 1834. A considerable market was long held in it; and there still are fairs on 4 May and 29 Oct. The parish includes also part of Draycott hamlet. Acres, 6,998. Real property, £12,634. Pop., 2,032. Houses, 457. The property is much subdivided. The manor was a seat of Alfred the Great; and belonged afterwards to the De Cheddars, who long represented the county in parliament. The manor-house stood near Axbridge; and is partly extant in a farm-house. Cheddar Cliffs are a narrow, winding, romantic ravine, nearly a mile long, faced with vertical cliffs, cut by fissures, festooned with shrubs, fashioned naturally into buttresses, towers, and pinnacles, and rising in one part to an altitude of 429 feet. A copious streamlet issues from the chasm; has power enough, after a few hundred yards, to drive paper and corn mills; and passes on to the Axe. A cavern, accidentally discovered at the enlarging of a corn mill in 1839, possesses a singularly rich display of stalagmites and stalactites, in great variety, of beautiful, grotesque, and fantastic forms. This cavern is small and narrow; but others exist of larger size, great gloomy vaults; and one of them can be explored for about 300 feet. Cheddar cheese has been famous from early times; and owes its excellence, in a main degree, to the rich pasture of the grass farms. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £203.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is perpendicular English, with a square tower 100 feet high; and contains a sculptured stone pulpit, a rich oaken screen, and two brasses of 1443. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A school has £46 from endowment; and other charities have £152.

CHEDDINGFOLD. See CHIDDINGFOLD.

CHEDDINGTON, a parish in the district of Leighton-Buzzard and county of Buckingham; on the North-western railway, at the junction of the Aylesbury branch, 4½ miles S by E of Leighton-Buzzard. It includes part of Seabrook hamlet; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tring. Acres, 1,398. Real property, £2,486. Pop., 628. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £233.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave and chancel, with a square tower; and has a carved open pulpit, and a decorated octagonal font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £12.

CHEDDINGTON, or **CHEDINGTON**, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; at the sources of the rivers Axe and Parret, ¾ mile N of Beaminster, and 4½ SE of Crewkerne r. station. Post-town, Mosterton, under Crewkerne. Acres, 773. Real property, with Mosterton and South Perrot, £5,923. Pop., 176. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The land is high and hilly; and most of its eminences command superb views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £128.* Patron, W. T. Cox, Esq. The church is modern, and in the Tudor style. Hare, the translator of Horace, was rector.

CHEDDLETON, a township and a parish in Cheadle district, Stafford. The township is conjoint with Rowanall township, including part of Cellar-Head hamlet; lies on the Uttoxeter canal and the North Stafford railway, 2½ miles S of Leek; and has a station on the railway. Real property, £3,300. Pop., 1,802. Houses, 377. The parish contains also the townships of Cunsall and Basford; and its post-town is Leek, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acres, 9,080. Real property, £14,213. Pop., 2,050. Houses, 426. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £160. Patron, the Rev. E. Powys. The church is old but good. The p. curacy of Wetley-Rocks is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £21 from endowment; and other charities £8.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; on the river Tone, near Bridgewater canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 2½ miles NE by N of Taunton. Post-town, Taunton. Acres, 960. Real property, £2,456. Pop., 338. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £584.* Patron, J. A. Warre, Esq. The church is old, and was restored in 1861. Charities, £8, and a school-house.

CHEDGLOW, a hamlet in Crudwell parish, Wilts; 4½ miles N of Malmesbury. Pop., 55.

CHEDGRAVE, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; on the river Chett, ¼ a mile N of Loddon, and 4 SW by W of Reedham r. station. Post-town, Loddon, under Norwich. Acres, 1,432. Real property, £2,693. Pop., 387. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £231. Patron, Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. The church is ancient and good; and has a fine Norman doorway and a low tower.

CHEDINGTON. See CHEDDINGTON, Dorset.

CHEDISTON, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; near the East Suffolk railway, 2 miles W by N of Halesworth. Post-town, Halesworth. Acres, 2,378. Real property, £3,821. Pop., 418. Houses, 84. The property is subdivided. Chediston Hall is a Tudor edifice, and the seat of the Rants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Halesworth, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is old and tolerable. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £49.

CHEDWORTH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Northleach district, Gloucester. The village stands near the river Churn, 4½ miles SW of Northleach, and 6½ N of Cirencester r. station; has a post-office under Cheltenham; and gave the title of Baron to the family of Howe. The parish comprises 4,689 acres. Real property, £5,604. Pop., 954. Houses, 220. The property

is much subdivided. Part of the land is occupied by Chedworth wood. A barrow occurs on high ground; and a Roman bath was discovered in 1760. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £302.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church has a fine sculptured stone pulpit; and is good. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £41.—The sub-district contains sixteen parishes and a chapelry. Acres, 36,449. Pop., 5,253. Houses, 1,127.

CHEDZOY, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 3 miles E by N of Bridgewater. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,655. Real property, £4,490. Pop., 442. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. Ancient coins and other relics have been found. Fairfax had his head-quarters here when besieging Bridgewater. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £480.* Patron, the Rev. G. O. Mullens. The church is old but good. Bishop Nikke and A. Pascal were rectors.

CHEESACOTT, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devon; near Okehampton.

CHEESEBURN GRANGE, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 9½ miles WNW of Newcastle. Acres, 795. Pop., 75. Houses, 15. A mansion here, with a Roman Catholic chapel, belongs to the Bidell family.

CHEESEDEN, a hamlet in Spotland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire; 2 miles W of Rochdale.

CHEESEWRING, a remarkable Druidical monument 6 miles N of Liskeard, in Cornwall. It consists of tabular granite blocks, heaped upon one another, smaller ones below, larger ones above; is 24 feet high; and has somewhat the shape of a colossal fungus. Borlase thought that it was an idol worshipped by the Druids. Other Druidical monuments are near. The surrounding ground is high moorland, and commands extensive views.

CHEETHAM, a village, a township, a sub-district, and two chapelries in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The village bears the name of Cheetham Hill; stands within Manchester borough, 2½ miles NNW of the centre of Manchester; and has a post-office; under Manchester. The township includes the village; is all suburban to Manchester; contains numerous villas of Manchester merchants and manufacturers; and was long the residence of the ancient family of Chetham. Acres, 919. Real property, £77,917. Pop., 17,446. Houses, 3,168.—The sub-district contains also the township of Crumpsall. Acres, 1,652. Pop., 21,731. Houses, 3,882. The chapelries are St. Luke-Cheetham and St. Mark-Cheetham; and were constituted in 1840 and 1846. Pop., 4,719 and 2,377. Houses, 843 and 478. The livings are rectories in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. Luke, £790; of St. Mark, £351. Patrons of St. Luke, Trustees; of St. Mark, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The churches of both are good. There are two chapels for Independents and two for Wesleyans; and one of the latter, in Waterloo-road, is an edifice in the early-English style, built in 1862.

CHEE-TOR. See BUXTON, Derby.

CHELBOROUGH (EAST), or **LUCCOMBE**, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; on the Roman road from Dorchester, at the verge of the county, 3½ miles WSW of Yetminster r. station, and 6½ NE of Beaminster. Post-town, Melbury-Osmond, under Dorchester. Acres, 948. Rated property, £1,242. Pop., 93. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £340.* Patron, Miss C. F. Hildyard. The church is good.

CHELBOROUGH (WEST), a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; 3¾ miles WNW of Evershot r. station, and 5½ NE of Beaminster. Post-town, Evershot, under Dorchester. Acres, 578. Rated property, £637. Pop., 73. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £88.* Patron, G. Bullock, Esq. The church is good.

CHELCHED. See CHELSEA.

CHELDON, a parish in South Molton district, Devon; on the river Dart, 3 miles ESE of Chumleigh, and 5 ENP.

of Eggesford r. station. Post-town, Chumleigh, North Devon. Acres, 1,108. Real property, £775. Pop., 97. Houses, 14. The property all belongs to the Earl of Portsmouth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £97.* Patron, the Earl of Portsmouth. The church consists of nave, chancel, and south porch, with low square tower; and is good.

CHELFORD, a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; on the river Peover, and on the Manchester and Crewe railway, 5 miles ESE of Knutsford. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Congleton. Acres, 290. Real property, £2,318. Pop., 256. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £100.* Patron, J. Dixon, Esq. The church is in the early English style, and has a tower and spire.

HELL, a township in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; 2 miles N of Burslem. Pop., 1,219. Houses, 215. It contains the Wolstanton and Burslem workhouse; and its inhabitants are chiefly colliers and potters.

CHELLASTON, a parish in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; adjacent to the Derby and Melbourne railway, 4 miles SSE of Derby. It has a post-office under Derby, and a railway station. Acres, 810. Real property, £2,009. Pop., 484. Houses, 109. Gypsum is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is later English, but was mainly rebuilt in 1842, and has a fine new tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

CHELLESWORTH, or CHELSWORTH, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; on the river Bret, 1½ mile SSE of Bildeston, and 4 NNW of Hadleigh r. station. Post-town, Bildeston, under Ipswich. Acres, 361. Real property, £2,063. Pop., 273. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. Chellesworth House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £266.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and has an old fresco of the "Judgment;" and is good.

CHELLINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, 1½ mile ESE of Harrold, and 4 WSW of Sharnbrook r. station. Post-town, Harrold, under Bedford. Acres, 610. Real property, £1,427. Pop., 136. Houses, 29. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of Carlton, in the diocese of Ely. There is a Baptist chapel.

CHELLOW, a village in Heaton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNW of Bradford.

CHELMARSH, a parish and a division in Salop. The parish is in Bridgnorth district; lies on the river Severn, 2 miles NW of Hampton r. station, and 3½ S by E of Bridgnorth; and has a post-office under Bridgnorth. Acres, 3,259. Real property, £6,043. Pop., 564. Houses, 112. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £250.* Patron, Sir T. G. S. Sebright, Bart. The church is ancient but very good; and has a tower. The division is in Stottesden hundred; and contains seventeen parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 43,982. Pop., 5,655. Houses, 1,151.

CHELMER (THE), a river of Essex. It rises 3 miles N of Thaxted; runs 19 miles south-south-eastward, past Dunmow, to Chelmsford; and goes thence 10 miles eastward to the Blackwater at Maldon. It is navigable to Chelmsford.

CHELMICK, a township in Hope-Bowdler parish, Salop; 2 miles SE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 49.

CHELMONDISTON, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; on the estuary of the river Orwell, 5½ miles E by S of Bentley Junction r. station, and 6 SSE of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 1,627; of which 340 are water. Real property, £2,370. Pop., 949. Houses, 206. The property is divided among a few. Fisheries and the making of Roman cement are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £347.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, national schools, and a boarding school.

CHELMORTON, a township-chapelry in Bakewell parish, Derby; near the Buxton railway, 4 miles ESE of Buxton. Post-town, Buxton. Real property, £1,961. Pop., 229. Houses, 52. A barrow, 240 feet in circuit, was opened here in 1732. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £78.* Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is old, and has a fine spire; and the chancel was restored in 1869. There are an Independent chapel and an endowed school.

CHELMSCOTT, a hamlet in Brailes parish, Warwick; 4½ miles E of Shipston-on-Stour.

CHELMSFORD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Essex. The town stands on a pleasant site, near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Cann, on the Roman road to Colchester, and on the Eastern Union railway, 29½ miles NE by E of London. It derives its name from an ancient ford on the Chelmer; it was supposed by Camden, but incorrectly, to have been the Canonium of the Romans; it belonged, from the time of Edward the Confessor till that of Henry VIII., to the bishops of London; it got a bridge, about the year 1100, to draw through it the great eastward thoroughfare which had previously passed through the village of Writtle; it was constituted, in 1199, a market-town; it sent, in the time of Edward III., four representatives to a grand council held at Westminster; and it is now the political capital of the county, the head-quarters of militia, the seat of sessions, assizes, and elections.

The town comprises four principal streets; includes the populous hamlet of Moulsham; and presents a modern and agreeable appearance. A beautiful iron bridge spans the Chelmer; a handsome, one-arched stone bridge, in lieu of the ancient one, crosses the Cann; and a viaduct of 18 brick arches, each 30 feet in span, takes the railway over the Cann. The Shire hall stands near the centre of the town; is an elegant edifice of Portland stone; has a rusticated basement, supporting four Ionic columns; and contains an open corn-exchange below, and a spacious handsome assembly or county room above. The county jail stands at Springfield, about a mile distant; and is on the radiating principle, with capacity for 320 male and 42 female prisoners. A neatly-sculptured conduit, of quadrangular form, about 15 feet high, stands adjacent to the Shire hall, and is supplied from a spring about a mile distant. Barracks for about 4,000 men, with defences against invasion, were constructed during the war with France, but subsequently demolished. The ancient parish church was of unknown date, but is recorded to have been repaired in 1424; it contained four guilds or chantries; and it fell suddenly to the ground on a night in January 1800. The present church occupies its site; is modelled externally in imitation of its architecture; has, at the west end, a square flint pinnacled tower; was opened in September 1803; and contains monuments of the Mildmays, and a fine organ. A small Dominican priory stood in Moulsham, on a site still called the Friars; and a modern church is now in that suburb. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Quakers, Latter Day Saints, and Roman Catholics. The Independent chapel is a fine spacious edifice, erected in 1840. The grammar school was founded in 1552, and rebuilt in 1782; has an income of £439 from endowment; and numbers among its pupils Holland the translator of Camden, Dee the astronomer, Mildmay the founder of Emmanuel college in Cambridge, and Archdeacon Plume. Alms-houses and other charities have £109. There is a neat theatre; and races are run in August, on an oval course of nearly 2 miles.

The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Fridays, and fairs on 12 May and 12 Nov. Little manufacture exists; but a good trade in land produce is carried on. The Chelmer is navigable hither; and a canal communicates with the Blackwater. Pop., 5,513. Houses, 1,166. The parish comprises 2,841 acres. Real property, £19,324. Pop., 8,407. Houses, 1,750. The manor passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Crown;

and was given, by Elizabeth, to the Mildmays. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £588.* Patron, Sir H. St. John Mildmay. Moulsham church is a separate charge, served by a vicar. Value, £290.* Patron, the Rector.

The sub-district contains also the parish of Widford. Acres, 3,533. Pop., 8,664. Houses, 1,800. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Writtle, containing the parishes of Writtle, Roxwell, Chignal-St. James, Chignal-Smealy, Broomfield, and Good-Easter; the sub-district of Great Waltham, containing the parishes of Great Waltham, Little Waltham, Great Leighs, Little Leighs, Boreham, Mashbury, and Pleshey; the sub-district of Great Baddow, containing the parishes of Great Baddow, Little Baddow, Springfield, Sandon, and Danbury; and the sub-district of Ingatestone, containing the parishes of Ingatestone, Runwell, Rettendon, Woodham-Ferris, East Hanningfield, South Hanningfield, West Hanningfield, Stock, Buttsbury, Fryering, and Margaretting. Acres, 83,906. Poor-rates, £20,606. Pop. in 1841, 30,607; in 1861, 32,765. Houses, 6,916. Marriages in 1860, 172; births, 1,020,—of which 49 were illegitimate; deaths, 600,—of which 193 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,869; births, 9,766; deaths, 6,270. The places of worship in 1851 were 34 of the Church of England, with 12,304 sittings; 15 of Independents, with 4,222 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 640 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 600 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 379 s.; 2 undefined, with 404 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 120 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 1,650 s. The schools were 41 public day schools, with 3,581 scholars; 64 private day schools, with 1,008 s.; 37 Sunday schools, with 3,097 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 32 s. The workhouse is at Chelmsford.—The hundred is not far from being co-extensive with the district. Acres, 83,740. Pop., 32,608. Houses, 6,891.

CHELSEA, a London suburb, a parish, and a district in Middlesex. The suburb lies on the Thames, opposite Battersea and contiguous to Brompton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of St. Paul's. The place was anciently called Cealscythe, Cercehede, and Chelched; and was the meeting-place of a synod in 1785. The manor belonged once to Westminster abbey; was held, in the time of Henry VII., by Sir Reginald Bray; passed, by marriage, to Lord Sandys; went, in 1536, to Henry VIII.; became part of the jointure of Queen Catherine; was held afterwards by the Duke of Northumberland, the Duchess of Somerset, Lord Stanhope, Lady Howard, the first Duke of Hamilton, Lord Cheyne, and Sir Hans Sloane; passed, by marriage, to Charles Cadogan, second Baron of Oakley; and belongs now to Earl Cadogan, who takes from it the title of Viscount Chelsea. It was early chosen by magnates of the metropolis as a place of retirement; it became the site of splendid residences; it has undergone extensions, in a style of grandeur rivalling Belgravia; and, by the reform act of 1867, it was constituted a borough sending two members to parliament; but, as a borough, it includes Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington.

The old manor-house stood near the church, on the north side; and was transferred by Henry VIII. to the ancestors of the Lawrence family. The new manor-house stood in Cheyne-walk; was built by Henry VIII., to be a nursery for his children; was the favourite residence of Elizabeth before she came to the throne; was the death-place of the widowed Duchess of Northumberland; was inhabited, many years, by the Earl of Nottingham; was the scene of the last thirteen years of Sir Hans Sloane's life, and the place where he collected the nucleus of the British museum; and was taken down soon after his death in 1753. Beaufort House, in Beaufort-row, was the seat of Sir Thomas More; passed to the Paults, the Dacres, the Cecils, the Villierses, the Beauforts, and Sir Hans Sloane; and was pulled down by the last in 1740. Winchester House, in Cheyne-walk, was a palace of the Bishops of Winchester from 1663 till 1820. Lindsey House, in Lindsey-row, was the residence of the Earls of Lindsey; and became the meeting-place of a Moravian society under Zinzendorf. Danvers House, in

Danvers-street, was the residence of Sir John Danvers, the step-father of George Herbert and Lord Herbert. Gordon House, adjacent to the royal hospital, was the seat of Russell, the hero of La Hogue; passed to Sir Robert Walpole, the Earl of Dunmore, George Aufrere, Esq., and the Earl of Yarborough; and was purchased, in 1803, by government, for the erection of an infirmary. Gough House, near this, was built by the Earl of Carberry; became the seat of Sir John Gough; and was afterwards converted into a ladies' seminary. Cremorne mansion and grounds, between King's-road and the Thames, belonged to Lord Cremorne; are associated with Steele's *Aspasia* in the "Tatler;" and have been converted into an attractive place of public amusement. Ashburnham House, in the same vicinity, was the residence of Dr. Hoadley, the author of the "Suspicious Husband." Monmouth House, now demolished, at the upper end of Lawrence-street, was the residence of the widowed Duchess of Monmouth, where Gay attended her as secretary; and was the place where Smollett wrote his "Sir Launcelot Greaves" and his "Humphrey Clinker." Ranelagh House, on the east side of the royal hospital, was built by the first Earl of Ranelagh, but sold in 1733; and the grounds of it were converted into a fashionable place of amusement, with an elegant rotunda 150 feet in diameter, but closed in 1804. Houses in Paradise-row were inhabited by the Duchess of Stackrene, Mrs. Astell, Dr. Mead, and the commentator *Stachhouse*; houses in Church-lane, by Bishop Atterbury, Dean Swift, and Arbuthnot; and houses elsewhere by Bishop Fletcher, the Beauchamps, the Berkeleys, and the Talbots. Stanley House was the death-place of Sir C. Wager; and a cottage on the Thames towards Cremorne, of the painter Turner. Don Saltero's coffee-house in Cheyne-walk, was established in 1695 by a barber, under the patronage of Sir Hans Sloane; got the name of Don Saltero's from a whim of Vice-Admiral Munden; and is celebrated by Steele in the "Tatler."

The bridges and railways noticed in our article on Battersea serve also for Chelsea. A handsome chain pier at Cheyne-walk, was erected at a cost of between £3,000 and £4,000; and accommodates the river-steamers. The botanic garden, on the margin of the Thames, below the pier, belongs to the apothecaries' company; was formed in 1686; enjoyed the services of Miller, the author of the *Gardeners' Dictionary*; comprises about 4 acres; and contains a green-house, several hot-houses, a library, two magnificent cedars, and a bronze statue of Sir Hans Sloane by Rysbrach. Another botanic garden, in Sloane-street, was formed in 1807 by Curtis, the author of "*Flora Londinensis*;" comprises about 6 acres; and is well stocked with plants. The water-works, adjacent to the Thames, in the vicinity of Battersea Park bridge, were constructed originally in 1724; occupy about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; have connected cuts and basins, occupying about 82 acres more; are fed from the Thames at Seething-Wells, near Thames-Ditton; and supply Chelsea and Belgravia at the rate of 6,914,000 gallons a-day. A resolution was taken, in 1859, to build a vestry-hall, at a cost of £10,000; but was temporarily delayed. A bronze statue of Sir James Macgregor was erected in 1866. Barracks for the Guards, with accommodation for 1,000 men, with church, hospitals, and other buildings, presenting altogether a frontage of about 1,250 feet, were built in 1863. There are also a post-office under Brompton, London, SW., a police station, gas-works, a workhouse, a house for patients leaving the Brompton Consumption Hospital, a training-college and chapel for schoolmasters, a training college for schoolmistresses, a grammar-school, seven national schools, fifteen schools supported by religious bodies, two ragged schools, two lunatic asylums, three military schools, and above all the royal hospital for old and disabled soldiers.

"Go with old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile,
And ask the shattered hero whence his smile.
Hail, noblest structure, imaged in the wave,
A nation's grateful tribute to the brave."

This great institution stands near the Thames, above

Battersea Park bridge; and makes an imposing display toward the river. It was founded by Charles II.; carried forward by James II.; and completed, after designs by Wren, in 1692, by William and Mary. It took for its nucleus an unfinished theological college, founded by James I.; and therefore is sometimes called the college of Chelsea. The buildings cost about £150,000; they form a parallelogram of three courts, with the middle court open toward the Thames; they measure 790 feet from east to west, and 365 from north to south; they consist of brick masonry, with freestone quoins, cornices, columns, and pediments; and they show more effect with less means than any other of Wren's buildings. A bronzed statue of Charles II., by Gibbons, is in the open court; a hall and a chapel, each 110 feet long, are in the centre; and the wards of the pensioners are in the wings. The hall contains a picture of Charles II. on horseback by Verrio, and was used for courts of inquiry respecting the Peninsular and the Crimean wars, and for the lying-in-state of the Duke of Wellington's body; and the chapel contains a great variety of standards captured by the British army, including 13 French eagles, and has an altar-piece by Sebastian Ricci. Dr. Arbuthnot and the eccentric Monsey were physicians to the hospital; P. Francis, the translator of Horace, was chaplain; and Cheselden, the famous surgeon, W. Young, the original of Fielding's "Parson Adams," and Mother Ross, who served as a dragoon under Marlborough, were interred in the burying-ground. Extensive gardens, connected with the hospital, occupy the space between it and the river; and include part of an avenue of clipped lime-trees, the remnant of a curious piece of formal Dutch landscape. The hospital maintains from 400 to 430 in-pensioners, at a cost of £36 a-year each; and has on its books about 76,000 out-pensioners at rates of from 2d. to 3s. 6d. a-day. The royal military asylum, near the King's-road, is supplemental to the royal hospital; was founded in 1801, under the auspices of the Duke of York; comprises three sides of a spacious quadrangle, in brick masonry, with stone dressings and a Doric portico; and gives maintenance and training to about 350 boys, the orphans of soldiers, or children of those on foreign stations.

The parish includes also parts of Little Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Kensal-Green. Acres, 365; of which 65 are in the Thames. Real property, £269,876. Pop. in 1841, 40,179; in 1861, 63,439. Houses, 8,314. It was divided ecclesiastically, in 1832, into the two parishes of St. Luke-Chelsea and Upper Chelsea; and it includes also the chapelries of Old Church, Christ Church, Park Chapel, St. John-Kensal-Green, St. Saviour, St. Jude, and St. Simon. The two parochial livings are rectories and four of the chapelries are vicarages in the dio. of London. Value of St. Luke, £1,400;* of Upper Chelsea, £650; of Old Church, £250; of Christ Church, £200; of Park Chapel, £400; of St. John-Kensal-Green, £420;* of St. Saviour, £450; of St. Jude, £500; of St. Simon, £250.* Patron of St. Luke and Upper Chelsea, Earl Cadogan; of Old Church, the Rector of St. Luke; of Christ Church, Hyndman's Trustees; of St. John-Kensal-Green, the Bishop of London; of St. Saviour and St. Jude, the Rector of Upper Chelsea; of Park Chapel and St. Simon, Trustees. St. Luke's church was built in 1824, at a cost of £40,000; and is a splendid edifice, in the pointed style, with a lofty square tower. Upper Chelsea church was built in 1830; and is also in the pointed style. The Old Church, though now ranking as but a chapel, was the original parish church; and consists of nave, side aisles, and chancel,—the last rebuilt in the early part of the 16th century. Monuments of Sir Thomas More, Thomas Hungerford, Elizabeth Mayerne, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Huntingdon, Lord and Lady Dacre, Thomas Lawrence, and Lady Jane Cheyne, are in this church; monuments of Dr. E. Chamberlayne, Sir Hans Sloane, and Philip Miller are in the churchyard; and the remains of Fletcher the dramatist's mother, the Herberts' mother, the poet Shadwell, the lexicographer Boyer, the actor Mossop, and the magistrate Sir John Fielding were interred in the churchyard. Upper Chelsea church was

built in 1853; and is in the English style. St. Simon's church was built in 1859; and is a handsome cruciform edifice, in the early decorated style. An Independent chapel in Markham square was built in 1860, at a cost of £5,000; and is a Kentish-rag and Bath-stone structure, in the decorated style, with a steeple 133 feet high. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1861, after designs by Pugin; and is internally of rather ornate character. There are also chapels for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans.

The district is conterminous with the parish; and comprises three sub-districts, South, Northwest, and Northeast. Acres of the South sub-district, 303 of land and 65 of water; of the Northwest, 213; of the Northeast, 284. Pop. of the South, 21,654; of the Northwest, 19,899; of the Northeast, 21,886. Poor-rates of the district in 1862, £23,715. Marriages in 1860, 619; births, 1,985,—of which 95 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,534,—of which 666 were at ages under 5 years, and 31 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,407; births, 19,164; deaths, 14,865. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 10,693 sittings; 1 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,000 s.; 2 of Independents, with 580 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 526 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,060 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 320 s.; 1 undefined, with 50 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 190 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 200 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 600 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 5,184 scholars; 76 private day schools, with 1,554 s.; 19 Sunday schools, with 3,370 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 73 s.

CHELSEA (LITTLE), a London suburb in Chelsea and Kensington parishes, Westminster; adjacent to the Kensington canal and the Westminster cemetery, at the west end of Chelsea, 4 miles SW of St. Paul's. Chelsea Park and the Pavilion here are prominent residences. Shaftesbury House here, now a workhouse of St. George-Hanover-square, was the seat of the third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics."

CHELSEA-MEADOW, an extra-parochial tract in Plympton-St. Mary district, Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Plymouth.

CHELSEFIELD, a parish, with a village, in Bromley district, Kent; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bromley. It has a post-office under Bromley, Kent, and a railway station. Acres, 3,280. Real property, £4,710. Pop., 784. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Farnborough, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £876.* Patron, All Souls College, Oxford. The church is early English. There are a national school and charities £23.

CHELSHAM, a parish in Godstone district, Surrey; on the verge of the county, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Waringham r. station, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Croydon. Post-town, Waringham, under Croydon. Acres, 3,314. Real property, £2,181. Pop., 401. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. An ancient oblong camp is on Battle-hill. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Waringham, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is early English, and has an ancient font.

CHELSTON, a hamlet and a manor in Cockington parish, Devon.

CHELSWORTH. See CHELLESWORTH.

CHELT (THE), a stream of Gloucester. It rises among the Cotswolds, near the centre of the county; and runs about 10 miles north-westward, past Cheltenham and Boddington, to the Severn below Haw-bridge.

CHELTENHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Gloucester. The town stands on the river Chelt, at the terminus of a short branch railway, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Gloucester. The railway communicates westward directly with the Gloucester and Birmingham, and indirectly with the Great Western; and further railway communication is in progress of formation both eastward into direct junction with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, and south-eastward, past Holwell and Highworth, into direct junction with the Great Western. The site of the town is a

fertile valley, amphitheatred at the distance of two miles, by the Cotswold hills; the climate is comparatively mild and equable; and the environs show charming features of wood and mansion on the plain, and include brilliant scenery and noble prospects among the Cotswolds. The town is supposed to be of Saxon origin; but it remained a small straggling hamlet at the close of the 17th century; and it owed its present consequence to the discovery of medicinal springs in 1716, and to an invalid sojourn at it of George III. in 1788. It is now one of the finest and most fashionable towns in the kingdom, a great resort of visitors in quest of health or pleasure, and a chosen permanent residence of many wealthy annuitants. It consists principally of spacious streets, squares, crescents, and terraces in a style of neatness or elegance; it includes likewise a large number of sumptuous detached villas; and it presents everywhere the pleasing ornament of trees, in lines along the streets, in groups on the larger spaces, and in scatterings among the villas. The chief street is upwards of 1½ mile long, and forms the seat of nearly all the shopping and stir; while the other quarters spread away in fashionable airiness, ease, and retirement.

The mineral springs are numerous; and they present considerable differences in their constituent elements. All are strongly saline; some are also chalybeate; and most contain iodine, in the proportion of about a grain in a gallon. The saline ingredients in one of the strongest are 74·5 grains of muriate of soda, 2·25 of muriate of lime, 2' of muriate of magnesia, and 11·75 of sulphate of soda; but these ingredients differ so much in neighbouring springs, that at one of the spas, or places where the waters are obtained, there is a row of taps all differing from one another in saline strength. The chief spas are the Old Wells, the Montpellier, the Pittville, and the Cambray. The Old Wells are approached through a fine avenue, and have a pump-room, 66 feet by 23, rebuilt in 1803. The Montpellier was opened in 1809; is situated among charming gardens; and has an elegant and commodious pump-room with a lofty dome. The Pittville was opened in 1830; is situated in grounds of surpassing beauty; and has a splendid Grecian edifice, 90 feet by 43, with a wide colonnade and a lofty dome. The Cambray was discovered in 1833; is situated at the corner of Imperial square; and has an octagonal building in the Tudor style. The season for drinking the waters extends from May till October; and is richest and best in August and September. Seven hotels, mainly for the accommodation of visitors, are on a great scale; and one of them, the Queen's, erected in 1836, cost £50,000. Lodging-houses also are numerous and good. Pleasure-gardens, reading-rooms, libraries, musical promenades, concerts, balls, floral exhibitions, pyrotechny, cricket-matches, and other recreations are plentiful. Races are run on one of the finest courses in the kingdom; hunting is enjoyed in the winter months; a theatre, a museum, a zoological garden, and a philosophical institution offer a variety of attractions; and a beautiful surrounding country presents a rich diversity of walks and drives.

The town-hall, the masonic-hall, and the market-house are good buildings. The parish church, nearly in the centre of the town, is early decorated English and cruciform, with square tower and lofty octagonal spire; has an ancient pulpit and reading-desk, and a beautiful circular north window; and contains a curious monument of 1643. Trinity church, near the Pittville spa, is a commodious Gothic structure; erected as a chapel of ease, principally at the expense of Lord Sherborne. St. John's church, in Berkeley-street, is a neat building, erected in 1828. St. Paul's church, in St. Paul-street, is a spacious structure, built by voluntary subscription. St. James' church, in Suffolk-square, is a neat Gothic edifice. Christ church, in Lansdowne, is a beautiful transepted structure, 130 feet by 107. St. Peter's church, in Tewkesbury-place, is an edifice in the Norman style by Dankes, with a round tower 90 feet high. St. Luke's church is an erection of 1855, in the geometric decorated style. St. Mark's church was built in 1861; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, chancel,

and south aisles, with vestry. All Saints church was built in 1868; is cruciform, in the first pointed style, and of French character; and was finished without the erection of a spire. There are two Congregational chapels, two Baptist, one English Presbyterian or Free Church of Scotland, one of Quakers, one Calvinistic Methodist, three Wesleyan, two called the Bethel and the Ebenezer, one of Plymouth Brethren, one Unitarian, one Roman Catholic, and a Jews' synagogue. The grammar-school was founded in 1574; and has an endowed income of £30, and two scholarships at Pembroke college, Oxford. The Chelt. proprietary college, for the education of noblemen and gentlemen, was built in 1843; is a splendid edifice in the Tudor style, with a frontage of 240 feet, and a central tower 80 feet high; and has a hall 90 feet by 45, and a gymnasium. The Church of England training-college was founded in 1849; is an edifice in the early English style, raised at a cost of about £12,000; and has accommodation for 100 persons. The schools within the borough, in 1851, were 23 public day schools, with 3,405 scholars; 59 private day schools, with 1,306 a.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 3,138 s. There are a general hospital, a female orphan asylum, alms-houses, and a workhouse. Total endowed charities, £382.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, and three banking-offices; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and publishes seven weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Thursdays and Saturdays; and fairs on the second Thursday of April, Holy Thursday, 5 Aug., the second Thursday of Sept., and the third Thursday of Dec. Nearly all the trade is dependent on visitors and wealthy residents. The town was made a borough by the act of 1832, and sends one member to parliament; and its borough boundaries are conterminat with the parish. Real property in 1860, £207,716. Direct taxes in 1857, £30,598. Electors in 1868, 2,793. Pop. in 1841, 31,411; in 1861, 39,639. Houses, 7,012. The borough or parish includes the tythings of Alstone and Arle, and the hamlets of Naunton, Westhall, and Sandford; and is divided, for local purposes, into five wards. The manor belonged to Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror; passed to the Earls of Salisbury, Feschamp abbey, Sion nunnery, Prince Charles, and the Duttons; was bought from Lord Sutton, by James Agg Gardner, Esq., for nearly £40,000; and belongs now to R. S. Lingwood, Esq. The parochial church is a rectory, and five of the other churches are vicarages, in the diocese of G. and Bristol. Value of the rectory, £500; * of Trinity Church, £450; of St. John and St. James, each £250; of St. Paul, £300; of Christ Church, £400; of St. Peter, £150; of St. Luke, £500; of St. Mark, £181. Patrons of the rectory, and of Christ Church, Simeon's Trustees; of T., St. John, St. P., and St. L., the Rector; of St. James, St. Peter, and St. Mark, Trustees; of All Saints, the Bishop.

The sub-district is conterminat with the parish. The district includes also the sub-district of Charlton-Kings, containing the parishes of Charlton-Kings, Leckhampton, Swindon, Prestbury, Cubberley, Cowley, Whitcomb-Magna, Badgeworth, Great Shurdington, Up-Hatherley, Staverton, and part of Elmstone-Hardwicke. Acres, 24,876. Poor-rates in 1862, £21,276. Pop. in 1841, 40,246; in 1861, 49,792. Houses, 9,095. Marriages, in 1860, 424; births, 1,379,—of which 94 were illegitimate; deaths, 851, of which 239 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,955; births, 12,042; deaths, 8,925. The places of worship in 1851, additional to those within the borough, were 12 of the Church of England, with 3,665 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 60 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 240 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 174 s. The schools, additional to those within the borough, were 11 public day schools, with 789 scholars; 20 private day schools, with 307 s.; and 16 Sunday schools, with 1,029 s.—The hundred contains only Cheltenham parish and parts of four other parishes. Acres, 8,961. Pop., 45,886. Houses, 8,263.

CHELVESTON-CUM-CALDECOT, a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; near the river Nen and the

Peterborough railway, 2½ miles E of Higham-Ferrers r. station, and 6¼ S of Thrapston. Post-town, Higham-Ferrers. Acres, 1,730. Real property, £2,539. Pop., 454. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Higham-Ferrers, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is good. A school has £24 from endowment, and almshouses £19.

CHELVEY, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; on the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Nailsea r. station, 8¼ miles WSW of Bristol. Post-town, Nailsea, Somerset. Acres, 1,077. Rated property, £1,249. Pop., 54. Houses, 8. The property is all in one estate. The manor-house is now used as a farm-house; and bears the arms of the Tyntes, who became owners of the manor about 1600. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £142. Patron, J. Cooke, Esq. The church is later English.

CHELWOOD, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; 2 miles SE of Pensford, and 5 SSW of Saltford r. station. It has a post-office under Bristol, and a fair on 24 June. Acres, 1,077. Real property, £1,715. Pop., 130. Houses, 41. The property is divided between two. The surface is diversified with hill and vale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is ancient, and was recently restored. There is an endowment of £37 a-year for an Independent chapel and for apprenticing.

CHELWORTH, a tything in Cricklade-St. Sampson parish, Wilts; 1 mile SW of Cricklade.

CHELWORTH, a hamlet in Crudwell parish, Wilts; 5½ miles NNE of Malmesbury. Pop., 58.

CHENEY-COURT, a farm on the east border of Wilts; near the Great Western railway, ¼ miles NE of Bath. Relics of a Roman villa, including columns, pavements, frescoes, and urns, were discovered here in 1813.

CHENEY-LONGVILLE, a township in Wistanstow parish, Salop; 6¼ miles SSW of Church-Stretton. Pop., 125.

CHENEYS, CHENES, or ISLEHAMSTEAD-CHENEYS, a village and a parish in Amersham district, Bucks. The village stands on the verge of the county, on the river Chess, ¼ miles E by N of Amersham, and ¼ WSW of King's Langley r. station. It consists of neat cottages, grouped round a pretty green; has a post-office of the name of Chenies, under Watford; and gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Bedford. The parish comprises 1,744 acres. Real property, £2,399. Pop., 463. Houses, 112. The manor belonged formerly to the Cheneys and the Sapcotes; and passed by marriage, in 1560, to the Russells. The manor-house of the Sapcotes was almost rebuilt by the first Lord Russell, and gave entertainment to Queen Elizabeth in 1570; and a picturesque fragment of it, now a farm-house, still stands adjacent to the church. Chorley-Wood, in the near neighbourhood, is the seat of W. Longman, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £330.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is an ancient edifice, beautifully restored; was the marriage-place, in 1630, of the Countess of Dorset to the Earl of Pembroke; contains two remarkable brasses of the Cheneys; and includes a chapel which has been the burial-place of the Russells since 1556, and which contains a series of magnificent tombs of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford and their children. There is a Baptist chapel.

CHEPSTOW, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Monmouth. The town stands on the verge of the county, on the river Wye, adjacent to the South Wales railway, 3 miles N by W of the Wye's influx to the Severn, and 15 by road, but 17¼ by railway, E by N of Newport. It dates from at least the Saxon times; and has been supposed, though without any good evidence, to have risen from the ruins of a Roman station. Its site is the slope of a hill among lofty cliffs; and must have been esteemed, in early times, a favourable position for military works. A great castle was built here by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, immediately after the Conquest; is mentioned in the Domesday book as Cas-

tellum de Estrighoiel; passed to the Clares, the Bigods, the Herberts, and the Somersets; underwent great extensions and renovations in the times of the first three Edwards; made a great figure in the civil wars of Charles I.; was the prison, for twenty years, of Henry Marten the regicide; and still exists in tolerable preservation. It crowns a crag, falling precipitously to the Wye, and separated by a deep dingle from the town; it covers about 3 acres, in parallelogramic plan, long and narrow; it consists of entrance-gate, four courts, and a central building; it retains portions of the original structure of Fitz-Osborne, but is chiefly of later dates; and it includes an interesting Norman edifice, 90 feet by 30, thought by some to have been a chapel, and containing some Roman bricks in its masonry. Walls were constructed around the town about the same time at which the castle was built; and were afterwards renovated and strengthened; and some portions of them, including small round bastions and an entire gate, yet remain.

The town, as seen from the opposite side of the Wye, is very picturesque; and the views around it, obtained from the high grounds, are brilliant. The streets are broad, and even handsome; and most of the houses are substantial and neat. Traces of an ancient port, and slight remains of religious houses and other old buildings, exist. The tide in the Wye here is higher than anywhere else in Europe, rising commonly to 40 feet, sometimes to upwards of 50; and presents to strangers an interesting appearance. A well, 32 feet deep, ebbs and flows with the tide, from dryness up to 14 feet, and has remarkably good water. An iron bridge of 5 arches, erected in 1816, at a cost of nearly £20,000, spans the Wye, and is 532 feet long. A viaduct, combining the characters of tubular bridge and suspension bridge, takes across the railway, and is 600 feet long and 152 feet high. The parish church was originally conventual, founded in the time of Stephen, and belonging to the Benedictine priory of Cormeille in Normandy; is cruciform, and partly Norman; has undergone restoration in bad taste; and contains a monument to the second Earl of Worcester and a monumental slab to Henry Marten. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, assembly rooms, theatre, public schools, custom-house, an hospital, almshouses, and a workhouse. Total endowed charities, £365.

The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and two chief inns; is a bonding port, a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on the Monday before 1 March, the Friday in Whit-Week, 22 June, 1 Aug., and the Friday before 29 Oct. Ship-building is carried on; regular steam-boat communication with Bristol is maintained; and commerce exists in imports of deal, flax, hemp, pitch, and wines, and in exports of timber, bark, coals, iron, and millstones. The vessels belonging to the port at the beginning of 1863, were 410 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 1,124 tons; 13 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 1,023 tons; and 1 steam-vessel of 115 tons. The sailing-vessels which entered, in 1858, from foreign countries, were 3, of aggregately 251 tons; and coastwise, 557, of aggregately 18,639 tons; and those which entered, in 1862, from foreign countries were 3, of aggregately 237 tons. The customs amounted, in 1853, to £4,497; in 1867, to £5,070. The town gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Beaufort. Pop., 3,364. Houses, 638.

The parish includes also the hamlet of Hardwick. Acres, 1,232; of which 120 are water. Real property, £13,758. Pop., 3,455. Houses, 651. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £167.* Patron, D. H. D. Burr, Esq.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Little Tintern, Chapel-Hill, Penterry, St. Arvans, Mounton, Matherne, and St. Pierre and Runstone, the chapelry of Trelleck-Grange, and the parish of Tidenham, the last electorally in Gloucester. Acres, 21,297. Pop., 7,141. Houses, 1,401.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Lydney, containing the parishes

of Lydney, Woolleston, Alvington, Hewelsfield, and St. Briavels, all electorally in Gloucester; and the sub-district of Shire-Newton, containing the parishes of Shire-Newton, Itton, Newchurch, Kilgwrwg, Wolves-Newton, Llangwm, Llansoy, Llanfihangel-Tor-y-Mynydd, Portskewett, Caldicott, Ifton, Roggiatt, Llanfihangel-near-Roggiatt, Undy, Caerwent, Llanvair-Discoed, and part of St. Bride-Netherwent. Acres, 81,255. Poor-rates, in 1862, £9,845. Pop. in 1841, 16,776; in 1861, 17,941. Houses, 3,594. Marriages, in 1860, 98; births, 531,—of which 25 were illegitimate; deaths, 350,—of which 89 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. The places of worship in 1851 were 37 of the Church of England, with 7,077 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 650 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 740 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 200 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,557 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; 6 of Bible Christians, with 370 s.; 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 100 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 160 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,479 scholars; 26 private day schools, with 476 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 1,708 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 55 s.

CHEQUER, a ward of St. Margaret-Kings-Lynn parish, Norfolk. Pop., 825. Houses, 157.

CHEQUERBENT, a place on the Bolton and Kenyon railway, Lancashire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by S of Bolton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bolton.

CHEQUERS, the seat of Lady F. Russell, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wendover, in Bucks. It took its name from being the Exchequer in the time of King John; it belonged to W. Hawtrey, in the time of Elizabeth, and was then for two years the restrained abode of Lady Jane Grey; and it was held, in 1664, by Sir John Russell, who then married the youngest daughter of Cromwell. It is a Tudor edifice, chiefly as built by W. Hawtrey, but with a modern south front; and it contains a rich collection of relics of Cromwell, and of personages and events of his times.

CHERBURY, a double-ditched ancient camp, near Farington, in Berks.

CHERBURY, Salop. See CHIRBURY.

CHERRHILL, a parish in Calne district, Wilts; near Wans Dyke, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Calne r. station, and 7 NNE of Devizes. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 1,817. Real property, £2,574. Pop., 364. Houses, 88. The property is all in one estate. An ancient square camp with double works, called Oldbury, is on the summit of a chalk hill; and the figure of a horse, 157 feet long, cut out of the turf about 1780, and visible for many miles, is on the side of the same hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is old but very good; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

CHERRINGS. See CHARING.

CHERRINGTON, a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick; on the river Stour, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Shipston-on-Stour, and 6 E by N of Moreton r. station. It has a post-office under Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 890. Real property, £1,965. Pop., 311. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to Ralph de Wylington; and passed, in the time of Edward III., to the Lucys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £259.* Patron, D. Turner, Esq. The church is very good; and has a tower.

CHERRINGTON, Gloucester. See CHERRINGTON.

CHERISTOW, a hamlet in Hartland parish, Devon.

CHERITON, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; on the Burry estuary, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Loughor r. station, and 13 W of Swansea. Post-town, Reynoldstone, under Swansea. Acres, 1,419; of which 100 are water. Real property, £1,022. Pop., 230. Houses, 53. The property is subdivided. Some traces exist of Boville castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is ancient.

CHERITON, a village and a parish in Alresford district, Hants. The village stands near the Guildford, Alton, Alresford, and Winchester railway, 3 miles S by W of New Alresford, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Winchester; has a post-office under Alresford; and was the scene of a battle in 1644, called Alresford fight. The parish comprises 3,030 acres. Real property, £7,647. Pop., 621. Houses, 123. The surface is partly hilly. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Beauworth, Kilmeston, and Titchbourn, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £1,192.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is early English; and has a tower partly transition Norman, partly modern. Charities, £12.

CHERITON, a parish in Elham district, Kent; on the coast, at Thorncliffe r. station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Folkestone. It includes part of Sandgate village, and has a post-office under Hythe. Acres, 1,861, of which 75 are water. Real property in 1860, £10,493. Pop. in 1851, 1,658; in 1861, 7,434,—of whom 4,204 were military in Shorncliffe camp. Houses, 342. The increase of population arose from the establishing of Shorncliffe camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; and till 1867 was united with Newington. Value, £550.* Patron, the Rev. T. Brockman. The church is ancient. There is a national school.

CHERITON, Pembroke. See STACKPOOL-ELIDOR.

CHERITON-BISHOP, a parish in Crediton district, Devon, 5 miles SW of Crediton r. station, and 10 W of Exeter. It includes the hamlet of Cheriton-Cross, and part of the village of Crockernwell; and has a post-office under Exeter. Acres, 4,875. Real property, £4,094. Pop., 696. Houses, 142. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the bishops of Exeter; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Crown; and belongs now to R. L. Pennell, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £321.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is perpendicular English; and consists of nave, north aisle, south porch, and chancel, with a square tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £16.

CHERITON CROSS, a hamlet in Cheriton-Bishop parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Cheriton-Bishop church.

CHERITON-FITZPAINE, a parish and a sub-district in Crediton district, Devon. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Creedy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Crediton r. station; and has a post-office under Crediton, North Devon. Acres, 5,382. Real property, £7,288. Pop., 1,111. Houses, 238. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £710.* Patron, the Rev. W. H. Arundell. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and chantry-chapel; and has a beautiful groined porch, a piscina, and a monument of 1691. There are an Independent chapel, almshouses with £24, and other charities with £33.—The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 27,507. Pop., 5,656. Houses, 1,213.

CHERITON (NORTH), a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; 3 miles SW of Wincanton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Templecombe r. station. Post-town, Horsington, under Bath. Acres, 1,088. Real property, with Horsington, £8,872. Pop., 302. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. T. Gatehouse. The church is good. Charities, £8.

CHERITON (SOUTH), a hamlet in Horsington parish, Devon; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Wincanton. Pop., 414.

CHERRINGTON, a township in Edgmond parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Newport. Pop., 151. Houses, 28.

CHERRINGTON, a parish in Tetbury district, Gloucester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Tetbury, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ WSW of Brimscombe r. station. It includes Westrip hamlet; and its post-town is Avening, under Stroud. Acres, 1,880. Real property, £2,474. Pop., 232. Houses, 48. The manor belongs to W. Gordon, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £276.* Patron, the Rev. W. George. The church is Norman. There is a free school. Professor Trap, the translator of Virgil, was a native.

CHERRINGTON, Warwick. See CHERRINGTON.

CHERRINGTON, Wilts. See **CHURTON**.

CHERRY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Linton parish, Devon; on the river Lyn, 1½ mile from Linton.

CHERRY-BURTON. See **BURTON-CHERRY**.

CHERRY-COB-SANDS, a tract reclaimed from the sea, on the north side of the Humber, 6 miles W of Patrington, E. R. Yorkshire.

CHERRY-GARDEN. See **CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH**.

CHERRY-HINTON, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, under Gogmagog hills, 2½ miles ESE of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 2,043. Real property, £1,942. Pop., 734. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. Cherry-trees were once plentiful; saffron is produced; and chalk fossils and iron pyrites are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £164.* Patron, Peter House, Cambridge. The church is early English, in good condition; and contains some monuments and an ancient font. A school has £35 from endowment; and other charities £61. The Cambridge water-works are here.

CHERRY-TREE, a station on the Blackburn and Preston railway, Lancashire; 2 miles WSW of Blackburn.

CHERRY-TREE-HILL, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Sheffield. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1865.

CHERRY - WILLINGHAM. See **WILLINGHAM-CHERRY**.

CHERTSEY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Surrey. The town stands on the Thames, at the terminus of a branch of the Southwestern railway, 2¼ miles WSW of London. It is the Coortesige of the Saxons: and was a seat of the Saxon kings. Its site was originally a grassy island; and is now low ground, among rich green meadows. A great monastery was founded at it, in 666, by Earconwald, bishop of London, son of Anna, king of the East Saxons; suffered repeated devastation, and eventually destruction by the Norsemen; was re-established, as a Benedictine abbey, in 964, by Edgar; and was given, at the dissolution, first to Bisham priory, and next to Sir William Fitzwilliam. The body of Henry VI., was deposited for a short period in this abbey; and removed afterwards to Windsor. The lady Anne, as noted by Shakspeare, encountered Richard of Gloucester on her way to Chertsey. The abbey possessed great wealth and consequence, drawing much traffic to the town; but was almost totally demolished soon after the Reformation. The site passed to Dr. Hammond, the physician of James I.; was held by Dr. Hammond's son, the divine who attended Charles I. at Carisbrooke; went next to Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington; passed afterwards through various hands; and was recently purchased by one of the local honorary secretaries of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Only a wall-fragment and a rude gateway of the buildings remain; but excavations, with discovery of very interesting relics, were made in the latter part of 1861.

The town consists chiefly of two long streets, crossing each other in the centre; and is surrounded by villas and country houses. A handsome seven-arched bridge of Purbeck stone, built in 1785, at a cost of £13,000, connects it with Middlesex. The town-hall is a neat structure of red brick, erected in 1351. The parish church was rebuilt in 1808; includes part of the chancel and the tower of a previous edifice; and contains a good bas-relief by Flaxman in memory of Eliza Mawbey, a tablet for Lawrence Thomson, the translator of the English New Testament, and a small tablet for Charles James Fox, who resided in the parish at St. Anne's Hill. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, a free school, with £390 a-year, alms-houses, and other charities with £60, and a workhouse. Cowley House, in Guildford-street, was the last residence of the poet Cowley; bore long the name of Porch House, from a picturesque porch removed in 1786; was originally a timber structure, with plaster divisions; underwent restoration, towards the end of last century, by Alderman

Clarke, the friend of Dr. Johnson; and still retains some of its original portions, together with souvenirs of Cowley. Chertsey and its neighbourhood are commemorated, in her "Pilgrimage to English Shrines," by Mrs. C. Hall, who resided in the parish at Addestone. The town has a head post-office; a railway station, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on the first Monday in Lent, 14 May, 6 Aug., and 25 Sept. Manufactures and trade are carried on in silk, coarse thread, iron hoops, brooms, malt, and flour. Pop., 2,910. Houses, 578.

The parish contains also the villages of Addestone, Botleys, Lyne, and Long Cross, and the fine eminence of St. Anne's Hill. Acres, 10,229. Real property, £27,498. Pop., 6,589. Houses, 1,274. The property is not much divided. Hardwicke, now a farm-house, was a residence of Henry VI.; and Anningsley was the seat of Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £203.* Patrons, the Haberdashers' Company. The chapels of Addestone, Long Cross, Ottershaw, and Botleys, are separate charges.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford. Acres, 14,165. Pop., 7,740. Houses, 1,491. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Walton, containing the parishes of Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge; and the sub-district of Chobham, containing the parishes of Chobham, Horsell, Windlesham, and Bisley. Acres, 43,541. Poor-rates in 1862, £11,005. Pop. in 1841, 14,928; in 1861, 18,642. Houses, 3,578. Marriages in 1860, 83; births, 538,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 347,—of which 117 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 912; births, 5,107; deaths, 3,135. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the Church of England, with 6,144 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 650 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,201 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 689 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 80 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 50 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,897 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 488 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 1,740 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 34 s.

CHERWELL, a river of Northampton and Oxford. It rises at Charwelton, in Northampton; and runs about 50 miles southward, past Edgcott, Banbury, Deddington, Steeple-Aston, Kirtlington, Islip, and Marston, to the Thames in the southern vicinity of Oxford. It is joined by the Snere on the right, a little above Deddington; and by the Ray, on the left at Islip. Most of its course is closely followed by the Oxford canal, and by the Oxford and Rugby railway.

CHESELBORNE, or CHESILBORNE, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Piddle, 6½ miles E by S of Cerne-Abbas, and 7½ NNW of Moreton r. station. Post-town, Milton-Abbas, under Blandford. Acres, 2,580. Real property, £2,752. Pop., 432. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Blackmoor Vale harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £254.* Patron, Lord Rivers. The church is good, and has an embattled tower.

CHESHAM, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Amersham district, Bucks. The town stands on the river Chess, near its head, 2½ miles N by E of Amersham, and 5¼ SSW of Berkhamstead r. station. It consists chiefly of three streets; and has a post-office; under Amersham, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, a temperance-hall, a parish church, five dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, almshouses, and an endowed school. The church is ancient and cruciform; and has a tomb by Bacon. Total endowed charities, £100. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on 21 April, 22 July, 28 Sept., and the 2d Wednesday of Nov.; and manufactures are carried on in shoes, straw-plait, silk, paper, malt liquors, and flour. Real property, £5,483. Pop., 2,208. Houses, 477.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Ashridge, Ashley-Green, Bellingdon, Botley, Charteridge, Hunbridge,

Latimer, and Watreside. Acres, 12,657. Real property, £24,473. Pop., 5,985. Houses, 1,260. The property is not much divided. Chesham Hall, Blackwell Hall, and Latimer House are chief residences. A mineral spring, of some medicinal repute, is at a short distance from the town. Remains of a Danish fort, with walls and moat in tolerable preservation, are at Grove-farm. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £453.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. Another vicarage, called Christchurch, was constituted in 1867; and the patrons of it are Lord Chesham and others. Baptist chapels are in three of the hamlets.—The sub-district contains also Chesham-Bois. Pop., 6,203.

CHESHAM-BOIS, a parish in Amersham district, Bucks; on the river Chess, 2 miles NNE of Amersham, and 6 SSW of Berkhamstead r. station. Post-town, Amersham. Acres, 905. Real property, £1,407. Pop., 218. Houses, 42. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £117.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is ancient but good; and contains a curious pulpit and a rich altar-tomb of Cheyne, the patron of Hooker.

CHESHIRE, a maritime county; bounded, on the NW, by the Irish sea; on the N, by Lancashire; on the NE, by Yorkshire; on the E, by Derbyshire; on the SE, by Staffordshire; on the S, by Salop; on the SW, by North Wales. Its outline has two projections, north-westward between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, and north-eastward to Yorkshire; but is otherwise nearly oval. Its greatest length, north-eastward, is 58 miles; its greatest breadth, 36 miles; its mean breadth, about 18 miles; its circuit, about 200 miles; its area, 707,078 acres. A ridge of hills, subordinate to the Derby and Yorkshire mountains, extends along all the eastern border; another ridge, much broken, crosses the west centre northward from Malpas to Frodsham; a remarkable isolated rocky eminence, about 366 feet high, is in the line of the latter ridge, at Beeston; a chain of high ground goes through the peninsular projection between the Mersey and the Dee; and a few other eminences occur near Macclesfield and toward Salop; but the rest of the surface, comprising about four-fifths of the entire area, is remarkable for flatness, and has a mean elevation of probably not more than 150 feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers are the Mersey, the Dee, the Weaver, the Dane, the Bollin, the Tame, the Peover, and the Wheelock. Lakes, bearing the name of meres, are numerous and pretty enough to give feature to some landscapes; but are all small. Medicinal springs occur in Delamere forest, at Shore-heath near Stockport, and at Buglawton. Rocks of millstone grit occur along the eastern border, and fill the extremity of the north-eastern projection; rocks of the coal measures, rich in coal, form a broad band, immediately west of the millstone grit; rocks of bunter sandstone occupy a great tract westward of the coal measures, and a still greater one from the vicinity of Malpas, Tattenhall, and Frodsham all westward to the sea; and rocks of the keuper marl and sandstone occupy most of the country between these two tracts, and occur to some extent near the extremity of the north-western peninsula. Lead and copper ores are found at Alderley-edge and Peckforton-hills; cobalt ore, yielding small of fine colour, is found at Alderley-edge; and iron ore occurs at Alderley-edge, Dukinfield, and Stockport. Red sandstone, for building, is extensively quarried at Runcorn, Manley, Great Bebbington, and other places; and limestone and millstone are found at Mole-Cop mountain. Coal is worked in thirty-five collieries, with an output of 700,500 tons a-year. Salt abounds in strata and in springs, near Northwich, Nantwich, Winsford, and Middlewich; and is produced from the strata to the amount of about 60,000 tons a-year, and from the springs to the amount of about 45,000 tons.

The soil, in some parts, is a light sandy earth; in other parts, a dark peat mould; but in most parts, a rich reddish loam, variously sandy and clayey. The sub-soil, in general, is either clay or marl; and has, to a vast extent, afforded material for the improving of the soil.

About 64,000 acres are water and sea-sand; about 17,000 are bog and morass; about 28,000 are heaths, commons, and woods; and the rest of the area is variously building site, pleasure-ground, park, pasture, meadow, and arable land. The estates, in general, are large; but the farms, on the average, are under 100 acres. Leases commonly run eleven years. Husbandry has undergone much improvement; but is still in need of much more. Wheat was formerly a famous produce; but is now less cultivated than before. Potatoes have considerable attention, and average about 10 tons per acre. Cheese is a main produce; and is exported, to all parts of England and to the Continent, to the amount of about 12,000 tons a-year. Butter also is made in considerable quantity. Much attention has been paid to the breed of cows. About 65,000 sheep are kept, yielding about 1,250 packs of wool a-year. Commerce, trade, and manufacture maintain about 23½ per cent. of the population. The chief manufactures are muslins, calicoes, fustians, tapes, silks, thread, leather, gloves, and hose; and have their seats principally at Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, Sandbach, Knutsford, and Tarporley. Railways intersect the county in all parts, in all directions; the Bridge-water, the Grand Trunk, the Ellesmere, the Chester and Nantwich, and the Macclesfield and Peak Forest canals also intersect it; and highways exist to the aggregate of nearly 2,500 miles.

The county contains 91 parishes, parts of 5 other parishes, and 4 extra-parochial places; is divided into the hundreds of Broxtow, Bucklow, Eddisbury, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, and Wirrall, with the boroughs of Chester, Congleton, Macclesfield, and the most of Stockport; and it was divided, in 1832 into North and South, in 1867 into North, Mid, and South, for parliamentary representation. The registration county excludes a township to Derby, a township to Salop, two parishes and two townships to Lancashire, and fourteen townships and part of an extra-parochial tract to Denbigh; includes a parish of Stafford, two townships of Lancashire, and a parish and part of another parish of Flint; measures 692,999 acres; and is divided into the districts of Altrincham, Great Boughton, Congleton, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Stockport, and Wirrall. The market-towns are Chester, Altrincham, Congleton, Frodsham, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Sandbach, Stockport, and Tarporley. The chief seats are Cholmondeley Castle, Eaton-Hall, Deham-Massey, Combermere Abbey, Crewe Hall, Table Hill, Vale-Royal Abbey, Poynton, Alderley, Hooton, High Beach, Oulton, Norton Priory, Dodington, Over Peover, Arley Hall, Aston Hall, Booths Hall, Adlington, Bolesworth, Breerton, Bromborough, Bramhall, Henbury, Dukinfield, Capethorne, Hyde, Hatherton, Lyme, Marbury, Netherleigh, Mollington, Marple, Poole, Tatton, Willington, Rode, Mere, Somerford, Toft, Withenshaw, Upton, Tustingham, and Somerford-Booths. Real property in 1815, £1,114,927; in 1843, £1,889,937; in 1851, £2,062,283; in 1860, £2,673,756,—of which £5,589 were in quarries, £56,757 in mines, £15,484 in canals, and £262,970 in railways.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, 65 deputy lieutenants, and about 290 magistrates. The assizes are held at Chester; and quarter-sessions, at Chester and Knutsford. The county jail and a city jail are at Chester; and the county house of correction is at Knutsford. The police force, in 1862, for the county at large, comprised 225 men, at a cost of £16,945; for Chester city, 36 men, at a cost of £2,140; for Birkenhead, 67 men, at a cost of £4,280; for Stockport, 25 men, at a cost of £1,217; for Macclesfield, 18 men, at a cost of £950; for Congleton, 5 men, at a cost of £354. The crimes, in that year, in the county at large, were 1,017; in Chester city, 141; in Birkenhead, 271; in Stockport, 61; in Macclesfield, 93; in Congleton, 27. The number of deprecators and suspected persons at large were, in the county, 1,926; in Chester, 169; in Birkenhead, 106; in Stockport, 88; in Macclesfield, 82; in Congleton, 102. The houses of bad character, in the county at large, were 283; in Chester, 32; in Birken-

head, 95; in Stockport, 52; in Macclesfield, 42; in Congleton, 23. Two members are sent to parliament by each of the three parliamentary divisions of the county; two by each of the boroughs of Chester, Stockport, and Macclesfield; and one by the new borough of Birkenhead. Electors, in 1867, of the Northern Division, 6,026; of the Southern Division, 6,826. The county, excepting part of the parish of Threapwood, is all in the diocese of Chester. The poor-rates of the registration county, in 1862, were £152,532. Marriages in 1860, 3,979,—of which 659 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 16,081,—of which 1,207 were illegitimate; deaths, 10,146,—of which 4,049 were at ages under 5 years, and 174 at ages above 85. The places of worship, within the county-proper, in 1851 were 252 of the Church of England, with 121,882 sittings; 2 of United Presbyterians, with 910 s.; 3 of English Presbyterians, with 700 s.; 66 of Independents, with 20,597 s.; 31 of Baptists, with 6,092 s.; 10 of Quakers, with 2,311 s.; 14 of Unitarians, with 3,232 s.; 3 of Moravians, with 246 s.; 188 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 37,877 s.; 29 of New Connexion Methodists, with 9,005 s.; 135 of Primitive Methodists, with 14,334 s.; 50 of the Wesleyan Association, with 7,988 s.; 4 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 983 s.; 3 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 1,278 s.; 5 of Brethren, with 616 s.; 7 of isolated congregations, with 760 s.; 9 of Latter Day Saints, with 900 s.; and 17 of Roman Catholics, with 5,882 s. The schools were 352 public day schools, with 35,898 scholars; 685 private day schools, with 19,187 s.; 545 Sunday schools, with 71,270 s.; and 78 evening schools for adults, with 1,643 s. Pop. in 1801, 192,305; in 1821, 270,098; in 1841, 395,660; in 1861, 505,428. Inhabited houses, 97,874; uninhabited, 5,420; building, 715.

The territory now forming Cheshire belonged anciently to the British Cornavii; and was included by the Romans, first in their Britannia-Superior, next in their Flavia-Cæsariensis. It was overrun, in 607, by Ethelfrith; annexed to Mercia, in 828, by Egbert; made an earldom, under Leofric, by Canute; constituted a palatinate, under Hugh Lupus, by the Conqueror; annexed to the Crown, in 1265, by Henry III.; made a principality by Richard I.; constituted again a palatinate by Henry IV.; and re-annexed thence, under the king's eldest sons, as Earls of Chester, by a separate and independent jurisdiction. The privileges of the palatinate were greatly curtailed by Henry VIII., and ceased altogether in 1830. The county crossed by the Via Devana and Watling-street; and British and Saxon remains at Prestbury, ancient sites at Haulton and Beeston, old timber houses at Bromborough, Bramhall, Moreton, and Mottram, monastic remains at Birkenhead and Rock-Savage, and curious ancient churches at Prestbury and Mottram.

CHESHIRE MIDLAND RAILWAY, a railway in Cheshire; authorized in June 1860; from the South Junction at Altrincham south-westward to Northwich, 12½ miles. It was opened from Altrincham to Knutsford on 18 May 1862, and to Northwich on 1 Jan. 1863.

CHESHUNT, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Edmonton and county of Hertford. The parish lies on the verge of the county, the river Lea, the New river, Ermine-street, and the Eastern Counties railway, in the vicinity of Waltham Abbey; is divided into the wards of Waltham-Cross, Cheshunt-Street, and Woodside; contains the villages of Cheshunt and Cheshunt-Street,—the former a seat of petty sessions, and once a market-town; and has the stations of Waltham and Cheshunt on the railway, 14½ and 16½ miles NNE of London, and the post-offices of Cheshunt and Waltham-Cross, under London N. Acres, 8,493. Real property, £32,178. Pop., 6,592. Houses, 1,346. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to Alan, the Conqueror's nephew; and passed to John of Gaunt and the Fitzroys. Cheshunt House, now belonging to the Mayo family, was held for a time by Cardinal Wolsey. Theobalds, now the seat of Sir H. Meux, Bart., was originally built by the famous Lord Burleigh; became a favourite residence, and the death-place, of James I.; was occasionally visited

by Charles I.; underwent confiscation, and partial demolition, in the time of the Commonwealth; passed, for a time, to General Monk; was given by William III. to Bentinck, Earl of Portland; went afterwards through various hands; and was rebuilt, by the Prescotts, in 1765. Pengelly House, now the property of the Osbornes, was occupied by Richard Cromwell from 1680 till his death. Cheshunt Park, till recently the seat of the Russells, was once the property of Oliver Cromwell; and went to the Russells through intermarriage with his descendants. Cheshunt Nunnery, or Nunsbury, is the seat of the O'Briens. A nunnery was founded here before the time of Stephen, by Peter de Belingey. Cheshunt Wash, near Turnford, is thought by Gough to have been the Roman Durolitum; and has yielded coins from Hadrian to Constantine. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £401.* Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. The church is a handsome edifice of the time of Henry VI.; and contains four brasses and some old monuments. The vicarage of Waltham-Cross is a separate benefice. There are two independent chapels, a theological college founded by Lady Huntingdon, and charities to the yearly amount of £478. Lady Huntingdon's college was removed hither from Talgarth in 1792; gives training to 30 students; and has an income of upwards of £1,200. The charities include a free school, alms-houses, and a trust of £310 a-year, which originated in compensation by James I. for a portion of Cheshunt common taken into Theobalds park.—The sub-district is conterminate with the parish.

CHESIL-BANK, a ridge of shingle on the coast of Dorset; extending 10½ miles north-westward from Portland to Abbotsbury. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, called the Fleet; has, for the most part, a width of from 170 to 200 yards; consists chiefly of chalky white pebbles, mixed in parts with sand; and slopes steeply, on each side, to the water.

CHESILBORNE. See CHESSELBORNE.

CHESILTON, a village on Portland Island, Dorset; at the south-east end of Chesil-Bank, adjacent to Fortunes-Well, 3½ miles S of Weymouth.

CHESLYN-HAY, an extra-parochial tract in Penkridge district, Stafford; 4½ miles SE of Penkridge. Pop., 1,177. Houses, 236.

CHESS (THE), a stream of Bucks and Herts; rising in the vicinity of Chessham, and running 8 miles south-eastward to the Colne.

CHEssel DOWN, an eminence in the Isle of Wight; 6 miles WSW of Newport. An ancient Saxon cemetery here, investigated a few years ago, was found to contain spear-heads, swords, bronze buckets, gilt fibulæ, silver spoons, gold rings, and other articles indicating considerable refinement and wealth.

CHESSINGTON, a parish in Epsom district, Surrey; 2 miles SSE of Esher and Clarendon r. station, and 3½ S of Kingston-on-Thames. Post-town, Kingston-on-Thames. Acres, 1,229. Real property, £1,729. Pop., 219. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. Chessington Hall, now a farm-house, was the residence of Samuel Crisp, the author of the tragedy "Virginia," and often visited by Dr. Burney. An artificial mound, now covered with wood, bears the name of Castle Hill, and seems to have been the site of an ancient fortification. Roman coins have been found near it. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Malden, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is early English; was restored in 1854; and contains a monument of S. Crisp.

CHESTER. See CASTER.

CHESTER, a ward of the county of Durham. It forms the northern part of the county; is separated from Easington ward by the river Wear, from a point 2½ miles south of Durham to the sea; extends west by southward, from the Wear's mouth to Shorngate-Cross, 33 miles; varies in breadth, northward, from 3 miles to 17; and contains thirteen parishes, parts of two others, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 138,711. Pop. in 1851, 74,706; in 1861, 99,872. Houses, 17,776.

CHESTER, a city and two sub-districts in Great Doughton district, Cheshire; and a diocese in Cheshire

and part of Lancashire. The city stands on the river Dee and on the Via Devana, 5 miles SE of the head of the Dee's estuary, and 16, through Birkenhead, SSE of Liverpool. An artificial channel of the Dee, navigable for vessels of 350 tons, gives it communication, through the Dee's estuary, with the sea; one canal connects it northward with the Mersey at Ellesmere-Port, and another east-south-eastward with the Birmingham canal at Nantwich; and railways go from it in five directions, toward Birkenhead, Manchester, Crewe, Shrewsbury, and Holyhead.

History.—The ancient Britons had a town on the site of Chester from some remote period unknown to record. The Romans took possession of it in 61; built fortifications round it; placed in it their twentieth legion, "Valens Victrix," called it Deva or Deunana; and held it till the last hour of their sway in England. The Britons, on gaining repossession, called it *Caer-Lleon-Vawr*, signifying "the fort of the great legion." The Saxons took it from the Britons in 828, and called it *Legeceaster*. The Danes got possession of it in 894; but were expelled by Ethelfreda in 908. Hugh Lupus obtained it, with the county, from the Conqueror; and made it the seat of his palatinate. Henry II. visited it in 1156; John in 1212; Henry III., gathering his nobles against Llewelyn, in 1260; Edward I., marching to the conquest of Wales, in 1274, 1276, and 1294; Queen Eleanor, in 1284; Prince Edward of Carnarvon, receiving the homage of the Welsh, in 1300; Edward II., in 1312; the Black Prince, in 1353; Richard II., in 1394,—and again, as a prisoner, in 1399; Margaret of Anjou, rallying her Lancastrians, in 1455; Henry VI., in 1470; Henry VII., in 1495; Prince Arthur, in 1499; James I., in 1617; Charles I., retreating from Benton Heath, in 1645; and James II., in 1687. It suffered sharply, more than once, under the shocks of political change and military movement; and sustained a disastrous siege of three months, in 1645, by the parliamentary forces under Brereton. It became a county of itself, with jurisdiction separate from Cheshire, in the time of Henry VII.; yet continued to be the seat of the palatinate; and it still gives the title of Earl to the eldest son of the British sovereign.

Walls and Streets.—The city stands on a rocky elevation, half encircled by a bend of the Dee; is engirt with walls $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 101 yards in circuit; and presents to the eye of a stranger a striking and picturesque appearance. The walls date from the Roman times; underwent extensive repair and improvement, in 908, by the Princess Ethelfreda; retain, to the present day, portions of both Roman and Saxon masonry; are so broad as to admit, even where narrowest, of two persons walking abreast; form a fine promenade for the citizens; and afford most delightful views of the Dee's estuary, the circumjacent country, and the distant Welsh mountains. Four main entrances and three posterns pierce the walls; and three of many towers which formerly defended them, are still in a nearly perfect state. The main entrances are arched gateways, and bear the names of Bridge-gate, Water-gate, East-gate, and North-gate. One of the three nearly perfect towers, the Bonewaldesthorpe, contains a camera; another, the Water-tower, has been converted into a museum for the mechanics' institution; and the third, the Phoenix-tower, bears an inscription to the effect that "King Charles stood on it, on 24 Sept. 1645, and saw his army defeated on Rowton-moor." Many Roman relics, including altars, urns, coins, lamps, weapons, statues, pottery, and pieces of pavement, have been found near the wall and under the streets, in the course of excavations; and a considerable part of a hypocaust or sudatory still stands at an inn, with the sign of the "Roman Bath," in Bridge-street.

Four principal streets run from a common centre, called here the pentise—elsewhere it would be called the cross—to the four cardinal points of the compass, and terminate at the gates. Lesser streets intersect the principal ones at right angles, and divide the four quarters of the city into lesser squares. The carriage-way of the principal streets is sunk, by excavation, from 4 to 10 feet below the original level of the ground; ranges of one-story

buildings, used as shops and warehouses, extend along the sides of the carriage-way; piazzas for foot-passengers, with shops behind them, surmount these buildings, and bear the name of rows; upper storeys of houses, mostly in the mediæval style, some of them old and timbered, surmount the piazzas; and flights of steps lead down, at convenient distances, from the piazzas to the carriage-way. So unique and curious an arrangement of thoroughfares has been a subject of marvel to many a writer. "Here," said Thomas Fuller, "is a peculiar property of building called the Rows, being galleries, wherein the passengers go dry, without coming into the streets, having shops on both sides and underneath; the fashion whereof is somewhat hard to conceive. It is worth their pains, who have money and leisure to make their own eyes the expounder of the manner thereof; the like being said not to be seen in all England; no, not in all Europe again." Much rebuilding has taken place in recent years, with great enterprize and at great cost; but it retains the old style, includes some restoration of timbered houses, adds tasteful imitations of mediæval stone architecture, and leaves the city as curious as ever.

"Queer, quaint old Chester,
Grotesque and honest art thou sure,
And so behind this very changeful day,
So fond of antique fashions, it would seem
Thou must have slept an age or two away.
Thy very streets are galleries . . .
Old Rome was once thy guest, beyond a doubt,
And thou dost hoard her gifts with pride and care,
As erst the Grecian dame displayed her jewels rare."

Public Buildings.—A castle was built in the city by Hugh Lupus, soon after the Conquest; and appears to have included some portion of the Roman fortifications. A magnificent hall of it, 100 feet long, 45 feet wide, very lofty, and of great historical interest, was pulled down in 1786; and the chief part of it now standing is a tower, called *Agricola's*, containing a frescoed chapel, in which James II. heard mass. A spacious modern edifice occupies the castle's site and bears its name; is a royal fortress, with a governor and other officers; includes barracks, armoury, shire hall, and county jail; presents a grand classical exterior, much admired; and equals or surpasses every edifice of its kind, in the convenience of its interior arrangements. The barracks have accommodation for 120 men; the armoury contains 30,000 stand of arms, and 90 pieces of ordnance; the shire hall has a twelve-columned portico, with monolithic columns in two rows, and contains a spacious semicircular court-room; and the county-jail comprises four suites of buildings, one of them of 1869 at a cost of £3,956, and has capacity for 293 prisoners. The militia barracks stand in close proximity to the castle-yard; are structures of local red sandstone, with Helsby stone facings; and were erected in 1860, at a cost of about £8,000. The city jail and house of correction are two-storey edifices, surrounded by a brick wall; and have capacity for 32 debtors, and for 102 male and 36 female criminals. The exchange, in Northgate-street, was burnt down in Dec. 1862; but a new town-hall, at a cost of about £30,000, was completed in 1869. The linen hall, in Watergate-street, was built in 1780, by the Irish merchants; and is now the cheese market. The corn exchange is a recent erection, raised at a cost of £4,000. The new general market was built in 1863, after designs by Messrs. Hay of Liverpool; is covered, spacious, and convenient; and has a principal frontage 120 feet long and 50 feet high, in a somewhat bizarre renaissance style, with attached rusticated Ionic columns. A new bank, in Eastgate-street, completed in 1861, is a handsome edifice with tasteful Corinthian portico. The railway station is common to the five railways which meet at the city; was erected at a cost of upwards of £220,000, after designs by Thompson of London; has a main façade 1,010 feet long, and a passenger range 1,160 feet long; and is covered by a strong elegant iron roof, after a design by Wylde. The works near the station, on the Holyhead line, include a tunnel 300 yards long, a viaduct of 74 arches, and a long cast-iron girder bridge over

the Dee, memorable for the tragical accident by the fracture of one of its girders in May 1847. The old bridge across the Dee was originally constructed by Edward the Elder, but has undergone considerable alteration; and is seven-arched, narrow, inconvenient, and picturesque. The new bridge was erected in 1832, at a cost of £36,000; is 340 feet long and 33 feet wide; and has a single arch, 200 feet in span. The suspension bridge is light and handsome. The race-course, on low ground at the base of the city wall, is 1,800 yards in circuit. A public park of 26 acres, at a cost of £70,000, was presented to the city by the Marquis of Westminster in 1868; and a statue of the Marquis, at a cost of at least £5,000, was to be erected by the people at its chief entrance. An equestrian statue of Viscount Combermere was erected at the principal entrance of the castle in 1865. Other public erections are the music hall, a lecture hall, a mechanics' institute, commercial halls, markets, baths, wash-houses, and the custom-house.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The places of worship within the city, in 1851, were 15 of the Church of England, with 7,547 sittings; 17 of dissenters, with 5,951 s.; and 3 of other bodies, with 538 s. Those in 1869, besides the cathedral and some in the suburban parts, were 11 of the Church of England, 1 of English Presbyterians, 4 of Independents, 1 of Baptists, 1 of Quakers, 1 of Unitarians, 2 of Wesleyans, 1 of N. C. Methodists, 1 of P. Methodists, 1 of Welsh Calvinists, 1 of Christians, 1 of Brethren, and 3 of Roman Catholics. There was also a Roman Catholic convent; and there were two mortuary chapels in the public cemetery. The livings in the city, or connected with it, are the rectories of St. Bridget, St. Martin, St. Peter, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, and Holy Trinity; the vicarages of St. John the Baptist, St. Oswald, St. Michael, St. Olave, Lache-with-Saltney, and Bruera; and the parishes of Little St. John, Upton, St. Paul, and Christ-Church. St. Martin is annexed to St. Bridget; St. Olave to St. Michael; Upton to St. Mary-on-the-Hill. Value of St. Bridget, £200; of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, £400; of Holy Trinity, £290; of St. John the Baptist, £300; of St. Oswald, £323; of Little St. John, £230; of St. Michael, £230; of Lache-with-Saltney, £72; of St. Paul, £150; of Christ-Church, £300; of Bruera, £180. Patron of St. Bridget, St. Peter, St. Michael, Lache-with-Saltney, and Christ Church, the Bishop of Chester; of St. Mary-on-the-Hill and St. John the Baptist, the Marquis of Westminster; of Holy Trinity, the Earl of Derby; of St. Oswald and Bruera, the Dean and Chapter of Chester; of Little St. John, not reported; of St. Paul, the Vicar of St. John's.

A nunnery was founded in Northgate-street, by Walphenes, King of Mercia, and dedicated to his daughter, St. Werburgh; and it gave place, in 1053, to a Benedictine abbey, founded by Hugh Lupus. The edifice suffered severely from inroads by the Welsh; was not completed till 1210; and sustained shocks afterwards by feuds between the monks and the nobles. Another religious house, probably also a nunnery, was founded in the city at an earlier period of the Saxon times; suffered demolition in the Saxon wars; was re-edified, for secular canons, by King Ethelred; and became notable, in 960, for King Edgar compelling eight tributary Scotch and Welsh princes to row his royal barge to it upon the Dee. There were also in the city monasteries of St. Mary and St. Michael; colleges of St. John and the Holy Cross; hospitals of St. John the Baptist and St. Giles; and houses of Black, Grey, and White Friars. Curious pageants, of the character of religious dramas, began to be enacted on the streets in 1328; burst into notoriety for sake of a grant of forty days' pardon from the bishop, and a thousand from the pope, to every person who attended them; and were famous for ages, under the name of the Chester mysteries. An ancient chapel, upwards of 45 feet long and 14 feet high, with beautifully groined arches, was discovered in 1339, nearly choked up with rubbish.

The cathedral belonged to the Benedictine abbey; and did not become a cathedral till the Reformation. It comprises Norman and early English portions, but is chiefly decorated and later English. Its appearance is

heavy and irregular; and its masonry consists of perishable local sandstone, requiring frequent repair. Its parts are a nave of seven bays, with aisles; a south porch; a choir of five bays, with aisles; a Lady chapel of three bays, with aisles of two bays; a south transept of five bays, with aisles; a north transept of one bay, with eastern sacristy; a central tower, and a south-western tower. The total length, from east to west, is 365 feet; the length along the transept is 180 feet; the breadth of nave and choir is 74½ feet; and the height of the central tower is 127 feet. The chief monuments are an altar-tomb and three slabs to abbots of the 14th century; a monument to Dr. Samuel Peploe, by Nollekens; a monument to Dean Smith, by Banks; a monument to Captain John Napier, with epitaph by Sir Charles Napier; and a memorial window, of 1852, to Mrs. Richards. The bishop's throne was originally St. Werburgh's shrine, of the time of Edward III.; and has been restored by Canon Slade. The chapter-house measures 50 feet by 26; and is reached through a vestibule 33 feet by 27. The cloisters measure 110 feet each way; and are on the north side of the nave. A restoration of the cathedral, at an estimated cost of £50,000, was commenced in 1868. The deanery was formed out of St. Thomas' chapel.

St. John's church occupies the site of the house of regular canons; includes some of the oldest Saxon or early Norman architecture in the kingdom; was rebuilt, in 1075, as a cathedral; suffered destruction of its choir, and the upper part of its great tower, by the fall of the latter in 1574; and was extensively restored in 1862. St. Bridget's church was built in 1828. St. Martin's has ceased to be used. St. Peter's is of the time of Henry VII., and was thoroughly repaired in 1854. St. Mary's is early English, and was renovated in 1861. Trinity church was rebuilt in 1869, and is in the decorated English style. St. Michael's was mainly rebuilt in 1855. St. Oswald's is the south transept of the cathedral. St. Paul's was built in 1830. St. Thomas' was founded in 1869, and to cost about £10,500. The independent chapel in Queen street has a stone front with Doric portico. The Wesleyan chapel in St. John-street has a circular front. The Unitarian chapel was built in 1700, and is associated with the labours of Matthew Henry. One of the Roman Catholic chapels was built in 1863.

Schools and Charities.—Henry VIII.'s grammar-school educates boys elected by the dean and chapter; is supported by property attached to the cathedral; and has one scholarship. The diocesan school and training-college was founded by Bishop Law. The blue-coat school for boys was founded in 1700; and the blue-coat school for girls, in 1750. The Grosvenor free schools, for 400 or 450 boys and girls, are maintained by the Marquis of Westminster. Oldfield's charity, for apprenticing boys or sending them to universities, has an income of £405. Broughton's charity has £131; and Owen Jones' charity, £466. St. John's hospital, founded before Edward III.'s time by Randle, Duke of Brittany, and St. Giles' hospital, founded by Randle, Earl of Chester, have jointly £608. Deane's, Smith's, Jones', and Harvie's almshouses have from £75 to £203. Total endowed charities, £2,478. The general infirmary was opened in 1761; and is supported at a cost of upwards of £3,000 a-year. The house of industry is regulated by an act of parliament of 1763. There are likewise a county lunatic asylum and a female penitentiary.

Trade and Commerce.—The city has a head post-office, a telegraph office, three banking-offices, and five chief inns; possesses the traffic of a county town, a bonding-port, and a seat of sessions and assizes; and publishes four weekly newspapers, and a monthly farmer's herald. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; cheese fairs on 23 Feb., 20 April, 4 July, 31 Aug., 8 Oct., and 23 Nov.; and cattle fairs on 27 Jan., 24 Feb., 31 March, 21 April, 31 May, 5 July, 2 Aug., 1 Sept., 10 Oct., 24 Nov., and 15 Dec. Ship-building and manufactures of shot, lead pipes, paint, ropes, leather, whips, fringe, thread, tobacco, and chemicals are carried on. Commerce is hampered by bad navigation of the Dee, and has been much impaired by steam communication be-

tween Wales and Liverpool. The port's jurisdiction includes Bagilt, Flint, Mostyn, Rhuddlan, and Wepre. The registered vessels at the beginning of 1863 were 54 small sailing vessels, of aggregately 1,985 tons; 56 larger sailing-vessels, of aggregately 3,917 tons; 3 small steam-vessels, of jointly 87 tons; and 6 larger steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,952 tons. The vessels which entered in 1858, from foreign ports, were 15 British and 15 foreign, of aggregately 3,131 tons; and those which entered coastwise were 1,019 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 50,544 tons, and 347 steam-vessels, of aggregately 25,713 tons. The vessels which entered from foreign ports, in 1862, were 9, of aggregately 1,749 tons; and those which cleared for foreign ports, in that year, were 5, of aggregately 950 tons. The customs in 1858 were £64,027; in 1867, £89,556. The imports are provisions, hides, tallow, timber, iron, hemp, flax, feathers, lamb and kid skins, fruit, oil, wine, barilla, and cork; and the exports are cheese, lead, calamine, copper-plates, cast-iron, and coals.

The Borough.—Chester was first chartered by its earls in the 13th century; and has sent two members to parliament since 1541. It is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors; and is divided municipally into five wards. It includes, as a borough, the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Olave, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Bridget, and St. Martin; the extra-parochial places of Chester-Castle, Chester Cathedral, Little St. John, and Spittle-Boughton; and large portions of the parishes of St. Oswald, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, and Holy Trinity. The city has a separate criminal jurisdiction, and tries by its own recorder. The county assizes are held at it in both Lent and summer; and quarter sessions in April, July, Oct., and Dec. Acres, 3,010. Real property in 1860, £309,091; of which £2,545 were in gasworks, £12,422 in mines, and £198,369 in railways. Direct taxes, in 1857, £30,017. Electors, in 1868, 2,700. Pop., in 1841, 23,115; in 1861, 31,110. Houses, 5,971.—Dr. Cowper, Randle Holmes, Sir John Vanbrugh, Bradshaw, the early poet, Molyneux, the mathematician, Higden, the author of "Polychronicon," Brerewood, the mathematician, Dean Whittingham, the translator of the Geneva Bible, and Kynaston and Downham, the divines, were natives.

The Sub-Districts.—The parishes and places in Chester city are united for matters connected with the poor under a local act; and, while in Great Boughton registration district, are not in Great Boughton poor-law union. The two sub-districts of Chester-Castle and Chester-Cathedral take name from extra-parochial places within the city; but include parishes and places far without. The extra-parochial place of Chester-Castle adjoins the parish of St. John the Baptist, and is mainly covered by the castle buildings. Pop., 128. House, 1. The extra-parochial place of Chester-Cathedral includes the cathedral and its precincts. Pop., 376. Houses, 68. The sub-district of Chester-Castle contains six parishes, parts of three other parishes, and four extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 16,882. Pop., 21,672. Houses, 4,246. Chester-Cathedral sub-district contains eight parishes, parts of five other parishes, and three extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 25,225. Pop., 19,762. Houses, 3,596.

The Diocese.—The see of Chester, as distinguished from the ancient see of Lichfield, Chester, and Coventry, was founded in 1541, by Henry VIII. Its numbers, among its bishops, Walton, the editor of the "Hexapla;" Wilkins, one of the founders of the Royal Society; the learned Pearson, and the energetic Porteous. Its dignitaries include the bishop, a dean, four canons, two archdeacons, four honorary canons, a chancellor, and four minor canons. The income of the bishop is £4,500; of the dean, £1,000; of each of the archdeacons, £200. The diocese comprises all Cheshire, except part of the parish of Thrapwood, and all the deanery of Warrington in Lancashire except the parish of Leigh; and is divided into the archdeacons of Chester and Liverpool. Acres, 968,312. Pop. in 1861, 1,248,416. Houses, 217,350. Many of the livings have recently been raised in status, as named in our separate articles on them; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1861.

The archdeaconry of Chester comprises the deaneries of Chester, Frodsham, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Malpas, and Middlewich. The deanery of Chester contains the livings of Chester city; the rectories of Barrow, Christleton, Delamere, Doddleston, Eccleston-St. Mary, Pulford, Tarporley, and Thornton-near-Chester; the vicarage of Tarvin; the p. curacies of Farndon, Guilden-Sutton, Ince, Ashton-Hayes, Duddon, Kelsall, and Waverton; and the donatives of Plemonstal and Hargrave. The deanery of Frodsham contains the rectories of Ashton-upon-Mersey, Grappenhall, and Lymm; the vicarages of Bowdon, Great Budworth, Frodsham, Knutsford, Ros-therne, Runcorn, and Weaverham; the p. curacies of Sale-St. Anne, Altrincham, Carrington, Dunham-Massey, Ringway, Timperley, Antrobus, Barnton, Northwich, Hartford, Little Leigh, Lostock, Lower Peover, Lower Whitley, Stretton, Tabley, Witton, Wilderspool, Alvanley, Arley, Kingsley, Norley, Lachford, Cross-ton, Toft, Lymm-with-Warburton, Bollington, High Legh, High Leigh, Marthall, Over Tabley, Aston-by-Sutton, Daresbury, Halton, Runcorn-Trinity, Thelwall, and Weston-Point; and the donative of Over Peover. The deanery of Macclesfield contains the rectories of Alderley, Cheadle, Gawsforth, Moberley, Northenden, Stockport, Taxall, and Wilmslow; the vicarages of Mottram-in-Longdendale and Prestbury; and the p. curacies of Birtles, Handforth, Newton-St. Mary, Godley-cum-Newton-Green, Stayleybridge, Tintwistle, Woodhead, Bollington, Bosley, Capesthorne, Chelford, Henbury, Hurdsfield, Macclesfield-Christchurch, Macclesfield-St. Paul, Macclesfield-St. Peter, Macclesfield-Forest, Marton, North Rode, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainow, Saltersford, Siddington, Sutton-St. George, Sutton-St. James, Wincle, Woodford, Stockport-St. Peter, Stockport-St. Matthew, Stockport-St. Thomas, Bredbury, Castle Hall, Disley, Dukinfield, Dukinfield-St. Mark, Hyde, Hyde-St. Thomas, Marple, Norbury, Portwood, Romily, and Werneth. The deanery of Nantwich contains the rectories of Baddiley, Barthomley, Copenhall, Nantwich, and Wistaston; the vicarages of Acton, Audlem, and Wybunbury; the p. curacies of Burly Dam, Wrenbury, Alsager, Crewe-Green, Haslington, Bunbury, Burwardsley, Calveley, Tilston, Crewe-Railway, Doddington, and Weston; and the donative of Minshull. The deanery of Malpas contains the rectories of Aldford, Coddington, Handley, Malpas, Lower Malpas, Marbury, Tattenhall, and Tilston; and the p. curacies of Hartill, Whitwell, Bickerton, Chadd, and Shocklach. The deanery of Middlewich contains the rectories of Astbury, Brereton, Smethwick, Davenham, Lawton-Church, Swettenham, and Warmingham; the vicarages of Middlewich, Over, Sandbach, and Whitegate; and the p. curacies of Buglawton, Congleton, Congleton-St. Stephen, Congleton-St. James, Eaton, Mosley, Odd-Rode, Smallwood, Little Budworth, Wharton, Byley-with-Lees, Minshull-Vernon, Wettenhall, Winsford, Sandbach-St. John, Wheelock, Church-Hulme, Elworth, and Goostrey.

The archdeaconry of Liverpool comprises the deaneries of Wirral and Warrington. The deanery of Wirral contains the rectories of Bebington, Heskwall, West Kirby, Thurstaston, Wallasey, and Woodchurch; the vicarages of Backford, Eastham, and Neston; and the p. curacies of Higher Bebington, New Ferry, Tranmere-St. Catherine, Tranmere-St. Paul, Bidstone, Birkenhead-St. Anne, Birkenhead-St. James, Birkenhead-St. John, Birkenhead-St. Mary, Birkenhead-Trinity, Birkenhead-Woodside, Bromborough, Burton, Port-Ellesmere, Frankby, Hoylake, Willaston, Overchurch, Seacombe, Shotwick, Capenhurst, Stoak, Egremont, and New Brighton. The deanery of Warrington contains the rectories of Winwick, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Croft, Golborne, New Church, Newton-in-Makerfield, Warrington, Liverpool, Sephton, Walton-on-the-Hill, West Derby, Wigan, Aughton, Halsall, and North Meols; the vicarages of Ashton-St. Thomas, Walton-on-the-Hill, Childwall, Huyton, Prescott, Sutton; and Ormskirk; the numerous p. curacies in Liverpool parish and in Toxteth; and the p. curacies of Golborne-St. Mary, Bury-Lane, Newton-St. Peter, Warrington-St. Paul, Warrington-Trinity,

Burton-Wood, Hollingfare, Padgate, Great Crosby, Seaford, Waterloo, Bootle, Everton-St. George, Everton-St. Augustine, Everton-St. Chrysostom, Formby, Kirby, Kirkdale, Edge-Hill, Edge-Hill-St. Stephen, Edge-Hill-Innocents, Edge-Hill-St. Aidan, Aigburth, Garston, Grassendale, Hale, Halewood, Wavertree, Wavertree-St. Mary, Woolton, Knowsley, Roby, Eccleston-Christchurch, Eccleston-St. Thomas, Farnworth, St. Helen's, Parr, Rainford, Rainhill, Sankey, Whiston, Stanley, Fairfield, Knotty-Ash, Kirby, Wigan-St. George, Abram, Billinge, Haigh, Hindley, Pemberton, Scholes, Upholland, Altcar, Maghull, Mellington, Lydiate, Crossens, Southport-Christchurch, Southport-Trinity, Bickerstaffe, Lathom, Newbrough, Scarth Hill, Scarsbrick, and Skelmersdale.

CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY. See **BIRKENHEAD.**

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY, a railway from Chester, westward through North Wales, to Holyhead. It was authorized in 1844; executed by R. Stephenson, at a cost of £3,581,587; and amalgamated, in 1859, with the London and Northwestern. Its length, exclusive of branches, is 85 miles. It goes down the left side of the Dee to the vicinity of the sea; goes then along the coast to the vicinity of Bangor; crosses the Menai strait, 3 miles above the head of Beaumaris bay; and goes through Anglesey westward to Bodorgan, and north-westward thence to Holyhead. It traverses tunnels at Chester, Penmaen Rhas, Llandegai, Bangor, Belmont, and Treddraeth; great bridges or viaducts over the Dee, the Clwydd, the Ogwen, the Cegid, and the Cefni; and stupendous tubular bridges over the Conway estuary and the Menai strait. Lines or branches go from it to Mold, Denbigh, Llandudno, Llanrwst, and Carnarvon. The scenery commanded by it is much less picturesque or extensive than that commanded by the quondam mail road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead; yet includes much beauty, considerable romance, and many glimpses of grandeur.

CHESTERBLADE, a chapelry in Evercreech parish, Somerset; adjacent to the East Somerset railway, 3½ miles ESE of Shepton-Mallet. Post-town, Evercreech, under Bath. Real property, £2,347. Pop., 57. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Evercreech, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

CHESTER CAMP, a Roman camp in Irchester parish, Northampton; on the river Nen, 2 miles SE of Wellingborough. It occupies 18 acres; had a vallum 9 feet thick; and has yielded Roman coins, bricks, pavements, and altars.

CHESTERFIELD, a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Stafford; 2 miles SSW of Lichfield. Pop., 133.

CHESTERFIELD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Derby. The town stands on sloping ground, between the rivulets Rother and Hipper, in the vale of Scarsdale, on the Roman road from Derby to York, at the end of the Chesterfield canal, adjacent to the Midland railway, 11 miles by road, but 17¼ by railway, S by E of Sheffield. It probably occupies the site of a Roman station; but, at Domesday, was only a bailiwick to Newbold. Two battles were fought at it; the one in 1261, between the Earl of Derby and Henry III.'s nephew; the other in 1643, between the royalists and the parliamentarians. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril; annexed to the Crown by Henry II.; given by King John to William de Bruere; and passed to the Wakes, the Plantagenets, and others. The town is irregularly built; and has narrow streets, but a spacious market-place. The townhall, with market-house and covered market, is an extensive and commodious suite of buildings, erected in 1857. The parish church is cruciform, and of various dates from early English onwards; has a central spire, 230 feet high, inclining considerably from the perpendicular; and contains a beautiful screen and some fine ancient monuments. Three chantries were formerly in the church; and three ancient chapels were in other parts of the town, one of them eventually used as a school, and another still partly extant in a barn and stable. Trinity

church was built in 1838, at a cost of £3,700. A Free Methodist chapel was founded in 1869. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and R. Catholics; a free grammar school; national, infant, and other schools; a mechanics' institute, a dispensary and hospital, and a large convenient workhouse. The grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt in 1710; and is a picturesque edifice, situated behind Trinity church. The endowed charities include alms-houses and apprenticing funds; and amount to £1,364. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 27 Jan., 28 Feb., the first Saturday of April, 4 May, 5 July, 25 Sept., and 25 Nov. Manufactures of lace, hosiery, silk, carpets, iron, and pottery are carried on; and much traffic exists in connexion with neighbouring foundries, collieries, and lead mines. Races are run in September, on a course nearly 2 miles long. The town was made a municipal borough by Queen Elizabeth; and is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Stanhope; and numbers, among its eminent natives or residents, Ince the poet, Lucas the mathematician, Wood, Oldfield, Charles, and Billingsley the nonconformists, Jewitt the author of "Wanderings of Memory," Pegge the antiquary, Halifax the Bishop of St. Asaph, Stokes the botanist, Bromley and Mrs. Blore the poets, Mrs. Stokes the novelist, and Stephenson the father of railways. Real property, £22,155. Pop. in 1841, 6,212; in 1861, 9,836. Houses, 1,909.

The parish includes also the townships of Walton, Newbold and Dunston, Tapton, Calow, Hasland, and Normanton-Temple; and it formerly included the chapelry, now the parish, of Brimington. Acres, with Brimington, 11,451. Real property, £64,174; of which £3,378 are in mines, £6,156 in iron-works, and £1,600 in gas-works. Pop., 18,970. Houses, 3,792. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, with the p. curacy of Calow, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £357.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The parishes of Trinity-Church, Hasland, and Newbold are separate benefices. Value of Trinity-Church, £120. Patrons, Three Trustees.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Wingerworth, Brampton, and Whittington, and two townships of North Wingfield. Acres, 27,966. Pop., 28,983. Houses, 5,810.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bolsover, containing the parishes of Heath, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, and part of Bolsover; the sub-district of Eckington, containing the parishes of Eckington, Killamarch, and part of Staveley; the sub-district of Dronfield, containing five townships of Dronfield parish, and Great-Barlow chapelry; and the sub-district of Ashover, containing the parishes of Shirland and Morton, four townships of North Wingfield, one of Crich, and one of Ashover. Acres, 94,825. Poor-rates, in 1862, £19,082. Pop. in 1841, 39,380; in 1861, 61,779. Houses, 12,248. Marriages in 1860, 444; births, 2,362,—of which 161 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,374,—of which 576 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,818; births, 20,412; deaths, 11,877. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 12,899 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,574 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 250 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 257 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 300 s.; 31 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,436 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 646 s.; 23 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,061 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 180 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 970 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 120 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 312 s. The schools were 39 public day schools, with 3,316 scholars; 94 private day schools, with 2,269 s.; 70 Sunday schools, with 6,076 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 120 s.

CHESTERFIELD CANAL, a canal from Chesterfield in Derbyshire, east-north-eastward, through W. R. York-

shire and Notts to the river Trent, 3½ miles NNW of Gainsborough on the borders of Lincolnshire. It was formed in 1771-6, at a cost of £160,000; and it belongs now to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway company. It is 46 miles long; it rises 45 feet to the summit-level at Harthill, and falls thence 335 feet, with a total of 65 locks.

CHESTERFORD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex. The village stands at the verge of the county, on the river Granta, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 4 miles NNW of Saffron-Walden; and has a station, of the name of Chesterford, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Great Chesterford, under Saffron-Walden. It formerly was a market-town; and it still has a fair on 1 July. A Roman station was here; and Roman roads went hence to Chelmsford, Cambridge, and Ixworth. Traces of Roman walls exist; vestiges of a Roman villa and a Roman temple were recently discovered; and many Roman coins, urns, and other relics have been found. The parish comprises 3,030 acres. Real property, £5,082. Pop., 1,027. Houses, 215. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Little Chesterford, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £427.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church is large and good; had a chantry, founded by W. Howden; and contains two brasses. An endowed school has £41 a-year; and other charities £99.

CHESTERFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex; on the river Granta, 1 mile SSE of Chesterford r. station, and 3 NNW of Saffron-Walden. It has a post-office under Saffron-Walden. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £1,899. Pop., 276. Houses, 55. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Great Chesterford, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is ancient but very good; and has a brass of 1462. Charities, £41.

CHESTERHOPE, a hamlet in Carsenside parish, Northumberland; on Watling-street and the river Reed, 2 miles S of Otterburn.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Durham. The town stands on a branch of Watling-street, on the river Wear, and on the Newcastle and Durham direct railway, 3½ miles WN of Fence-Houses station of the Northeastern railway, and 6 N of Durham city. It sprang from a Roman station; bore the name of Cunceastre in the time of the Northumbrian kingdom; was the seat of a bishopric from 883 to 955, intermediate between Lindisfarne and Durham; consists now of one street about a mile long; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office; under Fence-Houses, a r. station, a parish church, three dissenting chapels, an hospital, and a workhouse. The church is early and later English; has a fine tower and spire, 156 feet high; was restored in 1862, at a cost of £2,000; contains fourteen altar-tombs and effigies of the lords of Lumley; and was formerly collegiate. Lumley Park, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough, and Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham, are in the neighbourhood.—The township includes the town, and comprises 2,666 acres. Real property, £17,801; of which £3,300 are in mines, and £195 in railways. Pop., 3,013. Houses, 610.—The parish contains also the townships of Great Lumley, Little Lumley, Lambton, Waldridge, Plawsworth, Edmonsley, Pelton, Urpeth, Ouston, Harraton, Birtley, Lamesley, Kibblesworth, Ravensworth, and Hedley, all in the district of Chester-le-Street, and the chapelry of Tanfield, in the district of Durham. Acres, 31,001. Real property, £127,637; of which £63,263 are in mines, £6,530 in iron-works, and £1,569 in railways. Pop., 23,076. Houses, 4,349. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Durham. Coal-mining, iron-working, and kindred operations are extensively carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £377. Patrons, alternately H. Jolliffe, Esq., and Trustees. The vicarages of Lumley, Birtley, Pelton, Lamesley, Tanfield, and Eighton-Banks, are separate benefices. Charities, £124.

The sub-district contains nine townships of Chester-le-Street parish, three of Houghton-le-Spring parish, and Witton-Gilbert parochial chapelry. Acres, 16,306. Pop., 14,237. Houses, 2,810. The district includes also the sub-district of Harraton, containing seven townships of Chester-le-Street parish, and all Washington parish. Acres, 33,079. Poor-rates in 1862, £7,370. Pop. in 1841, 18,357; in 1861, 27,660. Houses, 5,251. Marriages in 1860, 117; births, 1,137,—of which 55 were illegitimate; deaths, 486,—of which 211 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,221; births, 9,493; deaths, 5,034. The places of worship in 1851 were 9 of the Church of England, with 3,154 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 350 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,517 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 346 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 450 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 80 s.; and 1 undefined, with 100 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,290 scholars; 20 private day schools, with 699 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 2,152 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s.

CHESTER (LITTLE), a township in St. Alkmund parish, Derbyshire; on the river Derwent and the Leeds railway, ¼ a mile N of Derby. Real property, £2,545. Pop., 431. Houses, 95. The Roman station Derwentio was here; Roman roads went hence to Chesterton and Manchester; and many Roman coins and other relics have been found.

CHESTER ROAD. See MANCHESTER.

CHESTERS, a seat on the right bank of the North Tyne river, in Northumberland; adjacent to the Roman wall, 4 miles NNW of Hexham. Very considerable Roman remains are here.

CHESTERS (EAST and WEST), two localities in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, the South Tyne river, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, in the vicinity of Haltwhistle. They were the Roman *Vindolana* and *Æsica*.

CHESTERTON, a village, a parish, a district, and a hundred in Cambridgeshire. The village stands on the river Cam, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 1 mile NNE of Cambridge; includes numerous new houses, inhabited by persons engaged in business in Cambridge; and has a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 2,729 acres; and contains Cambridge county jail, a workhouse, and remains of Cambridge castle, a seat of the priors of Barnwell, and the Roman camp of Arbury. Real property, £10,280. Pop., 2,986. Houses, 644. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the priory of Barnwell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £206.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is decorated English. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, three public schools, a general cemetery, and charities £81.

The district comprehends the sub-district of Fulbourn, containing the parishes of Chesterton, Milton, Fen-Ditton, Horningsea, Teveraham, Stow-cum-Quy, Little Wilbraham, Great Wilbraham, Cherry-Hinton, and Fulbourn-All Saints, and St. Vigors; the sub-district of Willingham, containing the parishes of Willingham, Childerley, Dry-Drayton, Girton, Impington, Histon, Oakington, Long-Stanton-St. Michael, Long-Stanton-All Saints, Rampton, Cottenham, Landbeach, and Waterbeach; and the sub-district of Great Shelford, containing the parishes of Great Shelford, Little Shelford, Stapleford, Hauxton, Newton, Harston, Haslingfield, Harleton, Comberton, Barton, Madingley, Coton, Grantchester, and Trumpington. Acres, 76,728. Poor-rates in 1862, £13,600. Pop. in 1841, 21,599; in 1861, 25,083. Houses, 5,464. Marriages in 1860, 182; births, 831,—of which 37 were illegitimate; deaths, 457,—of which 165 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,921; births, 8,423; deaths, 5,027. The places of worship in 1851 were 38 of the Church of England, with 7,261 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 820 s.; 22 of Baptists, with 4,506 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,140 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 194 s.; and 2 undefined, with 190 s. The schools were 46 public day schools, with 2,833

scholars; 53 private day schools, with 1,153 s.; 45 Sunday schools, with 3,594 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 66 s.—The hundred contains only five parishes and part of another. Acres, 15,847. Pop., 6,970. Houses, 1,509.

CHESTERTON, a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; on the verge of the county, and on Ermine-street and the river Nen, 2½ miles SE of Castor r. station, and 5¼ SW of Peterborough. Post-town, Castor, under Peterborough. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £2,447. Pop., 129. Houses, 22. The manor belonged to the Bevis, the Drydens, the Piggots, and the Wallers; and belongs now to the Marquis of Huntley. A single-ditched camp is at Castle-field. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Haddon, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £800.* Patron, the Marquis of Huntley. The church is partly Norman, partly early English, in good condition; and has several ancient monuments.

CHESTERTON, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; on Akeman-street and a branch of the river Ray, near the Oxford and Bletchley railway, 1½ mile WSW of Bicester. Post-town, Bicester. Acres, 2,850. Real property, £2,904. Pop., 384. Houses, 86. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is transition Norman in the nave, mixed decorated and perpendicular English in the chancel; and has a decorated tower, and three fine early English sedilia.

CHESTERTON, a tything in Cirencester borough, Gloucester. Real property, £4,477.

CHESTERTON, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 5¼ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

CHESTERTON, a township in Wolstanton parish, and a chapelry in Wolstanton and Audley parishes, Stafford. The township lies adjacent to the North Stafford railway and the Grand Trunk canal, 2 miles WNW of Burslem; and has a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent. Real property, £5,506; of which £1,000 are in mines. Pop., 2,459. Houses, 500. The property is much subdivided. A castle stood here before the Conquest; but has disappeared. The chapelry consists of the township, with part of Audley parish; and was constituted in 1846. Pop., 4,067. Houses, 847. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is recent, in the early English style, with handsome tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and other Methodists.

CHESTERTON, a parish in Southam district, Warwick; on the Fosse way, and on an affluent of the river Avon, 1½ mile SW of Harbury r. station, and 4¼ SW by S of Southam. It includes Kingston hamlet; and its post-town is Harbury, under Rugby. Acres, 3,510. Real property, £4,189. Pop., 217. Houses, 42. The manor belonged, from the time of Edward II. till that of Henry VIII., to the family of Peyto; and belongs now to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The manor-house was built in the time of Edward IV.; enlarged, in 1630, after designs by Inigo Jones; and demolished in 1802. A large windmill, of circular form, on six arches, designed by Inigo Jones, surmounts an eminence near the church. A Roman camp, supposed by some to have been the Roman station Mediolanum, is within the parish on the Fosse way; and has yielded Roman coins. Chesterton wood is a meet for the Warwick hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £82. Patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church is ancient; and contains three fine monuments of the Peyto family. Lord Cobham, the famous Wickliffite, found shelter with the incumbent in Henry V.'s time; and Cardinal Peyto, the Pope's legate in the reign of Mary, was a native.

CHESTON, a hamlet in Ugborough parish, Devon.

CHESWARDINE, a township and a parish in Market-Drayton district, Salop. The township lies on the verge of the county, adjacent to the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, 4¼ miles SSE of Market-Drayton r. sta-

tion, and 7¼ N by W of Newport; and has a post-office under Market-Drayton. The parish includes also the townships of Chipnall, Goldstone, Ellerton, Sambrook, and Sowdley. Acres, 5,723. Real property, £9,564. Pop., 1,159. Houses, 225. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £245.* Patron, E. W. Harding, Esq. The church was built in 1809; but has the tower of a previous edifice. Charities, £59.

CHESWICK. See ANCRIFT.

CHESWORTH, the ancient seat of the Broose family, in Sussex; in the southeastern vicinity of Horsham. It is now a farm-house; but it challenges notice for its antique character.

CHETLOP, an affluent of the river Reed, in Northumberland. It rises on Girdle fell; and makes, at one part, a fall of 70 feet.

CHETNOLE, a chapelry in Yetminster parish, Dorset; on the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, near the Roman road from Dorchester, 2½ miles N of Evershot r. station, and 6¼ SSW of Sherborne. It has a post-office under Sherborne. Acres, 877. Real property, £2,137. Pop., 269. Houses, 48. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Yetminster, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is not good.

CHETTISHAM, or CHITTISHAM, a chapelry in Ely-St. Mary parish, Cambridge; on the Ely and Peterborough railway, 2½ miles N of Ely. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Ely. Statistics returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £65. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

CHETTLE, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; 1½ mile SSW of Farnham, and 6¼ NE of Blandford r. station. Post-town, Farnham, under Blandford. Acres, 1,113. Real property, £1,267. Pop., 177. Houses, 31. Chettle House was built by Vanbrugh; and is the seat of H. Chambers, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £180.* Patron, H. Chambers, Esq. The church is a flint structure of 1849, with the tower of a previous edifice.

CHETTON, a parish in Bridgnorth and Cleobury-Mortimer districts, and a sub-district in Bridgnorth district, Salop. The parish lies on an affluent of the Severn, 4 miles SW of Bridgnorth r. station; and is chiefly in Bridgnorth district, but includes Loughton chapelry in Cleobury-Mortimer district. Post-town, Bridgnorth. Acres, 4,936. Real property, £6,992. Pop., 590. Houses, 120. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Godiva. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Loughton, and with the rectories of Deuxhill and Glazeley, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £772.* Patron, T. W. W. Browne, Esq. The church is partly Norman. Charities, £14.—The sub-district contains sixteen parishes, the main part of Chetton parish, and part of another. Acres, 38,539. Pop., 4,725. Houses, 952.

CHETWQDE, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; on the verge of the county, 3¼ miles NNW of Lantton r. station, and 4 SW of Buckingham. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £2,029. Pop., 177. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to a Chetwode before the Conquest; and is still held by his descendants. An Augustinian priory was founded here in 1244. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Barton-Hartshorn, in the diocese of Oxford. The church belonged to the priory; and has a very fine early English chancel, and some of the oldest stained glass in England. Dean Chetwode was a native.

CHETWYND, a parish in Newport district, Salop; on the verge of the county and on the river Mees, adjacent to the Newport canal, and near the Stafford and Shrewsbury railway, 1½ mile N by W of Newport. It includes the townships of Howle and Sambrook, and part of Pickstock; and its post-town is Newport, Salop. Acres, 3,803. Real property, £3,729. Pop., 719. Houses, 147. The property is subdivided. Chetwynd Park is the seat of J. C. B. Borough, Esq. The living is a rec-

tory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £705.* Patron, J. C. B. Borough, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1867, and is in the second pointed style. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £46.

CHETWYND-ASTON, or ASTON-CHETWYND, a township in Edgmond parish, Salop; 1 mile S of Newport. Real property, £2,789. Pop., 392. Houses, 83.

CHEVELEY, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The parish lies on the verge of the county, near the Newmarket railway, 3½ miles SE of Newmarket; and has a post-office under Newmarket. Acres, 2,527. Real property, £4,517. Pop., 607. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. Cheveley Park belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £704. Patron, the Rev. J. T. Bennet. The church is ancient but pretty good. A free grammar school has £80; alms-houses, £19; and other charities, £9. — The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 21,645. Pop., 6,489. Houses, 1,331. — The hundred contains four parishes. Acres, 12,905. Pop., 4,570. Houses, 917.

CHEVELEY, or CHEVELEY, a village and a parish in Newbury district, Berks. The village stands ¼ miles N by E of Newbury; and has a post-office under Newbury. The parish includes also the hamlet of Oare, and the tythings of Courage, Snelsmore, Leckhampstead, and Winterbourn. Acres, 7,397. Real property, £8,673. Pop., 1,923. Houses, 431. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Oare, Leckhampstead, Courage, and Winterbourn, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £1,460.* Patron, alternately J. Dandery, Esq., and Miss Wasey. There are four churches, a church-school, three dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and charities £70.

CHEVENAGE. See CHAVENAGE.

CHEVENING, a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent; on the river Darent, 3¼ miles NW of Sevenoaks r. station. Post-town, Sevenoaks. Acres, 3,773. Real property, £6,416. Pop., 932. Houses, 215. The property is divided among a few. There are two manors. The one belonged to the see of Canterbury till the Reformation; and then passed to the Crown. The other belonged early to the family of De Chevening; passed to the Lenards, afterwards Lords Dacre; was purchased, in 1717, by General Stanhope, created Earl Stanhope; and is now held by his descendant. The mansion here was built, in 1630, by Lord Dacre, after designs by Inigo Jones; but has been greatly altered, both externally and internally; and it contains some interesting portraits. The grounds are crossed by the ancient British way, called the Pilgrim's road; include a fine lake and maze, and a mass of Roman monumental stones and altars, brought from abroad by the first Lord Stanhope; and command, from their highest point, a brilliant view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £766.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has some early English masonry, but is chiefly perpendicular; and it contains altar-tombs of the Dacres, and monuments of the Stanhopes. There are three dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £59.

CHEVERELL (GREAT), a parish in Devizes district, Wilts; 2½ miles W by N of Market-Lavington, and 5½ SSW of Devizes r. station. It has a post-office under Devizes. Acres, 1,840. Real property, £3,197. Pop., 561. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Heytesbury hospital. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £353.* Patron, the Rev. R. M. Atkinson. The church was reported in 1859 to need repairs. Charities, £15.

CHEVERELL (LITTLE), a parish in Devizes district, Wilts; near the Ridge way, 1¼ mile WSW of Market-Lavington, and 6 S by W of Devizes r. station. Post-town, West Lavington, under Devizes. Acres, 1,930. Real property, £1,481. Pop., 234. Houses, 57. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £405.* Patron, the Earl of Radnor. The church is good.

CHEVET, a township in Royston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the North Midland railway, 3¼

miles S by E of Wakefield. Acres, 850. Real property, £1,394. Pop., 58. Houses, 7. Chevot House is the seat of the baronet family of Pilkington.

CHEVIN (THE). See ORLEY.

CHEVINGTON, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 2½ miles S of Saxham r. station, and 5 SW by W of Bury-St. Edmunds. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 2,429. Real property, £3,889. Pop., 621. Houses, 126. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £396.* Patron, the Rev. J. White. The church is ancient. There is an endowed school, and charities £22.

CHEVINGTON, two townships and a chapelry in Warkworth parish, Northumberland. The townships are designated East and West; and they lie on the North-eastern railway, between Widdrington and Acklington stations, 5½ miles SSW of Warkworth. Acres, 2,225, and 1,804. Real property, £6,999; of which £1,363 are in mines. Pop., 651 and 161. Houses, 121 and 32. The chapelry was constituted in 1862; and is of somewhat less extent than the townships. Post-town, Widdrington, under Morpeth. Pop., 635. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £350. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a group of hills and mountains on the mutual border of Northumberland and Scotland. Cheviot proper, the highest summit of the group, is situated 7 miles SW of Wooler, and has an altitude of 2,658 feet above the level of the sea. The other summits, exclusive of offsets, lie within a circuit of 60 miles, and belong to the parishes of Wooler, Kirknewton, Ilderton, Ingram, Alnham, Alwinton, and Elsdon in Northumberland, and to six parishes in Scotland. The hills have generally a dome-shaped or sugar-loaf outline, and are grouped skirt to skirt, or shoulder to shoulder, like clustering cones. The prevailing rock is porphyritic trap; and the soil, over great part of the surface, bears a rich sward, excellent for sheep pasture. The highest portions are heath; and considerable tracts are bog. The golden eagle is sometimes seen; grouse are found; and the famous breed of sheep, known as the Cheviots, is extensively depastured. The line of watershed is nearly identical with the boundary line between Northumberland and Scotland; and the chief streams on the English side are the Wooler, the Breamish, the Coquet, and the Reed. Mrs. Sigourney, apostrophising the flocks of sheep, and alluding to the Border raids, says—

“Grazed on, grazed on,—there comes no sound
Of Border warfare near;
No slogan-cry of gathering clan,
No battle-axe, no spear.
There's many a wandering stream that flows
From Cheviot's terraced side,
Yet not one drop of warrior's gore
Distains its crystal tide.”

CHEVITHOME, a hamlet in Tidcombe quarter, Tiverton parish, Devon. It forms a curacy with Tidcombe.

CHEW, a hundred in Somerset. It contains Chew-Magna and Chew-Stoke parishes, and six others. Acres, 15,132. Pop., 6,200. Houses, 1,322.

CHEWBENT. See CHOWBENT.

CHEW-MAGNA, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Clutton district, Somerset. The village stands on an affluent of the river Avon, 3 miles W by S of Pensford, and 5 SE of Bourton r. station; has a post-office under Bristol; is a seat of petty sessions; and was once a borough and a market-town. The parish includes the tythings of Bishop-Sutton, North Elm, Stone, Knowle and Knighton-Sutton; and both it and the village are sometimes called Bishops-Chew. Acres, 5,006. Real property, £12,230. Pop., 1,855. Houses, 394. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Chew Court is a ruined mansion of the middle ages. A Druidical circle is at Stanton-Drew; and a Roman camp, at Bow-Ditch. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Holy

'Trinity, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £634.* Patron, alternately the Bishop and others. The church is decorated English; and was restored in 1860. The p. curacy of Dundry is a separate benefice. There is a chapel of ease at Bishops-Sutton. There are also chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, an endowed school, and charities £36.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and a ville. Acres, 13,009. Pop., 4,422. Houses, 966.

CHEW-STOKE, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Pensford, and $\frac{5}{4}$ SSE of Bourton r. station. It has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 2,092. Real property, £5,097. Pop., 758. Houses, 173. The property is much subdivided. Limestone and building-stone occur. A small nunnery was founded here by Elizabeth de Santa Cruce. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £305.* Patron, the Rev. W. P. Wait. The church is ancient but good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £91 from endowment; and other charities £29. Lord Mayor Champneis was a native.

CHEWTON, a tything in Milton parish, Hants; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Christchurch. Real property, £2,769. Pop., 633.

CHEWTON, a hundred in Somerset. It contains Chewton-Mendip parish and thirteen other parishes. Acres, 32,158. Pop., 12,112. Houses, 2,550.

CHEWTON-KEYNSHAM, a hamlet in Keynsham parish, Somerset; 1 mile N of Keynsham. Pop., 138.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a village in Wells district, and a parish in Wells and Clutton districts, Somerset. The village lies under the Mendip hills, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles NNE of Wells r. station; has a post-office under Bath; is a seat of petty sessions; was the Cwitone of Alfred's will; and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Waldegrave. The parish includes also the tything of North Widcombe. Acres, 6,514. Real property, £7,709. Pop., 976. Houses, 217. The property is subdivided. Chewton Priory is a seat on the site of an ancient monastery. There are lead mines, lime works, and quarries. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Emborough, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; and, till 1867, was united also with Farington-Gurney and Stone-Easton. Value, £420.* Patron, R. P. Philpott, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and has a very fine late English tower, 126 feet high. There are chapels for Wesleyans and U. Free Methodists. Charities, £31.

CHICH. See OSYTH (Sr.).

CHICHELEY, or CHICHELEY, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on an affluent of the river Ouse, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles NE of Newport-Pagnell r. station, and $\frac{6}{4}$ NE by E of Wolverton. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,892. Pop., 265. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Chicheley Hall, built in 1769, belongs to C. M. Chester, Esq. The parish is a meet for the Oakley hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £116.* Patron, C. M. Chester, Esq. The church is early English and good.

CHICHESTER, a city, a sub-district, a district, a rape, and a diocese in Sussex. The city stands at the junction of Stane-street with the Roman road to Porchester, on the rivulet Lavant and on the South Coast railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of the head of Chichester harbour, 9 N of Selsey Bill, 18 ENE of Portsmouth, and $23\frac{3}{4}$ W of Brighton. Its site is low flat ground, in a plain extending, under the South Downs, from Portsmouth to Brighton; and does not admit of any considerable view except from the towers of the cathedral. A short branch canal goes southward from it into junction with the Arundel and Portsmouth canal; and a small harbour, with a quay to which vessels of 180 tons can come in high tides, is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, at Dell-quay.

History.—Chichester was the Regnum of the Romans; the capital of the ancient Regni, the head-quarters of Flavius Vespasian. A strongly walled Roman station was built on the site; and a subordinate station formed not quite a mile to the N. The main station seems to have had connexion with the Pudens and Claudia of Martial and of 2 Tim. iv. 21; and has furnished a rich

harvest of Roman relics; while the subordinate station is still traceable in the lines of embankment noticed in our article BROYLE. Roman pavements, urns, and coins have been found in all parts of the city; a Roman pavement underlies the graveyard of St. Andrew's church; Roman tiles were found plentifully in the walls of St. Olave's church, at a recent restoration; a piece of fine red Samia pottery was found, in 1830, at St. Pancras churchyard; and a remarkable inscription, recording the dedication of a temple to Neptune and Minerva, was found, in 1720, at St. Martin's lane; and is now preserved at the Duke of Richmond's neighbouring seat of Goodwood. Regnum was burnt, in 478, by the Teutonic invader Ella; restored by Ella's son Cissa, king of the South Saxons; and named after him Cissaceaster, signifying "Cissa's camp," and modernized into Chichester. The citizens repelled the Danes in 876 and 900. The city, with eighty-three manors, was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Alençon. A castle was built, in the NE quarter, by the Earl; but is now thoroughly extinct. The city acquired such consequence from the Earl's sway, that it immediately became the seat of a diocese in lieu of Selsey. Its walls were repeatedly restored and strengthened; but they witnessed few of the calamities which assailed so many other cities; and being occupied by the royalists in 1642, they proved insufficient to resist a besieging force under Sir William Waller more than ten days. Queen Elizabeth visited Chichester in 1573.

Streets and Walls.—The city comprises four principal streets, named after the cardinal points, and meeting in the centre. The view in East-street, looking toward the cathedral, is very striking; and views in West-street, beyond the cathedral, and in Canon-lane, are good. A brick house in West-street, and some houses in the upper part of South-street, are said to have been built by Wren. A section opening from East-street, having four streets of its own, and called the Pallant, is the Archbishop's peculiar. The city-gates were at the ends of the four principal streets, but have been long removed. Considerable portions of the walls remain, with semicircular towers at intervals; and very pleasant public walks have been formed within them, planted with trees, and overlooking the environs.

Public Buildings.—The city cross, at the junction of the four principal streets, was erected, in 1502, by Bishop Storey; is an octagonal structure, in decorated English; and comprises central pier, side-piers, flying buttresses, pinnacles, and surmounting open turret. The guild-hall, near the end of North street, was originally the chapel of a Grey friary, alleged to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, but probably of earlier date, and given, at the dissolution, to the city corporation; and it is of late early English character, and contains very beautiful sedilia. The park around it is used for cricket, archery, and other amusements; and includes a circular mound, of Roman origin, which may have been surmounted by a tower, or connected with the early defences of the city walls. The corn exchange is an elegant modern erection, built by subscription, at a cost of £10,000. The episcopal palace is an ancient structure, renovated and enlarged in 1725; and has a square kitchen with grand timber roof, a hall with heraldic timber ceiling, and an early English chapel with sexpartite ceiling, and a fine fresco of the Virgin. The museum, in South-street, contains an interesting collection of antiquities found in the neighbourhood, and of local natural history. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—The cathedral was founded in 1072; renovated after a fire in 1114; rebuilt after another fire in 1187; renovated and extended at various subsequent periods; subjected to a general renovation in years following 1847; and terribly damaged by the fall of its steeple in February, 1861. A resolution was promptly taken to rebuild the steeple and complete the restoration at an estimated cost of £50,000; and as this was entirely carried out about the close of 1868, we may describe the edifice as it was. It consists of a nave of eight bays

and four aisles; a transept with chambers instead of aisles; an aisled choir of three bays; an aisled presbytery of two bays; a Lady-chapel of four bays; a central steeple; a west porch; a south-west tower, the fellow of which in the north-west was destroyed by Waller's troops; and a campanile, standing detached on the north. The nave is 156 feet long, 91½ wide, and 62½ high; the choir 105 feet long, 59 wide, and 60 high; the presbytery, 56 feet long; the Lady-chapel, 62½ feet long, 20½ wide, and 22 high; the transept, 131 feet long and 34½ wide; the central steeple, 271 feet high; the south-west tower, 95 feet high; the campanile, 120 feet high; the entire edifice, 380 feet long. The original character was Norman; and the present one is mainly English, of periods from the early to the perpendicular. The nave has a vaulting of stone, a triforium of two round arches, and a clerestory of triplets in each bay; the choir has, in the east end, three lancet windows, with a rose of seven foliated circles in the gable; the presbytery has a triforium of pointed arches; the south transept has a fine decorated window of seven lights, with a marigold in the gable; the central steeple has a square tower rising 42 feet above the vaulting, and an octagonal spire rising 32 feet above the tower; and the campanile is crowned with an octagonal lantern. An organ screen, of three arches, was originally an oratory, built in 1447. The throne and the pulpit are recent. Portraits of kings and bishops were on the walls of the south transept; and chalices and heads of pastoral staffs are preserved in the Lady-chapel. The chief monuments are Norman coped-stones of Bishops Ralph, Seffrid, and Hilary; effigies of Bishops Sherborne, Rickingale, St. Richard, and Langton; effigies of an Earl and two Countesses of Arundel; a medallion of Collins by Flaxman; and a statue of Huskisson by Carew. The cloisters adjoin the south side of the nave; and are perpendicular English, and of three alleys; and have, at the south-east angle, a chapel of St. Faith, founded in the 12th century, and now used as a dwelling-house.

Living and Churches.—The livings in the city, or connected with it, are the rectories of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Olave, St. Pancras, and St. Peter the Less, the vicarages of St. Peter the Great, St. Bartholomew, and St. Paul, and the p. curacy of St. John. Value of All Saints, £26; of St. Andrew, £80; of St. Martin, £52; of St. Olave, £56; of St. Pancras, £95;* of St. Peter the Less, £56; of St. Peter the Great, £300;* of St. Bartholomew, £65; of St. Paul and St. John, not reported. Patron of All Saints, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Olave, St. Peter the Great, and St. Paul, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; of St. Pancras, Simeon's Trustees; of St. Peter the Less and St. Bartholomew, the Bishop of Chichester; of St. John, Trustees.—All Saints is the church of the Pallant or Archbishop's peculiar. St. Andrew's church, in East-street, stands over a Roman tessellated pavement, lying 4 or 5 feet below it; and contains the ashes of the poet Collins, and a monument of John Cawley, father of Cawley the regicide. A house adjoining it has interesting relics of the poet Hayley. St. Martin's church was rebuilt by Mrs. Deare, and has a monument of her. St. Olave's church was rebuilt in 1310, and restored in 1852; and retains traces of very early work, including a small door which possibly may be Roman. St. Pancras church was built in 1750, on the site of one destroyed in the civil war; and was enlarged with an aisle, and otherwise improved, in 1869. The church of St. Peter the Great was formerly the north transept of the cathedral; but, since 1852, is a new separate erection, in the style of the 14th century. St. Bartholomew's church, like that of St. Pancras, was rebuilt on the site of one destroyed in the civil war. St. John's church is a neat octagonal structure.—There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Quakers, and Roman Catholics.

Schools and Charities.—The diocesan school for the training of schoolmasters, situated beyond the city walls on the north, was founded in 1850 by Bishop Otter; bears the name of the Otter Memorial; is a handsome

building, in the collegiate style of the 15th century, after designs by Butler; and contains accommodation for 24 students. The Vicar's hall, near South-street, was founded for a collegiate body toward the end of the 14th century; still contains an ancient lavatory and reader's pulpit; and is now used as a schoolroom. The grammar-school was founded in 1497, by Bishop Story, for the education of the sons of freemen of the city; and numbers among its pupils Archbishop Juxon, who was a native, the poet Collins, Selden, and Hurdis. Whitby's free school was founded in 1702 by Oliver Whitby, Esq.; gives maintenance and education to 45 boys; and has an endowed income of £1,223. Bishop Manningham's grey-coat school for boys and blue-coat school for girls have £47. St. Mary's hospital, a short way east of North-street, was founded as a nunnery about the middle of the 12th century; passed soon into the character of an hospital; maintains 8 poor persons; and, next to the cathedral, is the most interesting edifice in the city, having a perpendicular English gateway, a refectory of the 14th century 83 feet long, a chapel of the same period 47½ feet long, with fine traceried windows, sacristy, oak stalls, sedilia, and piscina, and a rich decorated oak screen, separating the refectory from the chapel. St. James' hospital was founded originally for lepers; and has an endowed income of £42. Deare's alms-houses were founded in 1806, by Mrs. Deare; and have £41. Hardham's charity was founded by Hardham the tobacconist, a native of the city, for "ease of inhabitants in payment of poor-rates;" and yields, £653 a-year. The total amount of endowed charities is £2,424. The infirmary, in a beautiful situation outside the city, was erected in 1826 by subscription, and recently enlarged; and is supported at an annual cost of about £1,600. There are also an infirmary, a dispensary, and a workhouse.

Trade, &c.—The city has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of sessions and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on 3 May, Whit-Wednesday, 5 Aug., and 11–20 Oct. Manufactures of cooper-work, woodenware, and malt liquors are carried on; and considerable business in agricultural produce and live stock is done. The city was formerly a bonding port, with a registered tonnage of nearly 2,000, chiefly in small coasting vessels; but it now does by railway much of the traffic which it then did by sea. Races are held in July at Goodwood.

The Borough.—Chichester was chartered by King Stephen; sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, but now sends only one; and is now governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The borough boundaries include the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Olave, and St. Peter the Less, the extra-parochial places of St. John and St. James, the precinct of Cathedral Close, the inhabited part of the parish of St. Bartholomew, parts of the parishes of St. Pancras and St. Peter the Great, all in Chichester district, and parts of the parishes of Rumbolds-Wyke and Oving in the district of Westhampnett. Acres, 604. Real property in 1860, inclusive of the other parts of those parishes which are not wholly within the borough, £34,929. Direct taxes in 1857, £7,085. Electors in 1868, 587. Pop. in 1841, 8,512; in 1861, 8,059. Houses, 1,601. The city gives the title of Earl to the family of Pelham. Archbishop Bradwardine, Bishop Buckner, the poet Collins, and other distinguished persons already incidentally named, were natives.

Divisions.—The sub-district of Chichester contains the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Olave, St. Pancras, St. Peter the Less, St. Peter the Great, and St. Bartholomew, the extra-parochial places of St. John and St. James, and the precinct of Cathedral Close. Acres, 1,830. Pop., 8,884. Houses, 1,600.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of South Bersted, conterminate with South Bersted parish; and the sub-district of Sutton, containing the parishes of Sutton, Egdean, Barlington, Burton, Duncton, Heyshott, Greatham, Bury, Fittleworth,

Coates, Bignor, and Slindon, and the extra-parochial place of the Gumber. Acres, 23,558. Poor-rates in 1862 of Chichester sub-district, £4,137; of the other sub-districts, £3,464. Pop. in 1841, 14,620; in 1861, 14,775. Houses, 2,304. Marriages, in 1860, 113; births, 358,—of which 22 were illegitimate; deaths, 314,—of which 70 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 991; births, 3,337; deaths, 3,193. The places of worship in 1851 were 23 of the Church of England, with 4,800 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,115 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 150 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 90 s.; 1 of Unitarians, s. not reported; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 398 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 75 s.; 1 of Independent Methodists, s. not reported; 4 undefined, with 300 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 222 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,575 scholars; 49 private day schools, with 934 s.; and 16 Sunday schools, with 1,176 s. The Chichester sub-district maintains its own poor under a local act; while the other sub-districts form the main part of Sutton poor-law union, still under the act of 43d Elizabeth.—The rape contains the hundreds of Aldwick, Bosham, Dumpford, Easebourne, Manhood, Box and Stockbridge, and Westbourne and Singleton, and the liberties of Lodsworth and St. John. Acres, 152,678. Pop. in 1851, 33,340; in 1861, 33,327. Houses, 6,665.

The Diocese.—The see was founded in 681, at Selsey; and removed, in 1072, to Chichester. It has had, among its bishops, St. Wilfrid, who taught the use of the fishing-net; Seffrid, who was deposed; Hilary, who demurred to the Constitutions of Clarendon; Lord-Chancellor Neville; Sir Richard Chandos de la Wyche; Lord-Chancellor Langton; Lord-Chancellor Stratford; Lord-Privy-Seal Moleyns; the Arian Pecoock; the munificent Sherborne; Andrewes; Montague; Gunning; Patrick; the poet Henry King; Manningham; and Hare, the opponent of Hoadly. The dignitaries include the bishop, a dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, a treasurer, four canons residentiary, twenty-eight prebendaries, and two minor canons. The income of the bishop is £4,200; of the dean £1,000; of each of the archdeacons, £200. The dio. is nearly conteminate with Sussex; and is divided into the archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes. Acres, 934,351. Pop. in 1861, 363,735. Houses, 65,573. Some of the livings have recently been raised in status; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1861.

The archdeaconry of Chichester contains the deaneries of Arundel, Boxgrove, Chichester, Midhurst, Storrington, Pagham, and Tarring. The deanery of Arundel comprises the rectories of East Angmering, Clapham, Eastergate, Ford, Middleton, and North Stoke; the vicarages of Amberley, Houghton, West Angmering, Arundel, Barnham, Binstead, Burpham, Bury, Climping, Felpham, Ferring, East Preston, Leominster, Little Hampton, Madehurst, Poleing, Preston, Rustington, Tortington, Walberton, and Yapton; and the p. curacy of North Stoke. The deanery of Boxgrove comprises the rectories of Almodington, Earnley, Birdham, North Marden, Merston, Racton, Selsey, West Stoke, West Thorney, Up-Waltham, and East Wittering; the vicarages of Aldingbourne, Bosham, Boxgrove, Chidham, Compton, Donnington, Earham, East Dean, West-hampnett, Hurston, East Marden, North Mundham, Oving, Sidlesham, Stoughton, Westbourne, West Dean, and West Wittering; and the p. curacies of Appledram, Up-Marden, Funtington, Midlavant, Lordington, and Stansted. The deanery of Chichester comprises the livings of Chichester city; and the rectories of Brede, Crowhurst, New Fishborne, and Rumbolds-Wyke. The deanery of Midhurst comprises the rectories of Barlavington, Bepton, Bignor, Bodecton or Burton, Coates, Duncton, Egdean, Elsted, Graffham, Hardham, Iping, Lurgasall, Lynch, North Chapel, Petworth, Selham, Stedham, Heyshot, Stopham, Sutton, Terwick, Tillington, Trotton, Woolbeding, and Wool-Lavington; the vicarages of Fittleworth, Harting, Kirdford, and Rogate; and the p. curacies of Easebourne, Farnhurst, Childhurst, Plaistow, West Lavington, Lincmere, Lodsworth, Midhurst Tuxlith, and Cold Waltham. The deanery of

Storrington comprises the rectories of Ashington, Ashurst, Bramber, Broadwater, West Chillington, Combes, West Grinstead, Itchingfield, Nuthurst, Parham, Pulborough, Ruspar, Slinfold, Storrington, Sullington, Thakeham, Wiggonholt, and Greatham; the vicarages of Billingshurst, Buttulph, Findon, Goring, Horsham, Lancing, Rudgwick, Sompting, Steyning, Warnham, Washington, and Green-Wisborough; and the p. curacies of Buncton, Worthing, Worthing-Christchurch, Horsham-St. Mark, Southwater, Shipley, Cockham-Chapel, and Loxwood. The deanery of Pagham comprises the rectories of East Lavant, Slindon, and Tangmere; the vicarages of Bersted and Pagham; and the p. curacy of Bognor-in-Bersted. The deanery of Tarring comprises the rectory of Patching and the vicarage of West Tarring.

The archdeaconry of Lewes is at present distributed into eleven groups of parishes, under the jurisdiction of rural deans, who are incumbents of Balcombe, Shermanbury, Frant, Hurstperpoint, Lewes-All-Saints, Westham, Burwash, Beckley, Bexhill, Ripe, and Framfield. The first group comprises the rectories of Ardingley, Balcombe, Crawley, Slaugham, and Worth; the vicarages of Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Ifield, and West Hoathley; and the p. curacies of Staplefield-Common, Forest-Row, Lindfield, Wivelsfield, and Crawley-Down. The second group comprises the rectories of Albourne, Shermanbury, Twineham, and Woodmancote; the vicarages of Upper Beeding, Bolney, Cowfold, and Henfield; and the p. curacy of Lower Beeding. The third group comprises the rectories of Hartfield and Withyham; the vicarages of Frant, Mayfield, and Wadhurst; and the p. curacies of Rotherfield, Tidebrook, and Crowborough. The fourth group comprises the rectories of Clayton, Hangleton, Hurstperpoint, Kingston-by-Sea, Newtimber, Plumpton, Poynings, Pyecombe, Southwick, Street, and Westmston; the vicarages of Ditchling, Hooe, Patcham, Portslade, Preston, New Shoreham, and Old Shoreham; and the p. curacy of Keymer. The fifth group comprises the rectories of Falmer, Stanmer, Hamsey, Lewes-All Saints, Lewes-St. Anne, Lewes-St. John, Lewes-St. Michael, Cliffe, Southover, Newhaven, Ovingdean, Rodmell, Southease, and Telscombe; the vicarages of Iford, Kingston, Piddinghoe, Ringmar, and Rottingdean; and the donative of Malling. The sixth group comprises the rectories of Folkington, Hurstmonceaux, Jevington, Littleington, and Pevensey; the vicarages of Eastbourne, East Dean, Friston, Hailsham, Hellingly, Wartling, West Dean, Westham, Willingdon, and Wilmington; and the p. curacy of Eastbourne-Trinity. The seventh group comprises the rectories of Penshurst, Brighting, Burwash, Etchingam, Waldron, and Warbleton; the vicarages of Dallington, Heathfield, Salehurst, and Ticehurst; and the p. curacies of Stonegate, Flimwell, and Warbleton-St. John. The eighth group comprises the rectories of Beckley, Brede, East Guildford, Ewhurst, Iden, Northiam, Playden, Sedlescombe, Whatlington, and Winchelsea; the vicarages of Mountfield, Peasmarsh, and Rye; and the p. curacy of Udimer. The ninth group comprises the rectories of Catsfield, Crowhurst, Guestling, Hastings-All Saints, Hastings-St. Clement, Ninfield, Oare, and Pett; the vicarages of Battle, Bexhill, Fairlight, Hollington, Hove, Icklesham, and Westfield; and the p. curacies of Bexhill-St. Mark, Hastings-St. Mary, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and St. Mary Magdalen-in-St. Leonards. The tenth group comprises the rectories of Berwick, Bletchington, Chalkington, Denton, Ripe, and Tarring-Neville; the vicarages of Arlington, Beddingham, Bishopstone, Chiddingley, Firl, Glynde, Laughton, Seaford, Selmeston, and Alliston; and the p. curacy of Dicker-Common. The eleventh group comprises the rectories of Barcombe, Buxted, Chailey, East Hoathley, Horsted-Keynes, Little Horsted, Isfield, Maresfield, and Newick; the vicarages of Fletching and Framfield; and the p. curacies of Danehill, Hadlow-Down, Nutley, and Uckfield.

CHICHESTER HARBOUR, an inlet of the sea on the mutual border of Sussex and Hants. It enters 7 miles WNW of Selsey Bill; is narrow at the entrance; expands to the width of 3½ miles; goes northward 4½

miles; sends off a branch 4 miles north-eastward, to within 1½ mile of Chichester; has an indented outline; and encompasses Thorney island. It communicates, at the sides, with the Arundel and Portsmouth canal; affords anchorage in 4 fathoms water; and is navigable to the head of its north-eastern branch, but is obstructed by a bar at the mouth, and by the Pole sands outside.

CHICHLEY. See **CHICHELEY.**

CHICKERELL (EAST), a tything in West Chickerell parish, Dorset. Real property, with Putton, £1,050. Pop., 24.

CHICKERELL (WEST), a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset; on the coast, at the East Fleet, 3 miles NW by W of Weymouth town and r. station. It includes the tythings of East Chickerell and Putton; and has a post-office under Weymouth. Acres, 1,812; of which 280 are water. Real property, £2,620. Pop., 660. Houses, 143. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £320.* Patrons, the Duke of Cleveland and the Dowager Countess of Sandwich. The church is tolerable.

CHICKLADE, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; 1½ mile N by E of Hindon, and 5 S by W of Heytesbury r. station. Post-town, Hindon, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,039. Real property, with Hindon, Berwick-St. Leonard, and Font-hill-Gifford, £5,111. Pop., 143. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £230.* Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church is good.

CHICKNEY, a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; 3 miles NE of Elsenham r. station, and 3¼ SW of Thaxted. Post-town, Thaxted, under Chelmsford. Acres, 700. Real property, £831. Pop., 76. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £164. Patron, Capt. H. Byng, R.N. The church is good.

CHICKSANDS-PRIORY, an extra-parochial tract in Biggleswade district, Beds; on the river Ivel, near the Midland railway, 1½ mile WNW of Shefford. Acres, 2,120. Real property, £2,122. Pop., 77. Houses, 10. The mansion of Chicksands Priory here, the seat of Sir G. Osborne, Bart., includes considerable part of the buildings of a priory, founded about 1150 by Pain de Beauchamp; and contains James I.'s bed, and a portrait of Cromwell by Lely.

CHICKSGROVE, a tything in East Tisbury and Wardour parishes, Wilts; 4½ miles ESE of Hindon. Real property, with Tisbury, Hatch, and Staple, £13,838. Sir J. Davis, born in 1570, was a native. Gassen farmhouse here belonged to Shaftsbury Abbey, and retains doorways and windows of ancient pointed architecture.

CHICKWARD. See **CILWALL.**

CHIDBURY, or **CMBURY HILL,** an eminence on the east border of Wilts; 3¼ miles W of Ludgershall. It is crowned by an ancient camp; and commands a fine view. The camp is heart-shaped; occupies 17 acres; and is engirt by two ramparts and two ditches, the inner one 46 feet deep. A raised causeway, probably a Saxon road, goes from the chief entrance toward East Everley; banks and ditches diverge from other points; and Druidical tumuli and vestiges of ancient British villas are near.

CHIDDEN AND GLIDDEN, a tything in Hambleton parish, Hants; 6¼ miles E of Bishops-Waltham. It includes West-End hamlet. Pop., 207.

CHIDDENDEN. See **CLIDDESSEN.**

CHIDDINGFOLD, a parish in Hambleton district, Surrey; in the Weald, 2 miles SE of Witley r. station, and 4¼ NE of Haslemere. It has a post-office under Godalming. Acres, 6,936. Real property, £4,506. Pop., 1,167. Houses, 230. The property is divided among a few. Glass was manufactured here, in eleven houses, in the time of Elizabeth. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Haslemere, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £512.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is chiefly early English, and good. There are a national school, and charities £25.

CHIDDINGLY, or **CHITTINGLEIGH,** a parish in Hales-

ham district, Sussex; 4½ miles NW of Hailsham town and r. station. It has a post-office under Hurst Green. Acres, 4,297. Real property, £4,922. Pop., 992. Houses, 199. The property is much subdivided. Chiddingly Place, once the seat of the Jefferays, was a very large Tudor mansion, but is now a fragmentary ruin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £153. Patron, the Dowager Countess Amherst. The church is chiefly early English; but has a lofty steeple of later date; and it contains a stately monument of Chief Baron Sir John Jefferay. There are a national school, and charities £12.

CHIDDINGSTONE, or **CHYDINGSTONE,** a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands in the Weald, on the river Eden, 1½ mile SW of Penshurst r. station, and 6 WSW of Tunbridge; contains interesting specimens of old gabled timbered houses; and has a post-office under Edenbridge. The parish includes also the hamlet of Little Chiddingstone. Acres, 5,975. Real property, £6,263. Pop., 1,200. Houses, 230. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Burghs and the Cobhams; and has belonged, since the time of Henry VIII., to the Streatfields. The ancient manor-house was called High Street House; and the present one is modern and castellated. The Chiding Stone, figured by Grose, and the subject of curious tradition, is a weather-worn mass of sandstone, about 18 feet high, on the edge of the path behind the village. Wild boars anciently haunted the surrounding tract; and are commemorated here in the names of Boar Place and Boreshill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £650.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has a fine perpendicular English tower, but includes some portions of decorated date; and it contains many monuments of the Streatfields. There is a national school.

CHIDDINGSTONE - HOATH and **CHIDDINGSTONE (LITTLE),** two localities in Chiddingstone parish, Kent. The former is a mile from Chiddingstone village; and has a post-office under Edenbridge.

CHIDEOCK, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; on the coast, 2¼ miles W of Bridport. It has a post-office under Bridport town and r. station. Acres, 2,052; of which 70 are water. Real property, with Stanton-St. Gabriel, £6,309. Pop., 794. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. Chideock House is the seat of the Welds. A Roman road crosses the parish westwards; and a streamlet traverses a deep valley southward to the sea, near Down Cliffs. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonorum, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is pretty good; and there are chapels for Baptists and Roman Catholics.

CHIDGLEY, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Watchet.

CHIDHAM, a parish in Westbourne district, Sussex; on Chichester harbour, adjacent to the South Coast railway, 2¼ miles SW of Bosham r. station, and 4¼ W of Chichester. It includes the tythings of Easton and Weston; and its post-town is Bosham-Pound, under Emsworth. Acres, 2,185; of which 935 are water. Real property, £3,565. Pop., 310. Houses, 62. The variety of wheat known as the "Chidham white" was first grown here. Red ochre is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £190.* Patron, Miss Walker. The church is early English.

CHIDLOW, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 2 miles SSE of Malpas. Acres, 152. Real property, £234. Pop., 13. Houses, 2.

CHIDSWELL, a hamlet in Soothill township, Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles NW of Wakefield.

CHIEVELEY. See **CHEVELEY,** Berks.

CHIGNAL-ST. JAMES, or **GREAT CHIGNAL,** a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; on an affluent of the river Chelmer, 3 miles NW of Chelmsford. Post-town, Chelmsford. Acres, 903. Real property, £1,523. Pop., 253. Houses, 54. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Mashbury,

in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £430. Patron, the Rev. J. G. Milne. The church is good; and there was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Mary. Charities, £12.

CHIGNAL-SMEALY, or **LITTLE CHIGNAL**, a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; 4½ miles NW by N of Chelmsford town and r. station. Post-town, Great Waltham, under Chelmsford. Acres, 476. Real property, £709. Pop., 70. Houses, 14. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £120. Patron, Major Spitty. The church is good.

CHIGWELL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Epping district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the river Roding, near Epping forest, 1½ mile ESE of Buckhurst Hill r. station, and 6 SSW of Epping; and has a post-office under London NE., and a fair on 30 Sept. The parish includes also the village of Chigwell-Row. Acres, 4,522. Real property, £15,861. Pop., 2,676. Houses, 474. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church has traces of Norman; is good; and contains brasses of 1540 and 1631. The rectories of Buckhurst and Chigwell-Row are separate benefices. A school, founded in 1629 by Archbishop Harsnet, has £340 from endowment; and other charities have £74. Archbishop Harsnet, and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, were vicars; and Penn, the Quaker, was educated in the school.—The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 12,634. Pop., 5,987. Houses, 1,143.

CHIGWELL-LANE, a railway station in Essex; 2½ miles N of Chigwell, and 3½ S by W of Epping.

CHIGWELL-ROW, a village and a chapelry in Chigwell parish, Essex. The village stands on the N side of Hainault forest, 1½ mile E of Chigwell village; is the Cingwella of the Saxons; and has a post-office under Chigwell, London NE. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Pop., 665. Houses, 136. Mineral waters are here. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, alt. the Crown and the Bishop.

CHILBOLTON, a parish in Andover district, Hants; on the river Anton, near the Andover railway, 4 miles SSE of Andover. It has a post-office under Winchester. Acres, 3,100. Real property, £3,166. Pop., 398. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Domesday to the Bishop of Winchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £430.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is early English, well restored; and has a modern tower. Charities, £25. Sir William Jones, the Oriental traveller, was for some time a resident.

CHILCOMB, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; near the river Itchen and the Southwestern railway, 2 miles SE of Winchester. Post-town, Winchester. Acres, 2,257. Real property, £2,442. Pop., 278. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. There are extensive limeworks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £167.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is Norman, with a very singular window of later date; and includes, in its pavement, some encaustic tiles.

CHILCOMBE, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; near the coast, 4½ miles ESE of Bridport town and r. station. Post-town, Askerswell, under Bridport. Acres, 165. Real property, £700. Pop., 24. Houses, 5. Chilcombe Hill rises steeply; commands an extensive view; and is crowned by a Saxon camp, 1,333 feet long, and 672 feet wide, with two or three small barrows in the middle, and a single low rampart and shallow ditch around. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £100. Patron, the Dowager Countess Nelson. There was anciently a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers.

CHILCOMPTON, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; near the east end of the Mendip hills, 6½ miles N by E of Shepton-Mallet r. station, and 7½ NE by N of Wells. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 1,233. Real property, £3,395. Pop., 730. Houses, 155. The

property is subdivided. Coal and red sandstone occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £129. Patron, H. S. W. Tooker, Esq. The church is modern. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CHILCOTE, a township-chapelry in Clifton-Campville parish, Derby; on the river Mease, at the verge of the county, 4½ miles S by W of Moira r. station, and 6½ SW of Ashby de la Zouch. Post-town, Clifton-Campville, under Tamworth. Acres, 1,325. Real property, £2,170. Pop., 129. Houses, 27. Chilcote House is the seat of the Robertsons. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Clifton-Campville, in the diocese of Lichfield.

CHILCOTT, a tything in Wells-St. Cuthbert parish, Somerset; 2 miles E of Wells. Pop., 70.

CHILDERDITCH, a parish in Billericay district, Essex; 2½ miles S by E of Brentwood r. station, and 6 SW of Billericay. Post-town, Brentwood. Acres, 1,614. Real property, £1,664. Pop., 239. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £160.* Patron, Lord Petre. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

CHILDERLEY, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridge; 3½ miles NE of Caxton, and 4½ WSW of Oakington r. station. Post-town, Dry Drayton, under Cambridge. Acres, 1,052. Real property, £1,170. Pop., 50. Houses, 10. The parish is a meet for the Cambridge hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £20. Patron, N. Calvert, Esq. The church is in ruins.

CHILDER-THORNTON. See **THORNTON-CHILDER**.

CHILDHAY, a tything in Broadwindsor parish, Dorset; 3½ miles WNW of Beaminster.

CHILD-OKEFORD, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset, on the river Stour, and on the Central Dorset railway, near Shillingstone station, 3½ miles ESE of Sturminster. It has a post-office under Blandford. Acres, 1,752. Real property, with Handford, £4,983. Pop., 783. Houses, 163. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £316.* Patron, the Rev. C. E. North. The church is good; and there are charities, £15.

CHILDREY, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; on the Berks and Wilts canal, near the Ridge-way, 1½ mile S of Faringdon Road r. station, and 2½ W of Wantage. It has a post-office under Wantage. Acres, 2,850. Real property, £3,419. Pop., 504. Houses, 129. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Fettiplaces. Charles I. made his quarters here on his way to Abingdon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £604.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church shows Norman traces; is good; and contains a canopied brass, eight other brasses, and a figured leaden font. There are schools and charities, founded by the Fettiplaces, of unreported value; and other charities, £20. Pocock, the orientalist, was rector.

CHILDS-ERCALL, a parish in Market-Drayton district, Salop; near the river Tern and Market-Drayton and Wellington railway, 6½ miles S of Market-Drayton. It has a post-office under Market-Drayton. Acres, 3,633. Real property, £5,101. Pop., 470. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £66.* Patron, R. Corbet, Esq. The church is good.

CHILDS-HILL, a locality ½ of a mile NW of Hampstead, in Middlesex. It has a post-office under Hampstead, London NW.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, a village and a parish in Evesham district, Gloucester. The village stands on the verge of the county, 1½ mile WNW of Broadway, and 5 WSW of Honeybourne r. station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Mircott; and its post-town is Broadway. Acres, 2,040. Real property, £3,049. Pop., 440. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £246.* Patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. J. H. Tucker. The church is good; and there is a recent national school.

CHILDWALL, a township in West Derby district and a parish in West Derby and Prescot districts, Lancashire. The township lies adjacent to the Liverpool and Manchester railway, between Broad Green and Roby stations, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Liverpool. Acres, 823. Real property, £3,198. Pop., 174. Houses, 25. The parish includes also the townships of Wavertree, Allerton, Garston, Speke, Hale, Halewood, Little Woolton, and Much Woolton; extends from the suburbs of Liverpool, 9 miles up the Mersey; and contains the post-offices of Wavertree, Garston, Broad-Green, Woolton, Grassendale, and Halewood under Liverpool, and Hale under Warrington. Acres, 19,327; of which 6,850 are water. Real property, £119,561. Pop., 17,917. Houses, 3,115. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Childwall Hall, belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury. A cell to Holme priory anciently stood near Childwall Hall. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Chester. Value, £456.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was repaired in 1853. The rectories of St. Mary, Wavertree, Woolton, and Halewood, the vicarages of Garston, Aigburth, and Grassendale, and the p. curacy of Hale are separate benefices. Dissenting chapels and public schools are in various parts. Markland, the critic, and the Child of Hale, were natives.

CHILFORD, a hundred in Cambridge. It lies round Linton; adjoins Essex and Suffolk; and contains eleven parishes. Acres, 21,935. Pop., 5,776. Houses, 1,217.

CHILFROOME, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the Roman road to Bath, the river Frome and the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, 1 mile NW of Maiden-Newton r. station, and 5 WSW of Cerna-Abbas. Post-town, Maiden-Newton, under Dorchester. Acres, 940. Real property, £1,269. Pop., 120. Houses, 27. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £200.* Patron, J. Pinckney, Esq.

CHILGROVE, a tything in West Dean parish, Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Chichester. It has a post-office under Chichester. Pop., 130. Roman urns have been found here.

CHILHAM, a village and a parish in East Ashford district, Kent. The village stands near the river Stour and the Ramsgate and Hastings railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Canterbury; is the Cilleham of the Saxons; was once a market-town; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Canterbury, and a fair on 8 Nov. The parish comprises 4,332 acres. Real property £7,502. Pop., 1,319. Houses, 256. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings of Kent; was given by the Conqueror to Fulbert, who assumed the name of De Dover; passed to the Badlesmeres and others; went, in the time of Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Cheney; went again, at the beginning of the 17th century, to Sir Dudley Digges; passed to the Colebrooks, the Herons, and the Wildmans; and was bought, in 1862, by C. Hardy, Esq. A Roman castrum was here, and is said to have been the residence of Lucius, the Brito-Roman king; a castle of the Saxon kings succeeded the castrum, was renovated after the Conquest, and underwent demolition by Sir Thomas Cheney; and a mansion, in lieu of this, was built by Sir W. Digges, is still standing, and forms a fine specimen of Jacobean architecture. The castle was surrounded by a deep fosse, enclosing about 8 acres; and the remains of it include a late Norman octagonal, three-storey keep. Many Roman relics, of various kinds, have been found here; and a great barrow or artificial mound, popularly called Julaber's Grave, the subject of much dispute among antiquaries, is immediately above the railway station. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Molash, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £698.* Patron, Charles Hardy, Esq. The church is decorated English, with a later clerestory; was rebuilt, in the E part, in 1863; belonged anciently to Throwleigh priory, afterwards to Sion monastery; and contains monuments of the Diggeses, the Colebrooks, and the Wildmans. There are a national school, and charities £37.

CHILHAMPTON, a tything in South Newton parish, Wilts; 1 mile N of Wilton.

CHILLAND, a tything in Martyr-Worthy parish, Hants; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Winchester.

CHILLATON, a hamlet in Milton-Abbot parish, Devon.

CHILLENDEAN, a parish in Eastry district, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Adisham r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ W of Deal. Post-town, Goodnestone, under Sandwich. Acres, 196. Pop., 127. Houses, 29. The parish gave name to a famous prior of Canterbury, who died in 1411. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £130.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church belonged to the priory of Leeds; and is a very small late Norman structure, with E. perpendicular windows.

CHILLERTON, a hamlet in Carisbrooke and Wootton parishes, Isle of Wight; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Newport. It has a post-office under Newport. Pop., 244. Chillerton vale is a fine narrow gorge intersecting the chalk downs.

CHILLESFORD, a parish in Plumegate district, Suffolk; on the river Btley, 3 miles NW of Orford, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Wickham-Market Junction r. station. Post-town, Orford, under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,806. Real property, £1,780. Pop., 214. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £355.* Patron, the Rev. W. E. Pooley. The church is good.

CHILLINGHAM, a township and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Till, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Wooler, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Lucker r. station. Pop., 147. Houses, 30. The parish includes also the townships of Hebburn and Newton. Post-town, Chatton, under Belford. Acres, 4,929. Real property, £4,354. Pop., 328. Houses, 66. The property all belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. Chillingham Castle, the Earl's seat, is a heavy structure, of the time of Elizabeth; and contains portraits of Bacon, Burleigh, Buckingham, Charles I., and James II. The park is large and beautiful; and contains a herd of wild white cattle, with black noses, known as the white Scottish bison. A circular British camp, called Roscastle, is in the park; and the Hurleston cross, erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who fell here in a skirmish in 1463, is near the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £340.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is good; and contains an alabaster tomb of the Greys of Wark.

CHILLINGTON, a hamlet in Stokenham parish, Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Kingsbridge. It has a post-office under Kingsbridge, and a Bible Christian chapel. Pop., 325.

CHILLINGTON, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; 3 miles SE of Ilminster, and 3 WNW of Crewkerne r. station. Post-town, Ilminster. Acres, 881. Real property, £1,603. Pop., 298. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £60. Patron, Earl Powlett. The church is good.

CHILLINGTON, Stafford. See BREWOOD.

CHILMARK, a village and a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts. The village stands near the Roman road to Bath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dinton r. station, and 4 E of Hindon, and has a post-office under Salisbury, and a fair on 30 July. The parish includes also the tything of Rudge. Acres, 3,154. Real property, with Fonthill-Bishop, £5,008. Pop., 642. Houses, 134. The property is divided among a few. Part of the surface is down. A Portland bed freestone, which furnished the material for Salisbury cathedral, is extensively quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £426. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is excellent. John de Chilmark, the "Archimedes" of the time of Richard II., was a native.

CHILSON, a hamlet in Shorthampton chapelry, Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Chipping-Norton. Real property, with Pudlicott, £2,097.

CHILSON, a hamlet in South Chard tything, Chard parish, Somerset; near Chard.

CHILSPONE-PARK. See BOUGHTON-MALHERBE.

CHILSWELL, a liberty in Cumnor parish, Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Oxford. Pop., 12.

CHILSWORTH. See CHILWORTH, Oxford.
CHILSWORTHY, a village in Holsworthy parish, Devon; near Holsworthy.

CHILTERN. See CHITTERNE.

CHILTERN-GREEN, a station on the Midland railway; between Harpenden in Herts and Luton in Beds.

CHILTERN-HILLS, a range of hills in Oxford, Bucks, and Herts. It extends from the vicinity of Henley-upon-Thames to the vicinity of Tring; and forms the central and principal portion of the high broad range of watershed from Salisbury plain to Suffolk. Its length is 23 miles; its breadth is from 15 to 20 miles; and its highest points are Whitehouse and Wendover hills, 893 and 905 feet high. It was at one time covered with forests, and infested by wild beasts and with robbers; and it was placed under the charge of an officer of the crown, called the Steward of the Chiltern hundreds, that he might protect the neighbouring country from its depredators. The office has long been merely nominal; but it is still kept up, by a sort of legal fiction, to enable any member of parliament who accepts it to vacate his seat. The Chiltern hundreds are Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke in Bucks.

CHILTERN-ST. MARY. See CHITTERNE-ST. MARY.

CHILTHORNE-DOMER, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; near the Yeovil and Durston railway, 3½ miles NW of Yeovil. Post-town, Ilchester, under Taunton. Acres, 1,392. Real property, £2,658. Pop., 242. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £235.* Patron, the Rev. J. Baily. The church was repaired in 1861.

CHILTINGTON, a manor in West Chiltington parish, Sussex.

CHILTINGTON (EAST), a chapelry in Westmeston parish, Sussex; on a branch of the river Ouse, adjacent to the Lewes and Cuckfield railway, 2½ miles W of Barcombe r. station, and 4 NNW of Lewes. Post-town, Barcombe, under Lewes. Real property, £1,984. Pop., 281. Houses, 57. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Westmeston, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is plain.

CHILTINGTON (WEST), a parish in Thakeham district, Sussex; 2 miles E by S of Pulborough r. station, and 7½ NW of Steyning. It includes the manor of Chiltington; and has a post-office under Hurstperpoint. Acres, 3,917. Real property, £2,604. Pop., 668. Houses, 133. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £491.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. An endowed school has £47.

CHILTON, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; adjacent to Icknield-street and Blewberry plain, 3½ miles N of East Ilsley, and 4 S by E of Steventon r. station. It has a post-office under Steventon, Berkshire. Acres, 1,415. Real property, £2,229. Pop., 315. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Lattons; and the manor-house, now modernized, bears the name of Latton's Place. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, on Hagbourn hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £400. Patron, G. Morland, Esq. The church is recent. Charities, £11.

CHILTON, a parish in the district of Thame and county of Buckingham; on an affluent of the river Thame, 4 miles N by W of Thame r. station. It includes the hamlet of Easington; and has a post-office under Thame. Acres, 2,080. Real property, £3,565. Pop., 364. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Crokes; and passed to the Carters and the Aubreys. Chilton House has an embattled porch. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £67. Patron, C. S. Ricketts, Esq. The church is good, and contains monuments of the Crokes, and a stone pulpit. An alms-house at Studley, in Oxford, is largely for the behoof of Chilton; and there are other charities, £31. Sir George Croke, the patriotic judge of the time of Charles I., was a native.

CHILTON, a township in Merrington parish, Durham; adjacent to the Weardale railway, 6½ miles E of

Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 2,339. Pop., 1,456. Houses, 276.

CHILTON, a hamlet in St. Lawrence parish, Kent; near Ramsgate.

CHILTON, a hamlet in Mottiston parish, Isle of Wight; 5½ miles SW of Newport.

CHILTON, a hamlet in Atcham parish, Salop; 3½ miles SE of Shrewsbury.

CHILTON, a hamlet in Clare parish, Suffolk; 1 mile NNW of Clara. A small Augustinian priory was here.

CHILTON, a hamlet in Stowmarket parish, Suffolk; 1 mile NW of Stowmarket.

CHILTON, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Stour and the Sudbury railway, 1½ mile NE of Sudbury. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 979. Real property, £2,219. Pop., 149. Houses, 34. Chilton Park is a chief feature. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £208. Patron, W. C. Parmenter, Esq.

CHILTON, Somerset. See CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN.

CHILTON-CANDOVER. See CANDOVER-CHILTON.

CHILTON-CANTILO, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the river Yeo, near the East Somerset railway, 3½ miles N of Yeovil. Post-town, Yeovil. Acres, 631. Real property, £1,774. Pop., 112. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £260.* Patron, H. Goodford, Esq. The church is very good.

CHILTON-FOLIATT, a parish in the district of Hungerford, and counties of Wilts and Berks; on the river Kennet, near the Reading and Devizes railway, 2 miles NW by W of Hungerford. It includes the hamlet of Leverton; and has a post-office under Hungerford. Acres, 3,740. Real property, £4,731. Pop., 691. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Foliatts; passed to the Warines, and others; and was given, by Sutton, to the Charter-house. Chilton House and Chilton Lodge are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £994. Patron, F. L. Popham, Esq. The church is very good; and contains some old monuments. Charities, £24.

CHILTON PRIORY. See CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN.

CHILTON-TRINITY, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; on the river Parret, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 1½ mile N of Bridgewater. It includes the hamlet of Huntstile; and is divided into the manors of East Chilton, West Chilton or Chilton-Trivet, Idstoke-Inverne and Huntstile. Post-town, Bridgewater. Acres, 1,543; of which 192 are water. Real property, £3,712. Pop., 53. Houses, 11. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Bridgewater, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN, a village and a chapelry in Moorlinch parish, Somerset. The village stands 3½ miles SSW of Edington-Road r. station, and 5 ENE of Bridgewater; and has a post-office, of the name of Chilton, under Bridgewater. The chapelry includes also part of the hamlet of Burtle. Acres, 1,856. Real property, £3,717. Pop., 511. Houses, 118. A narrow hill-ridge here, called Cock-hill, commands extensive and brilliant views; and is crowned by a museum, called Chilton Priory, containing some curious local antiquities. The living is a p. curacy, united with Edington, in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. R. J. Luscombe. There is an Independent chapel.

CHILVERS-COTON, a village and a parish in Nuneaton district, Warwick. The village stands adjacent to the Coventry canal and the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 1 mile S of Nuneaton; and has a station on the railway. The parish includes also Griff hamlet, Arbury Park, and Nuneaton workhouse; and its post-town is Nuneaton. Acres, 3,730. Real property, £12,884. Pop., 2,764. Houses, 624. Ribbon-weaving and coal-mining are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Worcester. Value, £106.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are Independent, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, a large free school, and charities £250. See ARBURY.

CHILWELL, a hamlet in Attenborough parish, Notts; near the river Trent and the Midland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham. Real property, £5,003. Pop., 815. Houses, 180. Stocking-making is much carried on.

CHILWORTH, a parish in South Stoneham district, Hants; on the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, near Chandlers-Ford r. station, 4 miles ESE of Romsey. Post-town, North Stoneham, under Southampton. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £973. Pop., 176. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £53. Patron, John Fleming, Esq. The church is good.

CHILWORTH, a hamlet in Great Milton parish, Oxford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Thame. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £2,175. Pop., 79. Houses, 18.

CHILWORTH, a hamlet and a parish in Hambleton district, Surrey. The hamlet lies N of the river Wey, adjacent to the Reading and Redhill railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Guildford; and has a station on the railway. The parish is called also St. Martha-on-the-Hill; and its post-town is Guildford. Acres, 1,070. Pop., 168. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. St. Martha's Hill consists of sandstone; is about 600 feet high; and commands a rich and various view. Paper mills and powder mills are in the pretty vale of Chilworth, below the hill; but have ceased, for a time, to be worked. The living is a donative in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £25. Patron, Lord Lovaine. The church stands on St. Martha's Hill; and is a restored cruciform ancient chapel, which belonged to the priory of Newark.

CHIMNELL. See **CHINNELL**.

CHIMNEY, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Oxford; on a small affluent of the river Isis, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Witney. Acres, 620. Real property, £376. Pop., 27. Houses, 4.

CHIMNEY-MILLS, an extra-parochial tract in Thingoe district, Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bury-St. Edmunds. Pop., 10. House, 1.

CHINEHAM, a tithing in Monk-Sherborne parish, Hants; 1 mile NE of Basingstoke. Acres, 520. Real property, with West Sherborne, £3,717. Pop., 34.

CHINEHEAD, an eminence 3 miles S of Honiton, in Devon. It has an ancient single ditch camp, called Farnay Castle.

CHINE-HILL, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dorchester.

CHINGFORD, a village and a parish in Epping district, Essex. The village stands on the verge of the county adjacent to Epping forest and the river Lea, 2 miles NE of Water-Lane Junction r. station, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of St. Paul's, London; and has a post-office under Woodford, London, NE. The parish comprises 2,766 acres. Real property, £7,270. Pop., 1,174. Houses, 236. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to St. Paul's, London. Chingford Hall is the seat of the Merringtons. The living is a rectory in the dio. of London. Value, £538.* Patron, R. B. Heathcote, Esq. The old church is a low ancient ivy-clad edifice; and the new one was built in 1845.

CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, AND BROWNSIDE, a township in Glossop parish, Derby; around Chinley railway station, 2 miles NNW of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Acres, 3,805. Real property, £5,921. Pop., 1,229. Houses, 247. Here are an independent chapel and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; the former served originally by William Bagshaw, "the Apostle of the Peak."

CHINNELL, a township in Whitchurch parish, Salop; 2 miles NNE of Whitchurch. Pop., 16.

CHINNOCK (EAST), a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the Yeovil and Exeter railway, near Sutton-Bingham station, 4 miles WSW of Yeovil. It has a post-office under Yeovil. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,945. Pop., 552. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £140.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there is an endowed school.

CHINNOCK (MIDDLE), a parish in Yeovil district,

Somerset; on the river Parret, near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Crewkerne. Post-town, West Chinnock, under Ilminster. Acres, 471. Real property, with West Chinnock, £3,514. Pop., 238. Houses, 49. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £189.* Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is early English.

CHINNOCK (WEST), a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the river Parret, near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 3 miles NW by W of Crewkerne. It has a post-office under Ilminster. Acres, 642. Real property, with Middle Chinnock, £3,514. Pop., 553. Houses, 120. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Chiselborough, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is early English.

CHINNOR, a village and a parish in the district of Wycombe, and county of Oxford. The village stands on the verge of the county, under the Chiltern hills, near Icknield-street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Princes-Risborough r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Thame; and has a post-office under Tetsworth. It was burnt by Prince Rupert on the morning of the battle of Chalgrove. The parish includes also the liberty of Henton. Acres, 2,687. Real property, £4,655. Pop., 1,296. Houses, 296. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £509.* Patron, Sir J. Musgrave, Bart. The church is decorated English; and contains brasses of the 14th century, and paintings by Thornhill. There is an Independent chapel.

CHIPCHASE. See **GUNNERTON**.

CHIPLEY PARK, a locality $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wellington, in Somerset. An old mansion stood here, in which Locke wrote part of his "Essay on the Human Understanding."

CHIPNALL, a township in Cheswardine parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Market-Drayton. Pop., 1,145.

CHIPPENHAM, a village and a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The village stands on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Kennet r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Newmarket; and has a post-office under Soham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Badlingham. Acres, 4,205. Real property, £4,248. Pop., 796. Houses, 153. The manor was given, in 1148, by William de Mandeville to the Knights Hospitallers, who built a preceptory on it; passed, after the dissolution, to the Russells, Cromwell's relations, one of whom entertained Charles I. here; and belongs now to John Tharp, Esq. All the land belongs to the same proprietor; and much of it has been planted. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £240.* Patron, John Tharp, Esq. The church is good; and there are an endowed school and charities £45.

CHIPPENHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Wilts. The town stands on the river Avon, the Berks and Wilts canal, and the Great Western railway, 12 miles NE by E of Bath. It was a seat of the Wessex kings; was the place of Alfred's court, both before and after his defeat of the Danes; was the head-quarters of the Danes during his retirement to Selwood forest; and belonged, at Domesday, to the Crown. A causeway was made through it, in 1474, by Maud Heath, from Chippenham cliff to Wick hill, a distance of 4 miles; and is marked, at intervals, with upright inscribed stones. The surrounding country is rich, and abounds with fine seats. Two chalybeate springs are in the vicinity; and pipes from one of them to the town were laid in 1865. The town occupies a slope; includes a main street, of considerable length; and has, of late years, been much improved. A stone bridge, of 22 arches, spans the Avon, and is a fine feature. The town-hall is a modern structure, built at a cost of £12,000, and thence extended, at an additional cost of £5,000. The cheese market presents a frontage of 50 feet; and has a covered area of 15,500 feet. The parish church is variously Norman, early, decorated, and perpendicular English; includes a very curious chapel, with memorials of the Hungerfords; has a tower of late perpendicular, with a spire; contains a monument, of 1627, to Sir Gilbert Prynne; and was recently subjected to thorough repair. There are several dissenting chapels, a free

school, a literary institution, a fine temperance-hall of 1863, a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on 17 May, 22 June, 29 Oct., and 11 Dec. Trade is carried on in cloth manufacture, silk weaving, iron-working, and extensive sale of corn and cheese. The town is a borough by prescription; sent two members to parliament till 1867, but now sends only one; and is governed by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors. Its m. limits include only part of Chippenham parish; while its p. ones include Chippenham, Langley-Burrell, and Hardenhuish parishes, and the extra-p. tract of Pewsham. Real property in 1860, £17,639. Direct taxes in 1857, £5,119. Electors in 1868, 407. Pop. of the m. borough in 1841, 1,875; in 1861, 1,603. Houses, 300. Pop. of the p. borough in 1841, 6,606; in 1861, 7,075. Houses, 1,345. John Scott, the author of the "Christian Life," and Lodowick Muggleton, the founder of the sect of Muggletonians, were natives. Charities, £236.

The parish includes Allington, Nethermore, Stanley, and Studley tythings, and Tytherton-Lucas chapelry. Acres, 9,100. Real property, £25,316. Pop., 5,396. Houses, 1,021. The property is very much subdivided. There are two livings, the one a vicarage with Tytherton chapelry, the other one a p. curacy but now a rectory, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value of the former, £234; * of the latter, £200. Patron of the former, Christ-church, Oxford; of the latter, the Bishop of G. and B.—The sub-district contains the parliamentary borough of Chippenham and the parish of Laycock. Acres, 16,238. Pop., 8,574. Houses, 1,670.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Corsham, containing the parishes of Corsham, Colerne, Ditteridge, Box, Slaughtertford, Biddestone-St. Nicholas, and Biddestone-St. Peter; the sub-district of Castle-Combe, containing the parishes of Castle-Combe, Littleton-Drew, Grittleton, Leigh-de-la-Mere, Yatton-Keynell, Nettleton, West Kington, and North Waxhall; and the sub-district of Christian-Malford, containing the parishes of Christian-Malford, Kington-St. Michael, Stanton-St. Quintin, Draycot-Cerne, Sutton-Benger, Seagry, and Tytherton-Kelways, and the extra-parochial tract of Avon. Acres, 60,035. Poor-rates, in 1862, £14,030. Pop. 1841, 23,298; in 1861, 22,029. Houses, 4,539. Marriages in 1860, 121; births, 673,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 415,—of which 155 were at ages under 5 years, and 30 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,321; births, 6,909; deaths, 4,493. The places of worship in 1861 were 27 of the Church of England, with 8,498 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 2,336 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,708 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 644 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 934 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 160 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 260 s.; and 1 undefined, with 40 attendants. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 1,915 scholars; 43 private day schools, with 837 s.; and 34 Sunday schools, with 2,668 s. There are two work-houses, the one in Chippenham, the other in Laycock.—The hundred is of similar extent to the district; but has different boundaries. Acres, 60,142. Pop., 20,249. Houses, 4,201.

CHIPPENHAM, or CIPPENHAM, a liberty in Burnham parish, Bucks; 3½ miles NW of Windsor.

CHIPPENHURST. See CHIPPINGHURST.

CHIPPERFIELD, a hamlet-chapelry in Kings-Langley parish, Herts; near the Grand Junction canal, 2½ miles W of Kings-Langley r. station, and 4¼ N of Rickmansworth. It has a post-office under Watford. Pop., 569. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £174. Patrons, Trustees.

CHIPPING, a village in Buckland parish, Herts; 2 miles N of Buntingford.

CHIPPING, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Clitheroe district, Lancashire. The township lies on a branch of the river Hodder, 3½ miles NW of the Longridge railway, and 7 E by S of Garstang; and has a post-office under Preston, and fairs on Easter Tuesday and 24 Aug. Acres, 5,577. Real property, £5,567.

Pop., 1,074. Houses, 229. The parish includes also the township of Thornley-with-Wheatley. Acres, 8,756. Real property, £3,217. Pop., 1,483. Houses, 311. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Richard de Chepin. The cotton manufacture is largely carried on; and limestone occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics; and charities, £260. The sub-district contains also parts of two other parishes. Acres, 22,226. Pop., 3,217. Houses, 590.

CHIPPING-BARNET. See BARNET.

CHIPPING-BLANDFORD. See BLANDFORD-FORUM.

CHIPPING-CAMPDEN. See CAMPDEN-CHIPPING.

CHIPPING-HILL, a double-ditched Roman camp, 1 mile N of Witham, in Essex. Some antiquaries identify it with the Roman Canonium.

CHIPPINGHURST, a hamlet in Cuddesden parish, Oxfordshire; 6½ miles SE of Oxford. Acres, 140. Real property, £664. Pop., 19. Houses, 6.

CHIPPING-NORTON. See NORTON-CHIPPING.

CHIPPING-ONGAR. See ONGAR-CHIPPING.

CHIPPING-SOBBURY. See SOBBURY-CHIPPING.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cherwell, at the verge of the county, 3¼ miles NE of Cropredy r. station, and 6½ NNE of Banbury; has a post-office under Banbury; and was once a market-town. The parish includes the village; and is in Banbury district. Acres, inclusive of Stoneton, 1,987. Real property, £5,369. Pop., 489. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. A Danish camp is at Arbury bank; a rampart, called the Wallow bank, is near the Black ground; and Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found there. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £277.* Patron, the Right Hon. Lady S. North. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £81.—The hundred includes eight other parishes. Pop., 4,491.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE. See WYCOMBE.

CHIPSTABLE, a parish in Wellington district, Somerset; near the verge of the county, 1¼ mile WSW of Wiveliscombe, and 7¼ WNW of Wellington r. station. Post-town, Wiveliscombe, under Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 2,252. Real property, £2,593. Pop., 361. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £340.* Patron, C. H. Dare, Esq. The church is good.

CHIPSTEAD, a parish in Reigate district, Surrey; on the Brighton railway, 2 miles N of Merstham r. station, and 5 NNE of Reigate. It has a post-office under Red Hill. Acres, 2,333. Real property, £2,592. Pop., 541. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. Pirbright is the seat of C. Rasch, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £431.* Patron, Col. Hylton Jolliffe. The church ranges from early Norman to perpendicular English; has a low central tower; stands on a conspicuous site; was recently well restored; and contains mementos of the Stephensens, the eldest daughter of Hooker, author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," and Sir Edward Banks, the architect. An endowed school has £70 a-year.

CHIPSTEAD, a village 2½ miles NW of Sevenoaks, in Kent. It has a post-office under Sevenoaks. Chipstead Place, adjacent, belonged to the Crammers and the Herrys; and passed to the Polhills.

CHIRBURY, or CHERBURY, a village and a parish in Salop; and a sub-district in Salop and Montgomery. The village stands in a fine vale, near the Welsh boundary, Offa's dyke, and the Oswestry and Newtown railway, 3 miles NE of Montgomery town and r. station; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. It is the Cyric-byrd of the Saxons; has remains of an Augustinian abbey, founded, in the time of Henry III., by Robert de Boulders; and gave the title of Cherbury to the famous

Lord Herbert. The parish contains also the townships of Dudstone, Hockleton, Marrington, Marton, Middleton, Priestweston, Rorrington, Stockton, Timberth, Walcot, Wilmington, Winsbury, and Wotherton. Acres, 11,041. Real property, £12,829. Pop., 1,538. Houses, 313. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £179.* Patrons, Trustees. The church belonged to the abbey; and is good. The vicarages of Middleton and Marton are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists; and charities £100. Bishop Chirbury, who died in 1497, was a native. The sub-district contains also another parish in Salop and a parish in Montgomery; and is in the district of Montgomery. Acres, 18,668. Pop., 5,756. Houses, 1,113.

CHIRDON, a township in Gaystead parish, Northumberland; on a burn of its own name, an affluent of the North Tyne, 5½ miles W by S of Bellingham. Pop., 60.

CHIRK, a small town, a parish, and a hundred, in Denbigh. The town occupies a commanding site on the verge of Wales, the river Ceiriog, the Ellesmere canal, and the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, near Offa's dyke, 9¼ miles S by W of Wrexham. It has a post-office; under Ruabon, a railway-station, and a chief inn; and is a seat of petty sessions. Fairs are held on 10 Feb., 10 June, 12 Aug., and 12 Nov. An aqueduct of the canal here, constructed by Telfer, and a viaduct of the railway, constructed by Robertson, vie in grandeur with those of the Dee; and form striking features amid a rich scene of vale and mountain, wood and stream.—The parish contains also the townships of Brynkinalt, Halton, and Penyclawdd; and is in the district of Oswestry. Acres, 4,635. Real property, £10,355. Pop., 1,630. Houses, 293. The property is divided between R. Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., and Lord Dungannon. Chirk Castle, the seat of Mr. Biddulph, stands on the line of Offa's dyke, on the eastern slope of the Berwyn hills, about ¼ mile NW of the town; occupies the site of an ancient fortress, called Castell-Crogen; was erected, in the time of Edward I., by Roger Mortimer; belonged afterwards to the Fitzalans, the Stanleys, and others; is a bold, castellated, quadrangular structure, well preserved by renovation, and partly mantled with ivy; commands a view into seventeen counties; and contains many interesting antiquities and some curious works of art. A battle was fought in its vicinity, in 1164, between Henry II. and Owen Gwynedd. Brynkinalt, the seat of Lord Dungannon, is a fine Gothic edifice, and was much visited, in early life, by the late Duke of Wellington. Limestone and coal are worked; and there are paper mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £570.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church contains monuments of the Myddelton and Dungannon families; and is very good. Charities, £114.—The hundred contains also five other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 75,568. Pop., 12,469. Houses, 2,588.

CHIRM, a village in Long Horsley parish, Northumberland; 4¼ miles SE of Rothbury. Pop., 29.

CHIRT. See CHART.

CHIRTON, a township in Tynemouth parish, Northumberland; on the river Tyne and the North Shields railway, ¾ of a mile W of North Shields. It has a post-office under North Shields. Acres, 1,730. Pop., 5,544. Houses, 1,047. There were extensive collieries here; but they have been worked out.

CHIRTON, Wilts. See CHURTON.

CHISBURY. See BEDWIN (GREAT).

CHISELBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset. The village stands in a narrow valley, closed on three sides by lofty hills, at the river Parret, 3¼ miles S of Martock railway station, and 4 NNE of Crewkerne; and has a fair on the last Thursday of Oct. The parish comprises 790 acres; and its post-town is West Chinnock, under Ilminster. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 419. Houses, 100. Many of the inhabitants are afflicted with goitre and cretinism; and were described, in 1851, by Dr. Guggenbühl, as "three German feet high, corpulent and bloated, with misshapen heads, turgid lips, and noses flattened like the

negro's." The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of West Chinnock, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £449.* Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

CHISELBURY, an ancient camp in the south-west of Wilts; 5¼ miles WSW of Wilton. It occupies 10¼ acres; and has a single fosse and vallum, 27 feet high.

CHISLEDON. See CHISLEDON.

CHISELHAMPTON, a parish in the district of Abingdon and county of Oxford; on the river Thame, 5 miles ENE of Culham r. station, and 7¼ SE of Oxford. Post-town, Stadhampton, under Wallingford. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £1,446. Pop., 133. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. Chiselhampton House belonged once to the D'Oyleys, and belongs now to C. Peers, Esq. The long bridge of Chiselhampton, now much altered and widened, was defended by Hampden against Prince Rupert, on the morning of the fight of Chalgrove. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Stadhampton, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £135. Patron, Rev. J. W. Peers. The church is tolerable.

CHISELHURST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands on a fine common, elevated about 300 feet above sea-level, near a station of its own name on the Direct Tunbridge railway, 3 miles E of Bromley; and has a post-office under London SE., and a fair on Whit-Wednesday. The parish comprises 2,738 acres. Real property, £10,973. Pop., 2,287. Houses, 424. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Walsinghams; and passed to the Betensons and the Lords Sydney. Camden Place was the residence of Camden the antiquary, and is now a seat of Marquis Camden. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury. Value, £487.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is early and later English; was well restored in 1849; has a spire, rebuilt in 1853; and contains interesting monuments. The vicarage of Sidcup is a separate benefice. There are a church-school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, national schools, a R. Catholic orphanage, and charities £79. Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Nicholas Bacon were natives.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 16,809. Pop., 8,613. Houses, 1,594.

CHISENBURY, a tything in Enfield parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 8 miles N of Amesbury. Pop., 149. Chisenbury Priory is the seat of C. Grove, Esq. Chisenbury Camp, or Trendle, is a circular earthwork of about 6 acres, formed by a bank 16 feet high.

CHISENBURY-DE-LA-FOLLY, a tything in Netheravon parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 8¼ miles N of Amesbury.

CHISFIELD. See CHIVESFIELD.

CHISHALL (GREAT), a parish in the district of Royston and county of Essex; on the verge of the county, 5 miles SE of Royston r. station, and 8 W by N of Saffron-Walden. Post-town, Elmton, under Saffron-Walden. Acres, 1,410. Real property, £2,571. Pop., 473. Houses, 105. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £173. Patron, the Rev. R. Wilkes. The church is good.

CHISHALL (LITTLE), a parish in the district of Royston and county of Essex; on the verge of the county, 5¼ miles SE by S of Royston r. station, and 8 W of Saffron-Walden. Post-town, Elmton, under Saffron-Walden. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £1,355. Pop., 110. Houses, 20. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to Heydon. The church is good; and there is an independent chapel.

CHISLEBOROUGH. See CHISELBOROUGH.

CHISLEDON, a village and a parish in Highworth district, Wilts. The village stands 4 miles SE of Swindon r. station, and 8 S of Highworth; and has a post-office under Swindon. The parish includes also the tythings of Badbury and Hodson. Acres, 4,750. Real property, £8,881. Pop., 1,206. Houses, 262. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £173.* Patron, H. Calley, Esq. The church is good.

CHISLEHURST. See CHISELHURST.

CHISLETT, a parish in Blean district, Kent, on a branch of the river Stour, and on the Ashford and Ramsgate railway, 1 mile NW of Grove Ferry r. station, and 6 NE of Canterbury. It has a post-office under Canterbury. Acres, 6,835; of which 160 are water. Real property, £13,552. Pop., 1,072. Houses, 239. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the see of Canterbury. Chislett Court is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £231.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is modern, and in the early English style. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a free school, and charities £110.

CHISWICK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Brentford district, Middlesex. The village stands on Stane-street, and on the river Thames, adjacent to the loop-line of the London and Reading railway, 7½ miles WSW of St. Paul's, London; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Turnham-Green, London, W. It is a pleasant picturesque place, amid charming environs, with many elegant mansions. Measures were adopted in 1858 for effecting sewerage, acquiring and managing gas-works, and making and maintaining a wharf. The church has a fine old tower; and it and the churchyard contain the ashes of Sir Thomas Chaloner the courtier of Elizabeth's times, Holland the actor, Hogarth the painter, Rose the translator of Sallust, Lotherburg the painter, Kent the landscape-gardener, Ralph the Dunciad hero, Griffiths the first editor of the Monthly Review, Foscolo the engraver, Dr. Morell, Earl Macartney, Mary the third daughter of Cromwell, the stern Duchess of Cleveland, and some other celebrities.

An old-fashioned red brick house, in a lane not far from the church, belonged to Hogarth's father-in-law, Sir James Thornhill; was, for many years, Hogarth's summer residence; and was inhabited from 1814 till 1826, by Cary, the translator of Dante.—The parish includes also the village of Turnham-Green, and the hamlets of Stamford-Brook, Strand-on-the-Green, and Little-Sutton. Acres, 1,311. Real property, £26,159. Pop., 6,505. Houses, 1,223. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and part of it is leased by the Duke of Devonshire. Chiswick House, on the Duke's part of the manor, occupies the site of a previous mansion, the seat of Carr, the favourite of James; was built by the architectural Earl Burlington, in imitation of one by Palladio near Vicenza; is adorned with a portico rising from two flights of steps, and crowned by an eight-sided dome; has wings, which were added by Wyatt; contains a rich collection of pictures; and was the death-place of Fox and Canning. The grounds connected with it are extensive; were laid out by Kent, in the most ornate Italian style, contain many architectural and sculptural ornaments; and are thrown open to the public, on occasion of the Horticultural Society's feasts. The gardens of that Society are adjacent; possess great wealth of both indigens and exotics; and have contributed greatly to the advancement of horticulture. The third daughter of Cromwell, Lady Falkenberg, lived at Sutton Court, the mansion of the parochial manor; Earl Macartney died at Corney House, a seat of the Russells, now demolished; Zoffany the painter, and Joseph Miller, the true "Joe" of facetious memory, lived at Strand-on-the-Green; and Sir John Chardin, the oriental traveller, and Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar, lived at Turnham-Green. A Roman urn, containing silver coins, was dug up, on the line of Stane-street, in 1731. The living is a vicarage, with St. Mary Magdalene chapelry, in the diocese of London. Value, £601.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The vicarage of Turnham-Green is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel and national schools. The sub-district is conterminat with the parish.

CHISWORTH, a township in Glossop parish, Derby; 3½ miles SW of Glossop. Pop., 434.

CHITHURST, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; on the river Rother, 3¼ miles WNW of Midhurst r. station, and 6¼ E of Petersfield. Post-town, Midhurst.

Acres, 1,047. Real property, £853. Pop., 215. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. A part lies detached beyond Trotton. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Iping, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is good.

CHITTERNE-ALL-SAINTS, or CHILTERN-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Wiley, near Knock Castle, 4 miles NNE of Codford r. station, and 8¼ E by S of Warminster. Post-town, Heytesbury, under Bath. Acres, 4,476. Rated property, £2,482. Pop., 509. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the South Wilts hounds. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Chitterne-St. Mary, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, 319.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Salisbury and the Dean and Chapter. The church was built in 1863, after designs by Wyatt; is in the perpendicular English style, 102 feet long and 52 wide; has an apsidal chancel with four unsymmetrical windows, and a western tower, 56 feet high; and consists of stone and flint, with Bath stone dressings.

CHITTERNE-ST. MARY, or CHILTERN-ST. MARY, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Wiley, near Knock Castle, ¾ miles NNE of Codford r. station, and 8 W by S of Warminster. Post-town, Heytesbury, under Bath. Acres, 1,198. Rated property, £1,005. Pop., 201. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Chitterne-All Saints, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good.

CHITTINGLEIGH. See CHIDDINGLY.

CHITTISHAM. See CHETTISHAM.

CHITTLEHAM-HOLT, a chapelry in Chittlehampton parish, Devon; on the river Taw, 3¼ miles SW of South Molton, and 5 E of Umberleigh r. station. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Pop., 317. The manor belongs to the family of Brown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £32. Patrons, the Trustees of Lord Rolle. The church is a modern structure in the early English style, founded by the late Lord Rolle.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon. The village stands 3 miles NE of Umberleigh r. station, and 5 W of South Molton; and has a post-office under South Molton, North Devon. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bidacott, Blakewell, Brightley, and Eastacott. Acres, 3,720. Real property, £8,544. Pop., 1,660. Houses, 354. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the family of Rolle. Hudscott is the seat of the Heathcotes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £413.* Patrons, the Trustees of Lord Rolle. The church is perpendicular English and cruciform; and contains a sculptured stone pulpit, and fine monuments to the Giffords and the Rolles. The vicarage of Chittleham-Holt is a separate charge. There are small chapels for Wesleyans and Plymouth Brethren. An ancient stone cross, on a lofty pedestal, stands about ¼ a mile E of the village. Charities, £18.

CHITTOE, or CHIRWAY, a tything in Bishops-Canning parish, and a chapelry in Bishops-Canning and Bromham parishes, Wilts. The tything lies on the Roman road to Bath, 4½ miles NE by E of Melksham r. station, and 5 NW of Devizes. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,275. Pop., 180. Houses, 44. The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Bromham, under Chippenham. Pop., 382. Houses, 85. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £90. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

CHIVELSTONE, a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands near Start bay, 5¼ miles SE of Kingsbridge, and 14 S of Brent r. station; and has a post-office under Kingsbridge. The parish includes also the hamlets of Ford, Allington, and Prawle; and extends southward to the sea, between Start and Prawle points. Acres, 2,306; of which 110 are water. Real property, with South Poole and East Portlemouth, £8,096. Pop., 523. Houses, 112. The manor

belongs to T. Newman, Esq.; but most of the property to N. Pitts, Esq. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Stokenham, in the diocese of Exeter. The church stands conspicuously on a hill; is ancient; was not long ago repaired; and contains a carved screen, and a pulpit formed out of one block of wood. There is a small Independent chapel at Ford.

CHIVENOR, a hamlet in Heantou-Punchardon parish, Devon.

CHIVESFIELD, or **CHISFIELD**, a quondam parish in Hitchin district, Herts; now incorporated with Graveley, 2 miles NNE of Stevenage. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Graveley, in the diocese of Rochester. There is no church.

CHIVINGTON. See **CHREVINGTON**.

CHLORUS' CAMP, or **FIGUREY RING**, an ancient entrenchment, 3½ miles NE of Salisbury, in Wilts. It occupies 15 acres; is circular; has a deep fosse within the ramparts; and rises 46 feet on the outer vallum. It is thought to have been formed by Constantius Chlorus. Remains of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester are on the south of it; and a series of Celtic banks and ditches is on the north.

CHOBHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chertsey district, Surrey. The village stands on Bourn brook, near Bagshot heath and the Basingstoke canal, 3¼ miles WNW of Woking r. station, and 5½ SW of Chertsey; and has a post-office; under Farnborough Station. The parish comprises 11,536 acres. Real property, £9,659. Pop., 2,098. Houses, 416. The property is subdivided. Chobham Place is the seat of Sir Denis le Marchant. Chobham Park belonged to Chertsey abbey; and was the death-place of Archbishop Heath. The Chobham ridges were the site of a great military encampment from April to August 1853; precurrent to the more permanent encampment of Aldershot. Field works and redoubts, formed at the time of this encampment, may look, not long hence, to be ancient works; the more so that some real antiquities, of the class of Roman camps and roads, are in the vicinity. The surface generally has a bleak appearance; and belongs to the Bagshot sand formation. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Holy Trinity, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £143.* Patron, J. Thornton, Esq. The church contains some Norman features. A chapelry at Valleyend was formed in 1867; and is served by a p. curate, with salary of £50. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £25.—The sub-d. contains four parishes. Pop., 5,289.

CHOCKNELL, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Worcestershire; 6¼ miles WSW of Worcester. It was formerly a parish.

CHOLDERTON. See **CHOLDERTON (WEST)**.

CHOLDERTON (EAST), a tything in Amport parish, Hants; 5½ miles W of Andover. Pop., 328.

CHOLDERTON (WEST), a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; on the verge of the county, 2½ miles W by N of Grateley r. station, and 5 ENE of Amesbury. It has a post-office, of the name of Cholderton, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,661. Real property, with Allington and Newton-Toney, £4,637. Pop., 191. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Foyles; and belongs now to the Dowager Countess Nelson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £225.* Patron, Oriol College, Oxford. The church was built in 1844; and is in the perpendicular style, with an octagonal tower and a spire. Charities, £12.

CHOLE BANK, a shoal, in the English channel, 3¼ miles S of Alderney. It is 6 miles long; and has, in one part, only 10 feet water.

CHOLESBURY. See **CHOULESBURY**.

CHOLLERFORD, a station on the Border Counties railway, in Northumberland; adjacent to the North Tyne, 5 miles NNW of Hexham. A hotel and a bridge, on the military road from Newcastle, are in the vicinity.

CHOLLERTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hexham district, Northumberland. The township lies on the North Tyne river and the Border Coun-

ties railway, adjacent to the Roman wall, 6¼ miles NNW of Hexham; has a station on the railway; and includes the villages of Whiteside-Law and Little Swinburn. Acres, 2,817. Pop., 151. Houses, 26. The parish contains also the township of Barrasford, which has a post-office under Hexham; and the townships of Colwell and Swinburn, and Gunnerton and Chipchase. Acres, 12,950. Real property, £23,657. Pop., 1,156. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. Swinburn and Chipchase are modern seats on the site of ancient castles. A victory was obtained in the south, at the Roman wall, in 635, by King Oswald over Ceadwallon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £361.* Patron, the Rev. C. Bird. The church is good. The vicarage of Birtley is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains three parishes, part of another, a parochial chapelry, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 46,230. Pop., 5,365. Houses, 1,013.

CHOLMONDELEY, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 7 miles W of Nantwich. Acres, 2,893. Real property, £2,830. Pop., 306. Houses, 54. Cholmondeley Castle, the seat of Marquis Cholmondeley, is an edifice in the pointed style, rebuilt in 1804. The previous castle was garrisoned, in 1643, for Charles I.; and taken, in 1644, by the Earl of Denbigh.

CHOLMONDESTONE, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; 4¼ miles N of Nantwich. Acres, 1,746. Real property, £2,438. Pop., 176. Houses, 31.

CHOLSALL, a hamlet in St. Helen parish, Berks; 1 mile NNW of Abingdon.

CHOLSEY, a parish and a sub-district in Wallingford district, Berks. The parish lies on the Great Western railway, adjacent to the river Thames, 1¼ mile NNW of Wallingford Road r. station, and 2¼ SW of Wallingford; and has a post-office under Wallingford. Acres, 4,447. Real property, £7,889. Pop., 1,127. Houses, 239. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Reading abbey; and passed to the Warwicks and Lord Kensington. A monastery was founded here, in 986, by Ethelred, to atone for his brother's murder; and was given by Henry I. to Reading abbey. A very ancient stone barn, which belonged to the abbey-grange, is still standing, and measures 303 feet in length, 54 in width, and 51 in height. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £340.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman.—The sub-district contains ten parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 22,811. Pop., 6,232. Houses, 1,357.

CHOLSTREY, a township in Leominster parish, Hereford; 2 miles W of Leominster.

CHOLWELL, a hamlet in Marystowe parish, Devon.

CHOPGATE, a hamlet in Bilsdale-Midecable chapelry, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SE of Stokesley.

CHOPPINGTON, a township and a chapelry in Bedlington parish, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Wansbeck, and on the Morpeth and Blyth railway, 3¼ miles ESE of Morpeth; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Morpeth. The chapelry was constituted in 1862. Pop., about 3,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200. The church was built in 1867, at a cost of £1,950.

CHOPWELL, a township in Winlaton parish, Durham; on the verge of the county, at the river Derwent, 8½ miles SW by W of Gateshead. Acres, 3,150. Real property, £2,302. Pop., 563. Houses, 102. Coal is found.

CHORLEY, a township-chapelry in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire; on the river Bollin and the Manchester and Crewe railway, 5¼ miles NW of Macclesfield. It has a post-office; under Manchester, a r. station, and a hotel. Acres, 1,357. Real property, £12,409. Pop., 1,760. Houses, 290. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £400.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is recent. There are two Methodist chapels.

CHORLEY, a township in Wrenbury parish, Cheshire; 4¼ miles W of Nantwich. Acres, 1,381. Real property, 1,713. Pop., 166. Houses, 28.

CHORLEY, a hamlet in Farewell parish, Stafford; 3¼ miles NW of Lichfield. Pop., 158.

CHORLEY, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; 5½ miles N of Cleobury-Mortimer. Pop., 114.

CHORLEY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Lancashire. The town stands on the river Yarrow, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Preston and Bolton railway, 9 miles SSE of Preston. Its site is high ground. Its appearance is that of a seat of cotton manufacture; and its environs abound in gentle eminences, and afford many charming views. The town-hall is a neat structure of 1802; and the market-house was erected in 1826. St. Lawrence, or the parochial church, is Norman and early English; has a massive pinnacled tower, of the time of Edward VI.; and includes two aisles of 1862. St. George's church is a structure of 1825, in pointed architecture, with pinnacled tower; and cost £11,845. St. Peter's church was built in 1851. There are two Independent chapels, two Methodist, a Baptist, a Unitarian, and two Roman Catholic; a grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities, with £129; a dispensary and a workhouse; a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on 26 March, 5 May, 20 Aug., 4 Sept., and 21 Oct. The town is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; it has eleven cotton factories, two printworks, five weaving-sheds, and extensive bleaching-works; and it carries on much trade in connection with neighbouring mines and quarries. It is regarded as conterminating with the parish. Pop., 15,013. Houses, 2,748.

The parish comprises 3,571 acres. Real property, £43,100; of which £1,200 are in gas-works. The property is much subdivided. Astley Hall and Gillibrand Hall are chief residences. Two chapelries, St. George and St. Peter, were constituted, the former in 1835, the latter in 1852. Pop. of St. G., 9,619; of St. P., 2,207. Houses in St. G., 1,731; in St. P., 402. The mother parish, or St. Lawrence, is a rectory, and St. George and St. Peter are vicarages, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. Lawrence, £1,022;* of the others, £300* and £200.* Patron of St. Lawrence, the Rev. J. S. Master; of the others, the Rector.—The sub-district contains also four townships of Standish parish, and one of Leyland. Acres, 10,855. Pop., 18,027. Houses, 3,301.—The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Brindle, containing the parish of Brindle, and three townships of Leyland; the sub-district of Leyland, containing five townships of Leyland parish; the sub-district of Rivington, containing two townships of Bolton-le-Moors parish, and three of Standish; and the sub-district of Croston, containing four townships of Croston parish, and two of Eccleston. Acres, 52,213. Poor-rates, in 1862, £10,292. Pop. in 1841, 38,336; in 1861, 41,678. Houses, 7,841. Marriages, in 1860, 352; births, 1,437,—of which 125 were illegitimate; deaths, 802,—of which 350 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,879; births, 14,342; deaths, 8,575. The places of worship in 1851 were 16 of the Church of England, with 9,351 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,290 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 150 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 440 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,783 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 284 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 356 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 3,463 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 3,500 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 576 s.; 51 Sunday schools, with 9,061 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 80 s. There are two workhouses; the one in Chorley, the other in Brindle.

CHORLEY-WOOD, a chapelry in Rickmansworth parish, Herts; on the verge of the county, at the river Chess, 2½ miles NW of Rickmansworth r. station. It has a post-office under Watford. It was constituted in 1845. Pop., 939. Houses, 208. The property is divided among a few. Chorley-Wood House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £40. Patron, J. S. Gillist, Esq. The church is very good. There is a Baptist chapel.

CHORLTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 2 miles WNW of Malpas. Acres, 810. Real property, £964. Pop., 113. Houses, 25. Chorlton Hall

is the seat of the Cluttons. Roman coins have been found.

CHORLTON, a township in Wybunbury parish, Cheshire; on the Grand Junction railway, 5½ miles ESE of Nantwich. Acres, 460. Real property, £1,713. Pop., 113. Houses, 19.

CHORLTON, a chapelry in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; on the North Western railway, 1½ mile SSE of Whitmore r. station, and 6 N by W of Eccleshall. It includes the township of Chorlton-Hill, and part of the hamlet of Stableford; and its post-town is Whitmore, under Stoke-on-Trent. Acres, 1,921. Real property, £3,342. Pop., 484. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £105.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is tolerable.

CHORLTON, a district in Manchester parish, Lancashire. It comprehends the sub-district of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, conterminating with the township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock; the sub-district of Hulme, containing the townships of Hulme and Moss-side; the sub-district of Ardwick, containing the townships of Ardwick, Levenshulme, Rusholme, Gorton, and Openshaw; and the sub-district of Didsbury, containing the townships of Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Withington, and Burnage. Acres, 11,549. Poor-rates, in 1862, £51,549. Pop., in 1841, 77,107; in 1861, 169,579. Houses, 32,806. Marriages, in 1860, 563; births, 5,972,—of which 342 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,512,—of which 1,547 were at ages under 5 years and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 4,163; births, 56,724; deaths, 35,123. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 15,687 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 60 s.; 2 of English Presbyterians, with 2,050 s.; 7 of Independents, with 5,964 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 2,020 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 900 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 7,403 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 240 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,303 s.; 4 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,588 s.; 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 577 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 250 s.; 2 undefined, with 220 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 1,200 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 5,314 scholars; 194 private day schools, with 5,663 s.; 58 Sunday schools, with 18,320 s.; and 18 evening schools for adults, with 623 s. The workhouse is in Hulme township.

CHORLTON-BY-BACKFORD, a township in Backford parish, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal, ¾ miles N of Chester. Acres, 527. Real property, £911. Pop., 85. Houses, 12.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, a township-chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire; near the river Mersey and the North Western railway, ¾ miles SW of Manchester. It has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,265. Real property, £4,928. Pop., 739. Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £103. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The church was built in 1866, at a cost of £5,000. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists.

CHORLTON-HILL, a township in Chorlton chapelry, Stafford.

CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK, a township, five chapelries, and a sub-district in Chorlton district, Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township lies within Manchester borough, and includes the south-eastern part of Manchester city. Acres, 700. Real property, £178,750. Pop., in 1841, 28,336; in 1861, 44,795. Houses, 8,584.—The chapelries are All Saints, St. Luke, St. Saviour, St. Stephen, and St. Paul, and all are rectories in the diocese of Manchester. Value of All Saints, £488; of St. Luke, £300; of St. Saviour, £543;* of St. Stephen, £356;* of St. Paul, £248.* Patrons of All Saints, the Representatives of the Rev. Dr. Burton; of St. Luke, the Repr. of R. Gardner, Esq.; of St. Saviour, the Rev. E. Birch; of St. Stephen and St. Paul, Trustees. All Saints church was built in 1820, and has a tower and dome. St. Luke's was built in 1865, and is in the decorated English style. St. Paul's was built in 1862, and is

in the later English style. An Armenian church, the earliest in England, was founded in Sept., 1869. A free library was built in 1866, at a cost of £4,000; and had 6,000 volumes at its opening. A medical hospital was built in 1865. Land for a public park was purchased in 1868.—The sub-d. is conterminous with the township.

CHOSELEY, an extra-parochial tract, in Docking district, Norfolk, 5½ miles W of Burnham-Westgate. Pop., 7. House, 1.

CHOULESBURY, or CHOLESBURY, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the verge of the county, 3 miles S of Tring, and 3½ SW of Tring r. station. It has a post-office under Tring. Acres, 176. Real property, £438. Pop., 105. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. An ancient moated camp here, called Bury-Banks, is about a mile in circuit. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £41.* Patrons, Trustees. The church stands within the camp, and is good. Charities, £122.

CHOULTON, a township in North Lydbury parish, Salop; on the river Onny, 4½ miles ESE of Bishops-Castle.

CHOWBENT, or CREWBENT, a village in Atherton chapelry, Lancashire; with a railway station, 2½ miles NNE of Leigh. It has a post-office; under Manchester, and chapels for Episcopalians, Baptists, and Unitarians; and it carries on an extensive manufactory of nails.

CHOWLEY, a township in Coddington parish, Cheshire; 6¼ miles N of Malpas. Acres, 774. Real property, £1,124. Pop., 67. Houses, 11.

CHRISHALL, a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex; 4 miles W of Audley-End r. station, and 5½ W of Saffron-Walden. Post-town, Elmdon, under Saffron-Walden. Acres, 2,690. Real property, £3,241. Pop., 643. Houses, 123. Part of the land is common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £304.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church has a canopied brass of the 14th century, and two other brasses.

CHRISTCHURCH, a precinct in Blean district, Kent; within Canterbury city. Pop., 224. Houses, 34.

CHRISTCHURCH, a village and a parish in Newport district, Monmouth. The village stands near the river Usk and the South Wales railway, 2½ miles ENE of Newport; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a fair on 29 Nov. The parish includes also the hamlet of Caerleon-ultra-Pontem; and its post-town is Caerleon, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 5,757. Real property, £17,782. Pop., 3,004. Houses, 632. The property is subdivided. Limestone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, not reported.* Patron, Eton College. The church is perpendicular English; and contains a curious sculptured sepulchral stone of the 14th century. The p. curacy of Maindee is a separate benefice. Charities, 65.

CHRISTCHURCH, an ecclesiastical parish and a sub-district in Marylebone parish and district, Middlesex. The parish lies in the western part of the Metropolis, NW of Cavendish-square, 3 miles W by N of St. Paul's; was constituted in 1823; and comprises the charges of Christchurch, Christ-Chapel, St. Paul, St. Mark, All Saints, St. Stephen, St. Matthew, St. Barnabas, and St. Cyprian,—the last two constituted in 1866. Christchurch living is a rectory, St. Mark, St. Stephen, St. Matthew, and St. Barnabas are vicarages, and the others are p. curacies, in the diocese of London. Value of Christchurch, £560; of St. Paul and St. Matthew, each £300; of St. Mark, £600; of All Saints, £400; of St. Stephen, £500; of St. Barnabas, £200; of St. Cyprian, £152. Patron of Christchurch, St. Mark, and St. Barnabas, the Crown; of St. Stephen, the Bishop; of All Saints, Col. Eyre; of the others, Trustees.—The sub-district is bounded on the NW and the N by a line drawn from the Edge-ware-road to the end of Portland-place; and extends on the E and the W to the extremity of Marylebone. Acres, 518. Pop. in 1841, 28,911; in 1861, 34,913.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Hants.—The town stands on the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Avon and

Stour, and at the terminus of a branch-line from the Southampton and Dorchester railway, 1½ mile from the sea, 10 miles NW by W of the Needles, and 21 SW by W of Southampton. It possibly was founded by the ancient British, or more probably by the Romans; and it has yielded traces of a Roman temple to Mars. It was known to the Saxons as Tweonea or Tweoxnea; and it is mentioned in the Saxon chronicle, in connexion with the contest for the crown, in 901, between Edward the Elder and his kinsman Ethelwald. The manor of it belonged, at Domesday, to the Crown, and bore then the name of Thuinam or Twineham; and it was given by Henry I. to Richard de Redvers, and passed to the Montacutes and the Nevilles. A monastery was founded at it by King Athelstan; rebuilt, as a collegiate church, by Flambard, the architect of Durham cathedral; and converted into an Augustinian priory, in 1150, by Baldwin de Redvers; and this occasioned the name to be changed into Christchurch, at first Christchurch-Twineham. Town-walls and a castle were erected by either Richard or Baldwin de Redvers.

The shell of the castle-keep, in many parts 12 feet thick, still stands on a mound; and a house of late Norman character, about 70 feet long and 24 wide, supposed to have been the residence of the governor, stands about 100 yards to the east. The priory church continues in good condition; has undergone recent extensive restorations; is partly used as the parish church; and ranks, in size and grandeur, with some of the cathedrals. It consists of nave and choir with aisles; a transept, with two eastern chapels in each wing; a Lady chapel, a western tower, and a north porch. The nave is 118½ feet long, 58½ wide, and 58 high; the choir 70 feet long, 21½ wide, and 63 high; the transept, 101 feet long and 24½ wide; the Lady chapel, 36½ feet long and 21 wide; the western tower, 120 feet high; the entire edifice, 311½ feet long. The nave is of seven bays, Norman to the top of the triforium, and early English in the clerestory; the choir stands on a Norman crypt, consists mainly of perpendicular architecture, and is separated from the nave by a superb rood-screen, restored in 1848; the south-transepts has two apsidal Norman chapels, the one above the other; the north transept has two early decorated ones; the Lady chapel is very rich perpendicular, with a fan vault. The western tower forms the west front, and is pierced with a great door and a six-light window; and the north porch is early English, projects more than 40 feet, and is approached through an avenue of elms. The chief monuments in the church are a sculpture, by Weeks, to the poet Shelley; a memorial window to Mr. Ferrey; a statue, by Flaxman, to Viscountess Fitzharris; a chantry, of Caen stone, to the Countess of Salisbury, mother of Cardinal Pole; and chantries, altar-tombs, or other monuments to the fourth Earl of Devon, Bishop Draper, Robert Harys, John Barnes, Robert White, Sir John Chidioke, and Sir Thomas West. Some fragments of the domestic conventual buildings are on the south; the convent garden is on the south-east; and a shaded walk, which bore the name of Paradise, and still bears that name, is adjacent.

The town consists of two principal streets, and a few minor ones. It has a head post-office; a railway station, two banking-offices, one principal and several smaller inns, a recently erected town-hall, two bridges, an independent chapel of 1867, in the Italian style, with a spire, a Wesleyan chapel, several good schools, a work-house, and some charities. It is a sub-port to Southampton, and a coast-guard station; is famous for its salmon fishery; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Fairs are held on Trinity-Thursday and 17 Oct.; and the manufacture of fusee chains for clocks and watches, the brewing of ale, and a trade in knit and silk stockings are carried on. The town is a borough by prescription; it sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till the act of 1832, and now sends one; and it is nominally governed by a mayor, a clerk, and a body of burgesses. The old borough was conterminous with one of eight tythings of the parish; but the new borough includes other tythings, and also

the parish of Holdenhurst. Real property in 1860, £6,153. Direct taxes in 1857, £4,791. Electors in 1868, 419. Pop. of the old borough in 1841, 1,922. Pop. of the new borough in 1851, 7,475; in 1861, 9,368. Houses, 1,832. Edward VI. visited the town in 1522. Bingley, the naturalist, was curate here; and Warner, the topographer, and Admiral Sir Harry Neale, were educated in the public school.

The parish includes the hamlet of Hinton-Admiral, and the tythings of Burse, Burton, Street, Winkton, Hurn, Iford, Parley, and Tuckton. Acres, 24,985; of which 345 are water. Real property, £32,436. Pop., 7,042. Houses, 1,444. The property is much subdivided. Heron Court is the seat of the Earl of Malmesbury; Boscombe-Lodge, of Sir Percy Shelley, Esq., Bart.; and Belvidere, of J. Griffiths, Esq. St. Catherine's Hill, about 1½ mile NW of the town, consists of rolled gravel; has, on the SW side, remains of an ancient small square camp; and is crowned, at various points, by circular mounds, which may have been watch-towers. Hengistbury-Head or Christchurch-Head, projecting into the sea, 2 miles SE of the town, consists of ironstone, which supplied the material for the Castle and the Priory, and is now quarried for exportation to Wales; and it is cut off from the sea by an ancient broad trench, with a single lofty vallum, flanked by some irregular mounds. An incurvature on the coast, commencing at Hengistbury-Head, extending 7½ miles to the east, and measuring at the furthest 2 miles northward, bears the name of Christchurch bay; and, in consequence of its peculiar position with reference to the Isle of Wight and to neighbouring headlands, has high-water twice every tide. The mouth of the Avon enters the west side of the bay, immediately within Hengistbury-Head; but, though expanding inwardly into a capacious harbour, is rendered of small value to navigation by narrowness of entrance and a bar. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Holdenhurst, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £166.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The p. curacies of Bransgore, Hinton-Admiral, Bourne-mouth-St. Peter, Bournemouthe-Holy Trinity, Highcliffe, and Pokesdown are separate benefices.

The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and consist of the parishes of Christchurch, Holdenhurst, and Sopley. Acres, 36,775. Poor-rates, in 1862, £4,291. Pop. in 1841, 7,838; in 1861, 10,438. Houses, 2,064. Marriages, in 1860, 71; births, 235,—of which 23 were illegitimate; deaths, 175,—of which 47 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 641; births, 2,795; deaths, 1,741. The places of worship in 1851, were 8 of the Church of England, with 2,950 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,082 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 200 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 256 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 50 s. The schools were 21 public day schools, with 1,118 scholars; 29 private day schools, with 463 s.; and 20 Sunday schools, with 1,445 s.—The hundred is cut into lower half and upper half; the former in Ringwood division, and comprising Sopley and Christchurch parishes, exclusive of Christchurch old borough; the latter in Lymington division, and comprising three parishes and part of another. Acres of the l. half, 29,385; of the u. half, 24,362. Pop. of the l. half, 5,275; of the u. half, 4,063. Houses, 1,108 and 821.

CHRISTCHURCH, parishes and chapelries in many towns, in all parts of England; in Accrington, St. Albans, Ashton-under-Lyne, Baccup, Barnstaple, St. Bees, Bermondsey, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bloomsbury, Bolton, Bradford in Wilts, Bradford in Yorkshire, Brighton, Bristol, Brixton, West Bromwich, Burton-upon-Trent, Camberwell, Carlisle, Chelsea, Cheltenham, Chester, Chesterfield, Chiswick, Clapham, Clevedon, Clifton, Colne, Coventry, Derby, Doncaster, Dover, Ealing, Enfield, Epsom, Everton, Frome-Selwood, Gloucester, Greenwich, West Ham, Hampstead, Highbury, Hoxton, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Lichfield, Liverpool, London, Luton, Macclesfield, Milton, Nailsea, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Paddington, Penrith,

Plymouth, Preston, Radford, Ramsgate, Rotherhithe, Runcorn, Salford, Scarborough, Sculcoates, Shoreditch, Skipton, Stafford, Stone, Streatham, Walcot, Ware, Westminster, Weston-super-Mare, Winchester, and Worthing. See also OXFORD.

CHRISTCHURCH-DERRYHILL, a chapelry in Chippenham, Calne, and Devizes districts, Wilts; on the Wilts and Berks canal, near the Great Western railway, 2½ miles ESE of Chippenham r. station. It includes the extra-parochial place of Pewsham, the liberty of Bowood, and parts of the parishes of Chippenham, Corsham, Calne, Bremhill, and Bishops-Cannings; and was constituted in 1841. Post-town, Chippenham. Pop., 1,388. Houses, 304. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Calne. The church stands in Studley hamlet, Calne parish; and is a handsome edifice of 1840, with tower and lofty spire.

CHRISTCHURCH-NEWGATE-STREET, a parish in London city; in the north-western vicinity of St. Paul's. Acres, 12½. Rated property, with St. Leonard, £17,117. Pop., 1,975. Houses, 180. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of St. Leonard, in the diocese of London. Value, £442. Patrons, alternately the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and Bartholomew's Hospital. The church was rebuilt in 1704, after designs by Wren; has a lofty column or steeple; and contains the ashes of Richard Baxter. Christ's Hospital here, popularly called the blue-coat school, was founded, on the site of a Grey Friars' monastery, in 1553, by Edward VI., for "poor fatherless children;" underwent enlargements and enrichments, with elevation of object, at various periods; gives maintenance and education to about 1,200 boys, of from 7 to 15 years of age; trains some of them into fitness for transition into the universities; has an income of about £52,000 a-year; and is governed by the lord mayor, the aldermen, twelve common councilmen, and a numerous body of gentlemen each qualified by a donation of £500. A branch of it is at Hertford, founded in 1683; and receives the junior scholars, to the number of about 400, prior to their reception at London. The buildings at Newgate-street occupy about 4½ acres, and include a grand hall, which was built in 1825-9, and contains pictures of Edward VI., said to be by Holbein, James II. and Charles II. by Verri, and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert by Grant. The scholars wear a dress of the same kind which was in use at the time when the hospital was founded. Some among many who have been distinguished are Joshua Barnes, the editor of Greek classics; Jeremiah Markland, the eminent critic; Samuel Coleridge, the poet; William Camden, the antiquary; Bishop Stillingdeet; Samuel Richardson, the novelist; Charles Lamb, the poet; Thomas Mitchell, the translator of "Aristophanes;" Bishop Middleton; Leigh Hunt; and Peter Cunningham.

CHRISTCHURCH-SOUTHWARK, a parish and a sub-district in St. Saviour-Southwark district, Surrey; on the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars' Bridge, Southwark. Acres, 95; of which 21 are water. Real property, £70,827. Pop. in 1841, 14,616; in 1861, 17,069. Houses, 1,891. The parish was constituted in 1670; and it previously formed the part of St. Saviour-Southwark parish known as the manor of Paris Garden. Here was one of the ancient play-houses of the metropolis; and here were exhibited the barbarous bear-baitings anciently in vogue. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £600.* Patrons, the Trustees of Marshall's Charities. The church, the stipend, and extensive charities, sprang from a bequest in 1627 by Mr. John Marshall. St. Saviour's workhouse is here.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

CHRISTCHURCH-SPITALFIELDS, a parish in Whitechapel district, Middlesex; in the eastern part of the metropolis, near the terminus of the Eastern Counties railway, 1½ mile ENE of St. Paul's. Acres, 74. Real property, £49,526. Pop. in 1841, 20,436; in 1861, 20,593. Houses, 2,063. The parish was constituted in 1729; it previously was a hamlet of Stepney; and it now

includes the chapelries of St. Stephen and St. Mary-Spital-square. The inhabitants are chiefly journeymen-silk-weavers. The head living is a rectory, and the two chapelries are vicarages in the diocese of London. Value of the rectory, £400; * of St. Stephen, £420; * of St. Mary, £300.* Patrons of the rectory, Truman, Hanbury, and Co.; of St. Stephen, Trustees; of St. Mary, the Trustees of Hyndman's Bounty. The parish church, situated in Church-street, was built in 1729 by Nicholas Hawksmoor; repaired in 1836, after a great fire; and has a steeple 225 feet high. Spital-square was built on the churchyard of a priory, founded about 1197, and called St. Mary-Spital,—the word Spital being an abbreviation of hospital. See SPITALFIELDS.

CHRIST-COLLEGE. See BRECKNOCK and CAMBRIDGE.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Chippenham district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, adjacent to the Great Western railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Chippenham; and has a post-office under Chippenham. The parish comprises 3,104 acres. Real property, £6,900. Pop., 898. Houses, 203. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to Glastonbury abbey. The parish is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £672.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good; and there is an Independent chapel.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 12,609. Pop., 3,190. Houses, 700.

CHRISTONYDD-COED and CHRISTONYDD-KENRICK, two townships in Ruabon parish, Denbigh; near the Chester and Oswestry railway, 2 miles NNW of Chirk. Real property, of C.-C., £1,112,—of which £500 are in mines; of C.-K., £27,774,—of which £21,360 are in ironworks, £300 in railways, and £109 in quarries. Pop., 562 and 2,992. Iron and coal are worked.

CHRISTLETON, a township and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The township lies on the Ellesmere canal and on the Chester and Crewe railway, 2 miles ESE of Chester; and has a post-office under Chester, and fairs on 8 March and 8 Sept. Acres, 1,465. Real property, £4,617. Pop., 698. Houses, 151. The parish includes also the townships of Littleton, Rowton, Cotton-Edmunds, and Cotton-Abbotts. Acres, 3,191. Real property, £8,437. Pop., 1,006. Houses, 205. The manor belongs to J. B. Wood, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £900.* Patron, the Rev. E. T. Evans. The church was built in 1738. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £13.

CHRISTMAS-COMMON, a liberty in Pirton parish, Oxford; 2 miles SE of Watlington.

CHRISTON, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station, and 4 NW of Axbridge. Post-town, Banwell, under Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 571. Rated property, £662. Pop., 81. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £99.* Patron, C. R. Wainwright, Esq. The church is early English.

CHRISTON-BANK, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, 8 miles N of the Bilton Junction.

CHRISTOPHER-LE-STOCK. See LONDON.

CHRISTOW, or CRISTOW, a parish and a sub-district in St. Thomas district, Devon. The parish lies on the river Teign, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Chudleigh, and 4 NNE of Bovey r. station. It has a post-office under Exeter. Acres, 3,218. Real property, £6,357; of which £3,000 are in mines. Pop., 941. Houses, 178. The property is much subdivided. The manor, with Canonteign House, belongs to Viscount Exmouth. The scenery is highly picturesque. Lead ore is mined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £157.* Patron, Viscount Exmouth. The church is ancient; and contains the ashes of the great Admiral Exmouth. There are

a small Baptist chapel and charities £30.—The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 11,432. Pop., 2,207. Houses, 427.

CHRYSOSTOM (St.). See EVERTON, Lancashire.

CHUDLEIGH, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The town stands on an eminence, at the left side of the river Teign, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bovey r. station, and 10 miles SSW of Exeter. It consists of one main street and three minor ones. It was devastated in 1807 by a fire which destroyed nearly 200 houses; and it now presents a modern appearance. It formerly had a palace of the bishops of Exeter; but the only remains of this are a portion of the walls and a dungeon. It was a busy, active place previous to the formation of railways; but it is now quiet and declining. A considerable woollen trade was, at one time, carried on in it; but has disappeared. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on Easter Tuesday and 2 Oct. The town has a post-office; under Newton-Abbot, a chief inn, an ancient parish church with massive tower, three dissenting chapels, and a free grammar school; and publishes a weekly newspaper.—The parish comprises 6,037 acres. Real property, £11,162. Pop., 2,108. Houses, 455. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Lord Clifford, and gives him the title of Baron. The chief seats are Ugbrook Park, Lord Clifford; Kerswell House; Filleigh, J. Kelly, Esq.; Whiteway; and Rocklands. The scenery is strikingly picturesque, and in many parts romantic. Numerous limestone rocks diversify it, cut by fissures, and tangled with wood; and one of these, called par excellence Chudleigh Rock, towers into high prominence, commands charming prospects, embosoms a fairy glen, and is pierced by a deep cavern which the surrounding peasantry represent as haunted by the Pixies. A blue limestone, known as Chudleigh marble, is extensively quarried; and good cider is largely produced. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £550.* Patrons, Trustees for the Inhabitants.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 23,736. Pop., 6,748. Houses, 1,401.

CHULMLEIGH, or CHUMLEIGH, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in South Molton district, Devon. The town stands on a gentle eminence, at the right side of the river Taw, on the Roman road from Exeter, 3 miles NE of Eggesford r. station, and 8 S by W of South Molton. It was the scene of a skirmish, in 1645, between the royalists and the parliamentarians. It has a head post-office; of the name of Chulmleigh, North Devon, three inns, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, and two charity schools; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. The church is later English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square massive tower; has an elegant carved oak screen, and a fine stone font; and was repaired in 1852. Markets are held on Wednesdays, and fairs on Easter Wednesday and the last Wednesday of July.—The parish comprises 8,315 acres. Real property, £7,644. Pop., 1,705. Houses, 344. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Courtenays and the Russells; and passed to the Rev. P. Johnson. Stone manor belongs to the Earl of Portsmouth; and Elstone manor, to Earl Fortescue. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £415. Patron, the Rev. R. Hole.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes. Acres, 35,286. Pop., 5,062. Houses, 1,020.

CHUN, or CHYWOON-CASTLE, an ancient British fort, 3 miles NNW of Penzance, in Cornwall. It crowns a stony hill, and has two granite ramparts, the outer one of large blocks. A perfect cromlech surmounts a small tumulus to the west.

CHUNALL, a township in Glossop parish, Derby, 8 miles NNW of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop., 116. Houses, 22.

CHURCH, a township in Llanbister parish, Radnor; 12 miles W of Knighton. Pop., 378.

CHURCH, a township in Llandewy-Ystradenny parish, Radnor; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Rhayader. Pop., 336.

CHURCH, a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Taunton.

CHURCH, a tything in Ilminster parish, Somerset; near Ilminster.

CHURCH, a quarter of Crosthwaite and Lyth township, Heversham parish, Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kendal.

CHURCH, a tything in Downton parish, Wilts; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Salisbury. Pop., 319.

CHURCH, Middlesex. See BETNAL-GREEN.

CHURCH, or CHURCH-KIRK, a township-chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the East Lancashire railway, 1 mile NNW of Accrington. It has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Accrington, and a r. station. Acres, 620. Real property, £13,452; of which £2,000 are in mines, and £659 in quarries. Pop., 4,753. Houses, 873. The property is much subdivided. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in factories. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £650.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is good. St. Paul's is a new and separate charge. There are three Methodist chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two national schools.

CHURCHAM, a village in Westbury-on-Severn district, and a parish in Westbury-on-Severn and Gloucester districts, Gloucestershire. The village stands near the river Severn, and the Gloucester and Hereford railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Grange-Court r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Gloucester; and has a post-office under Gloucester. The parish includes also the hamlets of Over, Linton, and Highnam. Acres, 4,264. Real property, £8,261. Pop., 1,002. Houses, 192. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bulley, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £386.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is modern, and has a beautiful spire. The p. curacy of Highnam is separate. There are a Wesleyan chapel and national schools.

CHURCH-ASTON, a chapelry in Edgmond parish, Salop; 1 mile S of Newport. Real property, £3,372. Pop., 574. Houses, 123. The living is a rectory. Value, £145.* The church was rebuilt in 1867.

CHURCH-BRAMPTON. See BRAMPTON-CHURCH.

CHURCH-BRIDGE, a place near the Cannock railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Walsall, in Staffordshire. It has a post-office under Stafford, and a station, jointly with Wryley, on the railway.

CHURCH-BROUGH. See BROUGH, Westmoreland.

CHURCH-BROUGHTON. See BROUGHTON-CHURCH.

CHURCH-CHARWELTON. See CHARWELTON.

CHURCH-CLIFFS. See LYME-REGIS.

CHURCH-CONISTON. See CONISTON, Lancashire.

CHURCH-COPPENHALL. See COPPENHALL, Cheshire.

CHURCHDOWN, a village and a parish in the district and county of Gloucester. The village stands near Ermine-street and the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway, under the Cotswolds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Gloucester. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hucclecote; and its post-town is Gloucester. Acres, 4,076. Real property, £4,679. Pop., 1,119. Houses, 233. The property is divided among a few. Churchdown hill is 4 miles in circuit, and 2,550 feet high; and commands a fine view of the vale of Gloucester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £88.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient, and has a Norman-looking tower. The vicarage of Hucclecote is a separate charge. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities £24. Harmer, the professor of Greek, was a native.

CHURCH-EATON, a village and a parish in Penkridge district, Stafford. The village stands near the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Gnosall r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Penkridge; and has a post-office under Stafford. The parish includes also the villages of Marston, Wood-Eaton, Oun, Goosemere, Orslog, and Eaton-Green. Acres, 4,204. Real property, £6,226. Pop., 643. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £976.* Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is chiefly Norman. A grammar-school has £123 from endowment; and other charities, £74.

CHURCH-END, a township in Shenley parish, Bucks; near the Northwestern railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,510. Pop., 203. Houses, 48.

CHURCH-END, a hamlet in Tidenham parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NE of Chepstow. Pop., 252.

CHURCH-END, a place 1 mile N of Dunmow, in Essex. It has a post-office under Chelmsford.

CHURCH-END, a village in Willesden parish, Middlesex; 6 miles WNW of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Willesden, London NW.

CHURCH-END, a hamlet in Hendon parish, Middlesex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of St. Paul's, London. An ancient seat of the abbots of Westminster was here.

CHURCHENFORD, or CHURCHINGFORD, a hamlet in Church-Stanton parish, Devon; on the verge of the county, under the Black Down hills, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Honiton. It has a post-office under Honiton, and fairs on 25 Jan. and the last Friday of March and April.

CHURCH-ENSTONE, a hamlet in Enstone parish, Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Chipping-Norton.

CHURCH-FENTON, or KIRK-FENTON, a township and a parish in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Great Northern railway, near the river Wharfe, 5 miles SSE of Tadcaster; and has a station on the railway. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £2,823. Pop., 469. Houses, 102. The parish contains also the townships of Little Fenton and Biggin. Post-town, South Milford. Acres, 4,410. Real property, £4,589. Pop., 711. Houses, 150. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £125. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is cruciform, of various dates, from Norman downward; and was repaired in 1859.

CHURCHFIELD, a hamlet in Oundle parish, Northampton; near Oundle.

CHURCH-GATE, a place $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Epping, in Essex. It has a post-office under Waltham-Cross.

CHURCH-GRESLEY, a township in the district of Burton-upon-Trent, and a parish in the districts of Burton-upon-Trent and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and county of Derby. The township lies around Gresley r. station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., 2,108. Houses, 395. The parish includes the townships of Swadlincote, Drakelow, Linton, Castle-Gresley, and parts of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe hamlets; and its post-town is Swadlincote, under Burton-upon-Trent. Acres, 6,700. Real property, with the rest of D. and O., £25,996; of which £8,269 are in mines. Pop., 4,416. Houses, 852. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £108.* The church is Norman, and was about to be restored in 1869. Patron, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd. The vicarage of Swadlincote is a separate benefice. There are a P. Methodist chapel and a national school.

CHURCH (HIGH). See TRANWELL and HIGH CHURCH.

CHURCH-HONEYBOURNE-WITH-PODEN, a parish in Evesham district, Worcester; on the West Midland railway, at Honeybourne station, 5 miles E of Evesham. Post-town, Broadway. Acres, 1,312. Real property, £1,963. Pop., 144. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £285. Patron, the Rev. R. Poole. The church is good.

CHURCH-HOPE, a cove on the east side of Portland Isle; in Dorset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Portland Bill, and 6 S of Weymouth. A ruined church here was destroyed in the civil war. Pennsylvania Castle, in a rough dell above, the seat of G. Penn, Esq., was built in 1834, by the grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania, at a cost of £20,000; and contains a collection of Chinese and Indian antiquities, shown to strangers.

CHURCH-HULME, a township-chapelry and a sub-district, in Congleton district, Cheshire. The chapelry lies on the river Dane, and on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Congleton; is in the parish of Sandbach; bears also the name of Holmes-Chapel; and has a station of that name on the railway, and a post-office of the same name under Middlewich. Acres, 864. Real property, £2,741. Pop., 573. Houses, 125. The property is divided among a few. The living,

is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Sandbach. The church is old but good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £16. —The sub-district contains six townships of Sandbach parish, two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 12,600. Pop., 2,514. Houses, 485.

CHURCHILL, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; on the Chipping-Norton railway, 1½ mile NE of Chipping-Norton Junction r. station, and 3 SW of Chipping-Norton. It has a post-office under Chipping-Norton. Acres, 2,850. Real property, £4,081. Pop., 642. Houses, 123. The property is chiefly in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £177. Patron, the Earl of Ducie. The church is good; and there are charities £18. Warren Hastings was a native.

CHURCHILL, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; under the Mendip hills, 3¼ miles S by E of Yatton r. station, and 4 N of Axbridge. It has a post-office under Congresbury, Somerset. Acres, 2,397. Real property, £5,504. Pop., 810. Houses, 168. The property is much subdivided. Roger de Leon or de Courcil, the ancestor of the Churchills, settled here at the Conquest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £98. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is later English, and has a pinnacled tower. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £32.

CHURCHILL, a parish in Kidderminster district, Worcester; on the West Midland railway, 3½ miles NE of Kidderminster. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Kidderminster. Acres, 924. Real property, £1,637. Pop., 181. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £255.* Patron, the Rev. J. Turner. The church was rebuilt in 1868, at a cost of £1,800. Charities, £30.

CHURCHILL, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 1¼ mile S of Spetchley r. station, and 4 ESE of Worcester. Post-town, Spetchley, under Worcester. Acres, 924. Real property, with Breddicot, £1,570. Pop., 78. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £167.* Patron, R. Berkeley, Esq. The church is good.

CHURCHINGFORD. See **CHURCHENFORT**.

CHURCH-KIRK. See **CHURCH**, Lancashire.

CHURCH-KNOWLE, a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; 1 mile WSW of Corfe-Castle, and 4 SSE of Wareham r. station. It includes the tythings of Brodle and Creech, and the village of Puddle-Mill. Post-town, Corfe-Castle, under Wareham. Acres, 2,920. Real property, £5,403; of which £3,412 are in mines. Pop., 511. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £285.* Patron, Lieut. -Col. Mansel. The church is very good.

CHURCH-LANGTON, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester; on an affluent of the river Welland, 2½ miles E by S of Kibworth r. station, and 4½ N of Market-Harborough. It has a post-office under Leicester; and it contains the township of Thorp-Langton, which has a post-office under Market-Harborough, and the townships of Tur-Langton, East Langton, and West Langton. Acres, 4,280. Real property, £12,667. Pop., 842. Houses, 214. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £945.* Patron, the Rev. W. Hanbury. The parochial church is ancient, and was restored in 1864. There are two chapels of ease, an Independent chapel, free schools, and charities £646; the last chiefly from plantations by the botanist Hanbury, who died in 1778. Bishop Walter de Langton and Staveley, the author of the "Romish Horseleech," were natives.

CHURCH-LAWFORD. See **LAWFORD (CHURCH)**.

CHURCH-LAWTON, a parish in Congleton district, Cheshire; on the Trent and Mersey canal, adjacent to the Macclesfield and Colwich railway, 1¼ mile NNW of Kids-

grove Junction r. station, and 5 SSW of Congleton. Post-town, Lawton, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acres, 1,452. Real property, £3,108. Pop., 724. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. There are salt-works, collieries, and quarries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £360.* Patron, C. B. Lawton, Esq. The church is very good; and there are a Methodist chapel and a handsome school.

CHURCH-LEIGH, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Stafford; 4¼ miles S of Cheadle.

CHURCH-LENCH, a village and a parish in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands on the verge of the county, 3¼ miles NNE of Fladbury r. station, and 5½ NNW of Evesham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Atch-Lench and Sheriffs-Lench; and its post-town is Harrington, under Evesham. Acres, 2,523. Real property, £3,405. Pop., 422. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is very good.

CHURCH-MAYFIELD, a hamlet in Mayfield parish, Stafford; 2 miles SW of Ashborne. Some barrows are here; and Roman coins have been found.

CHURCH-MINSFULL. See **MINSHULL-CHURCH**.

CHURCH-OAKLEY, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; on the Basingstoke and Salisbury railway, at Oakley station, 4¼ miles WSW of Basingstoke. It has a post-office under Basingstoke. Acres, 1,605. Real property, £2,943. Pop., 287. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. Oakley Hall is the seat of W. W. B. Beath, Esq.; and Malshanger House, of S. Portal, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £311.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and was recently enlarged and repaired; and it contains a monument of Archbishop Warham, who was born at Malshanger House.

CHURCH-OVER, a parish in Rugby district, Warwick, on the verge of the county, Watling-street, and the Midland railway, 4¼ miles N by E of Rugby. It has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £3,652. Pop., 357. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £270. Patron, H. Grimes, Esq. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel and charities, £24.

CHURCH-PREEN. See **PREEN-CHURCH**.

CHURCH-PULVERBATCH. See **PULVERBATCH**.

CHURCH-ROAD, a station on the Brecon and Newport railway; 6½ miles W of Newport, Monmouth.

CHURCH-SHOCKLACH. See **SHOCKLACH-CHURCH**.

CHURCH-SPEEN, a tything in Speen parish, Berks.

CHURCH-STANTON, a parish in the district of Taunton and county of Devon; on the verge of the county, under the Black Down hills, 6¼ miles SE of Wellington r. station, and 10 NNE of Honiton. It is divided into the portions of Churchenfort, Burnworthy, Red Lane, and Stapley; and it contains the post-office of Churchenfort, under Honiton. Acres, 4,980. Real property, £4,524. Pop., 961. Houses, 204. The property is much subdivided. Otterhead, an early Tudor mansion, is the seat of W. Beadon, Esq. Very fine iron ore exists; and appears, from many remains of works, to have been anciently smelted. Numerous barrows and indications of Roman works are seen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £421.* Patron, the Rev. H. Edwards, jun. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, and western tower; and contains a carved oaken pulpit and a very ancient font. There are small chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities, £11. Salkeld, a theological writer of the time of James II., was rector.

CHURCH-STOKE, a township in the district and county of Montgomery; and a parish in the district of Montgomery, and counties of Montgomery and Salop. The township lies on Offa's dyke and the river Camlet, near the Oswestry and Newtown railway, 3¼ miles SE of Montgomery; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £1,939. Pop., 1,369.

Houses, 283. The parish contains also the townships of Bachelde, Lower Hopton, Upper Hopton, Weston-Madoc, Hurdley, and Mellington in Montgomery, and the townships of Brompton and Rhiston in Salop. Acres, 10,547. Real property, £9,314. Pop., 1,545. Houses, 314. The property is much subdivided. Lead ore is found. Traces of British and Roman camps appear. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £151.* Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is good. Charities, £13.

CHURCHSTOW, a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands near the river Avon, 2 miles NW by N of Kingsbridge, and 7½ S of Kingsbridge Road r. station; and has a post-office under Kingsbridge. The parish contains also Venn hamlet and the Kingsbridge workhouse. Acres, 1,877. Real property, with Diptford, North Huish, Kingsbridge, and Dodbrooke, £12,586. Pop., 376. Houses, 53. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to P. S. Lowe, Esq. Leigh, an ancient mansion, now used as a farm-house, belonged to the Hayes, the Oldhams, and the Bickfords. The living is a vicarage, united with Kingsbridge, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, north transept, and south aisles; and was restored in 1849.

CHURCH-STOWE, Northampton. See **STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES**.

CHURCH-STREET, a ward in West Ham parish, Essex; on the Eastern Counties railway, near Epping forest, 5½ miles ENE of St. Paul's, London. It contains the villages of Upton and Forest-Gate.

CHURCH-STRETTON. See **STRETTON-CHURCH**.

CHURCH-TOWN, a hamlet in Backwell parish, Somerset; 6¼ miles SW of Bristol. Pop., 82.

CHURCH-TOWN, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; near Watchet.

CHURCH-TOWN, a hamlet in the township and parish of North Meols, Lancashire; near the coast, 7¼ miles NNW of Ormskirk. It has a post-office under Southport.

CHURCH-TOWN (GARSTANG). See **GARSTANG**.

CHURCH-TOWN-QUARTER, a township in Rockliffe parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden and the Caledonian railway, 4¼ miles NNW of Carlisle. Acres, 1,347. Pop., 447. Houses, 94.

CHURCH-TOWN-ST. KEW. See **KEW (ST.)**.

CHURCH-WHITFIELD, a village in Whitfield parish, Kent; 3½ miles NNW of Dover. A fair is held here on 5 July.

CHURCH-WILNE, a liberty in Wilne parish, Derbyshire; 6¼ miles ESE of Derby. Pop., 140. Houses, 30.

CHURCH-WITHINGTON. See **WITHINGTON**, Hereford.

CHURN (THE), a river of Gloucester; the northern headstream of the Isis or Thames. It rises among the Cotswolds, 3½ miles S by E of Cheltenham; and runs about 16 miles south-south-eastward, past Colesborne North Cerney, Cirencester, and South Cerney, to a confluence with the southern headstream in the western vicinity of Cricklade.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands on the coast, near the Torquay and Dartmouth railway, 5 miles S of Torquay; has a railway station; and gives the title of Baron to the family of Yarde Buller. The parish includes also the hamlet of Galampton; and its post-town is Brixham, South Devon. Acres, 2,777; of which 250 are water. Real property, £3,498. Pop., 766. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Ferrers; passed to the Yardes and the Bullers; and belongs now to Lord Churston of Churston-Ferrers, who was raised to the peerage in 1853. Churston Court is the seat of Lord Churston; and Galampton House is the seat of the Luttrells. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Brixham, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is an ancient edifice, with a low tower. There is a small Independent chapel at Galampton. Charities, £6.

CHURT. See **CHART**.

CHURTON, a township in Church-Pulverbatch parish, Salop; 6¼ miles N of Church-Stretton. Pop., 90.

CHURTON, **CHIRTON**, or **CHERRINGTON**, a village and a parish in Devizes district, Wilts. The village stands near the Ridge-way, and the river Avon, 3½ miles SW of Woodborough r. station, and 5½ SE by E of Devizes; and has a post-office, of the name Chirton, under Devizes. Real property, £1,599. The parish includes also the tithing of Conock. Acres, 1,858. Real property, £2,733. Pop., 382. Houses, 94. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £168. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is excellent.

CHURTON-BY-ALDFORD, a township in Aldford parish, Cheshire; on the verge of the county, 6¼ miles S of Chester. Acres, 572. Pop., 217. Houses, 47.

CHURTON-BY-FARNDON, a township in Farndon parish, Cheshire; on the verge of the county, at the river Dee, 7 miles S of Chester. Acres, 432. Real property, £347. Pop., 128. Houses, 28.

CHURTON-HEATH. See **BRUERA**.

CHURWELL, a township in Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Dewsbury railway, 3 miles SSW of Leeds. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Leeds, and two Methodist chapels. Acres, 488. Real property, £4,424; of which £1,174 are in mines. Pop., 1,564. Houses, 319.

CHUTE, a village and a parish in the district of Andover and county of Wilts. The village stands on the Roman road from Winchester, under Chute Down, 3¼ miles NE of Ludgershall, and 6¼ NW of Andover r. station; and it bears sometimes the name of Upper Chute. The parish includes also the hamlet of Cadley; and has a post-office, of the name of Chute-Standen, under Andover. Acres, 3,181. Real property, £2,710. Pop., 538. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. Chute Lodge is the seat of the Rev. H. Fowle; and Conholt Park, of Lady Charles Wellesley. Haydon-Hill Castle, on the farm of Fosbury, is an ancient camp. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £244.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is very good. Charities, £7. Corderoy, the divine, was a native.

CHUTE FOREST, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Andover and county of Wilts; on the verge of the county, 5 miles NE by N of Ludgershall. Acres, 1,930. Real property, £2,188. Pop., 170. Houses, 33. This tract was formerly part of a forest, which extended eastward far into Hants, and northward to the skirts of Savernake.

CHUTELEY, a hundred in Kingsclere division, Hants. It contains the parishes of Church-Oakley and Hannington. Acres, 3,590. Pop., 599. Houses, 120.

CHWILOG, a station on the Carnarvonshire railway; 16 miles S of Carnarvon.

CHWYLEIRIOG, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; 4¼ miles E of Ruthin. Pop., 34.

CHYANDOUR, a suburb of Penzance, in Cornwall. It lies NE of the town, on the Chyandour brook, a muddy streamlet descending from the Ding-Dong tin mine.

CHYWOON-CASTLE. See **CHUN**.

CICCESCMASTER. See **CHICHESTER**.

CICETER. See **CIRNCESTER**.

CIL, a Welsh or ancient British word, signifying a small church or a retreat, and used as a prefix in local names.

CILAN, a township in Llandrillo parish, Merioneth; 5¼ miles SSW of Corwen. Pop., 36.

CILANGWR, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; 5¼ miles NW of Llandeilo-fawr.

CILCARW, a hamlet in Llangendeirne parish, Carmarthenshire; 4¼ miles SE of Carmarthen. Real property, £1,098. Pop., 529.

CILCEN, a township in Bettws-yn-Rhôs parish, Denbigh; 3¼ miles SW of Abergelle.

CILCEN, or **KILKEN**, a village and a parish in Holywell district, Flint. The village stands near the river Alen, under Moel-Fammau hill, 4 miles W by N of Mold

r. station, and 7½ S of Holywell; and has a post-office under Flint. The parish contains the townships of Llan, in which the village is situated, Cefyn, Llysdanunedd, Llys-y-coed, Maes-y-groes, Mechlas, and Trelynyan. Acres, 6,403. Real property, £5,955; of which £430 are in mines. Pop., 1,028. Houses, 223. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300.* Patron the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church has a beautiful carved roof, said to have been brought from Basingwerk abbey; and it contains a very remarkable font, and was recently restored. The p. curacy of Rhydymwyn, constituted in 1863, is a separate benefice.

CILCENNIN, or **KILKENNIN**, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the river Ayrn, 4½ miles ESE of Aberayron, and 9½ miles NW of Lampeter r. station. Post-town, Cilie-Aeron, under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,405. Real property, £1,818. Pop., 663. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. A sanguinary battle took place here between Maelgwynne and his nephews, Rhys and Owen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £25. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is very good.

CILCOCHWIN, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Real property, £761. Pop., 164.

CILGERAN. See **KILGERAN**.

CILGWYN, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs parish, Denbigh; near the coast, 4½ miles NW of Conway. Pop., 65.

CILHEPSTE FALL, a waterfall in the south of Brecon; at the confluence of the rivers Hepste and Mellte, 8 miles NW of Aberdare. It makes a leap of about 50 feet, with so clear a bound as to leave a path beneath in which persons may find shelter from rain.

CILIAN-AERON. See **CILIE-AERON**.

CILIE, a township in Llanfartalharn parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles S of Abergele. Pop., 55.

CILIE-AERON, or **KILIE-AYRON**, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the river Ayrn, 4½ miles SE of Aberayron, and 8½ miles NW of Lampeter r. station. It has a post-office under Carmarthen. Acres, 1,914. Real property, £1,011. Pop., 301. Houses, 66. The property is much subdivided. Cilie-Aeron House is the seat of D. Jones, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is good.

CILLAY, a hamlet in Llanddarog parish, Carmarthen-shire; 6½ miles ESE of Carmarthen. Pop., 265.

CILLMACHALLT, a township in Llanidloes parish, Montgomery; near Llanidloes.

CILMARCH AND ISCHOED, a hamlet in Llandeifog parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles N of Kidwelly.

CILMERY, a station on the Central Wales railway; 3½ miles NE of Garth.

CILOWEN, a township in St. Asaph parish, Flint; near St. Asaph. Real property, £2,137. Pop., 134.

CILTALGARTH, a township in Llanfawr parish, Merioneth; near Bala. Pop., 132.

CILVAWR, a quondam chapelry in Manerdivy parish, Pembroke; on the river Teifi, 4½ miles SE of Cardigan. The church is in ruins.

CILWR, a hamlet in Talley parish, Carmarthen; 7½ miles N of Llandeifowr.

CILWYCH, a parcel in Llanfihangel-cwmdru parish, Brecon; 5½ miles NW of Crickhowell. Real property, £1,376. Pop., 371.

CIL-Y-BEBILL. See **KIL-Y-BEBYLL**.

CILYCWYM, or **KILYCWYM**, a parish and a sub-district in Llandoverly district, Carmarthen. The parish lies on the river Towy, and the Central Wales railway, 4½ miles N of Llandoverly. Post-town, Llandoverly, under Carmarthen. Acres, 17,300. Real property, £5,156. Pop., 1,380. Houses, 282. The property is subdivided. About 210 hands are employed in lead-mining at Rhandirmwyn. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £94. Patron, T. H. Gwynne, Esq. The church is very good. Charities, £5. The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

CILYGERNANT, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-Aberbythych parish, Carmarthen; 3¼ miles W of Llandeifowr.

CIL-Y-GROESTWYD, a township in Llanfwrog parish, Denbigh; near Ruthin.

CIL-Y-MAENLLWYD, or **KIL-Y-MAENLLWYD**, a parish in the district of Narberth and counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke; 5 miles N by E of Narberth Road r. station, and 7½ NNE of Narberth. It includes the hamlets of Grondre and Castle-Dyrran; and its post-town is Llandissilio, under Narberth. Acres, 3,585. Real property, £2,895. Pop., 640. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Castle-Dyrran, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £240. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is not good.

CINDER-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Greasborough township, Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Rotherham.

CINDERFORD, a chapelry in Forest of Dean, Gloucester; 3½ miles WNW of Newnham town and r. station. It has a post-office under Newnham. Pop., 3,180. Here are extensive iron-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Crown. The church is modern, cruciform, and in the early English style. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels.

CINDER-HILL, a chapelry in Basford parish, Notts; near the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, 3 miles N of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Basford, in the diocese of Lincoln.

CINQUE PORTS (THE), a maritime district in Kent and Sussex, constituted by Edward the Confessor, and fully organized by William the Conqueror, to defend England from invasion, and to supply a navy. The head ports were Dover, Sandwich, and Romney, mentioned at Domesday, Hythe and Hastings, added soon afterwards, and Rye and Winchelsea, added by Henry III.; and each had under it towns and places more or less distant, some of them so far off as from 19 to 40 miles. They had an independent government, peculiar privileges, and special courts; but they lost much of their character at the formation of a royal navy after the Restoration, and underwent sweeping modification by the recent reform acts. The supreme jurisdiction is vested in a lord warden, who is constable of Dover castle.

CIPPENHAM, and **CIPPENHAM-GREEN**. See **CHIP-PENHAM**, Bucks.

CIPPIN, a hamlet in St. Dogmells parish, Pembroke; 6½ miles S of Fishguard. Pop., 305.

CIRENCESTER—popularly **CICETER**—a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Gloucester. The town stands at the meeting-point of the Fosse way, Icknield-street, and Ermine-street, on the river Churn, at a branch of the Thames and Severn canal, ¼ of a mile from the terminus of a branch of the Swindon and Gloucester railway, 11 miles by road and 14 by railway E by S of Stroud. It occupies the site of an ancient British town, called *Caer-Cori*, and of a Roman town, called *Corinum* or *Duro-Cornovium*; and was the capital of the *Dobuni*. Traces of the ancient town have been observed round a circuit of upwards of 2 miles; vestiges of a Roman amphitheatre are seen in what is called the Bull ring; and very many Roman relics, including coins, urns, statues, altars, inscriptions, pavements, and hypocausts, have been found. Environmenting walls continued to stand, or were reconstructed in the Saxon times, but suffered demolition in the reign of Henry IV.; and a castle of some note comes into view in the time of the Empress Maud, but is now represented by only a plain Norman gateway, called the Spital gate. The town was taken by Caelwin in 577; occupied by the Danes in 878; witnessed a great council of Canute in 1020; suffered severely in the wars of Stephen; was the scene of great military events in the times of John and Henry IV.; and was stormed in 1642-3 by Rupert, and afterwards given up to Essex. A college of prebendaries was founded at it in the early Saxon times;

and an abbey of Black canons, stately and rich, succeeded this in 1117, and was given, at the dissolution, first to Sir Thomas Seymour, afterwards to Richard Masters. Only two gateways and a barn of the abbey are now standing; and a mansion, called Cirencester Abbey House, the seat of the descendants of Richard Masters, occupies the site.

The town comprises four principal streets, a number of small thoroughfares, and several new streets; is built chiefly of stone; and presents an agreeable appearance. The town-hall is a neat edifice in the Tudor style. The corn-exchange was built in 1862; and the public hall in 1864. The parish church is approached under a magnificent three-story gate-house, with a parvise of the time of Henry VIII.; has a handsome western pinnacled tower, in perpendicular architecture, 134 feet high; has also a fine decorated south porch, 30 feet long; comprises an aisled nave 77 feet by 74, a chancel 50 feet by 24, and five chapels from 12 feet by 9 to 47 feet by 21; and contains thirteen brasses from 1360 onward, monuments of the Bathursts and others, and two curious sets of ancient sculptures. The nave and north chapel are perpendicular English; the chancel is partly early English, partly early decorated: and one of the largest of the chapels has a groined fan-roof. A project was launched in the autumn of 1862, to renovate this interesting edifice at a cost of £12,000. There are seven non-estab. chapels, a temperance hall, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural college, three endowed schools, two endowed hospitals, militia-barracks, alms-houses, and a workhouse. The agricultural college is in the Tudor style, with a frontage of 195 feet; stands on a farm of 600 acres; includes a library, a museum, a lecture-hall, and a chapel; and possesses ample appliances for the practical and scientific training of about 200 pupils. The grammar-school was founded, in the time of Henry VII. by Bishop Ruthall; has an endowed income of £26; and numbers among its scholars Jenner, Dallaway, and Dr. Parry. Mrs. Powell's yellow school has £653 a-year; T. Powell's blue school, £123; the total charities, £1,509. A cemetery, with mortuary chapels, was formed in 1869.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays; and fairs on Easter Monday and the first Monday of Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov. Woollen manufacture was formerly extensive, but has greatly declined. The present trade is chiefly agricultural, but includes some cutlery. The town sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till 1867, but now sends only one. Its borough boundaries were formerly of small extent; but are now conteminate with the parish. Acres, 5,000. Real property in 1860, £25,414. Direct taxes in 1857, £6,023. Electors in 1868, 464. Pop. in 1841, 6,014; in 1861, 6,336. Houses, 1,300.—Richard of Cirencester, who flourished in the latter part of the 14th century, and wrote an account of Roman Britain, was a native; and the Duke of Portland takes from the town the title of Baron. The parish or borough includes the tythings of Barton, Chesterton, Oakley, Spurringate, and Wiggold. A chief residence is Oakley Grove, the seat of Lord Bathurst. The parochial living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Water-Moor, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £443.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Cirencester, Preston, Harnhill, Driffild, Siddington, South Cerney, Rodmarton, Coates, Stratton, Baunton, Kemble, Shorn-cote, Poole-Keynes, and Somerford-Keynes,—the four last electorally in Wilts. Acres, 30,074. Pop., 10,840. Houses, 2,313.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Cotswold, containing the parishes of Sapper-ton, Edgeworth, Duntisborne-Abbotts, Winstone-, Side, Brimpsfield, Elkstone, Colesborne, Rendcombe, North Cerney, Badgington, Duntisborne-Rouse, and Dagling-worth; and the sub-district of Fairfield, containing the parishes of Fairfield, Kempford, Quenington, Hatherop, Barnsley, Ampney-Crucis, Ampney-St. Peter, Ampney-

St. Mary, Poulton, Down-Ampney, Maisey-Hampton, and Marston-Maisey,—the last electorally in Wilts. Acres, 85,366. Poor-rates, in 1862, £11,260. Pop. in 1841, 20,728; in 1861, 20,934. Houses, 4,499. Marriages, in 1860, 161; births, 667,—of which 38 were illegitimate; deaths, 371,—of which 96 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,482; births, 6,818; deaths, 4,159. The places of worship in 1851 were 40 of the Church of England, with 8,922 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 661 s.; 9 of Baptists, with 1,140 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 550 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 50 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 331 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 565 s.; 1 undefined, with 60 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 130 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 2,297 scholars; 34 private day schools, with 632 s.; and 38 Sunday schools, with 2,768 s.—The hundred is conteminate with Cirencester parish or borough.

CISSACEASTER. See CHICHESTER.

CISSBURY, an ancient camp in Sussex; on the Downs, 4 miles NNW of Worthing. It crowns an oval-shaped hill; follows the hill's outline; occupies about 60 acres; and has a single deep trench, with high broad rampart. It probably took its name from the Saxon Cissa; but it has furnished evidence of having been occupied by the Romans.

CITADILLA, a hamlet in Brompton-upon-Swale township, Easby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles E of Richmond.

CLACK, a chapelry in Lyneham parish, Wilts; near the Great Western railway, 5 miles SW of Wootton-Bassett. Pop., 370. Fairs are held on 5 April and 10 Oct. Clack hill has ancient earthworks. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £110. The church was built in 1866.

CLACKCLOSE, a hundred in Norfolk. It lies around Downham and Swaffham; marches, at the SW end, with Cambridgeshire; extends thence 24½ miles to the ENE; and contains thirty parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 98,100. Pop. in 1851, 22,289; in 1861, 21,420. Houses, 4,600.

CLACKETT-CROSS, a hamlet in Wrotham parish, Kent; 6½ miles NE of Sevenoaks.

CLACKHEATON. See CLECKHEATON.

CLACTON (GREAT), a parish in Tendring district, Essex; on the coast, 9 miles SE by E of Wivenhoe r. station, and 13 SE of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester, and a fair on 29 June. Acres, 4,280; of which 235 are water. Real property, £7,405. Pop., 1,280. Houses, 234. The property is much subdivided. Clacton Wash is a coast-guard station; and Clacton Cliff has a signal-house and martello towers. The living is a vicarage, united with Little Holland, in the dio. of Rochester. Value, £307.* Patron, F. Nassau, Esq. The church is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a n. school.

CLACTON (LITTLE), a parish in Tendring district, Essex; 7 miles SE by E of Wivenhoe r. station, and 11 SE of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester, and a fair on 25 July. Acres, 2,966. Real property, £5,098. Pop., 534. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £115.* Patron, F. Nassau, Esq. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

CLAERWFEN (THE), a river of South Wales. It rises in Llyn-Rhuddan-fach, in the NE of Cardigan; and runs 10 miles east-south-eastward to a confluence with the Alan, at Capel-Nantgwylt, on the boundary between Radnor and Brecon.

CLAIFE, a township in Hawkeshead parish, Lancashire; on the E side of Esthwaite-water, 2 miles SE of Hawkeshead. Acres, 5,310. Real property, £3,688. Pop., 540. Houses, 103.

CLAINES, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Droitwich district, Worcestershire. The village stands amid charming environs, near the West Midland railway, the river Severn, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal, 2 miles N by E of Worcester. The parish includes also the tything of Whiston; which lies within the city of Worcester, and forms an extensive suburb. Post-town, Worcester. Acres, 4,813. Real property, £29,159;

of which £2,700 are in gas-works. Pop., 8,106. Houses, 1,716. The property is subdivided. Perdiswell is the seat of Sir O. Wakeman, Bart. Bevere is a handsome seat on an island in the Severn, supposed to have been a beaver colony. A priory of white nuns was founded within Whistones tything prior to 1255; and given, at the dissolution, to Richard Callowhill. The mansion of White Ladies rose out of the nunnery; was visited, in 1585, by Queen Elizabeth; has often been confounded with the mansion of the same name which gave shelter to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; and contains the bed and cup used by Elizabeth at her visit. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £180.* Patron, Sir O. Wakeman, Bart. The church is later English. St. George's p. curacy is a separate charge; in the patronage of the vicar. The church is in St. George's square, Worcester; and was built at a cost of £3,345. Barbourne p. curacy also is a separate charge. There are a national school and some charities.—The sub-district contains only part of Claines parish, but contains also ten other parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 16,782. Pop., 7,465. Houses, 1,626.

CLANABOROUGH, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; adjacent to the North Devon railway, 1½ mile SSW of Coplestone r. station, and 5½ NW by W of Crediton. Post-town, Coplestone, North Devon. Acres, 874. Real property, £992. Pop., 61. Houses, 9. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £156. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was re-built in 1859.

CLANDON (EAST), a parish in Guildford district, Surrey; near the river Wey, 3½ miles SSE of Woking r. station, and 4½ NE by E of Guildford. Post-town, West Clandon, under Guildford. Acres, 1,449. Real property, £1,691. Pop., 283. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. Hatchlands was the seat and death-place of Admiral Boscawen; and is now the seat of Colonel Sumner. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £152.* Patron, the Earl of Lovelace. The church is decorated English, and good; but has been defaced by plaster. Goffe, the poet, who flourished in the early part of the 17th century, was rector.

CLANDON (WEST), a parish in Guildford district, Surrey; near the river Wey, under the Merrow downs, 3½ miles ENE of Guildford town and r. station. It has a post-office under Guildford. Acres, 987. Real property, £2,125. Pop., 329. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. Clandon Park is the seat of the Earl of Onslow; the grounds laid out by Brown; the house a structure of red brick, in a mixture of styles, after designs by Leoni, and containing two fine mantel-pieces by Rysbrach. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £136.* Patron, the Earl of Onslow. The church is good; and there is a n. school.

CLANDOWN. See CLAPTON, Midsomer-Norton.

CLANFIELD, a parish in Catherington district, Hants; 4½ miles NW of Rowlands-Castle r. station, and 5½ SW of Petersfield. Post-town, Hordean. Acres, 1,395. Real property, £1,214. Pop., 265. Houses, 49. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Chalton, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is old but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

CLANFIELD, a parish in Witney district, Oxford; adjacent to the Thames, 4½ miles N of Faringdon, and 7½ SW of Witney r. station. It has a post-office under Faringdon. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £3,438. Pop., 547. Houses, 140. The property is subdivided. Radcot bridge over the Thames here was the scene of the Earl of Oxford's defeat in 1387. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £100. Patrons, J. Elliott and W. Aldworth, Esqs. The church is early English; and consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and chantry, with west tower and south porch. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Charities, 5.

CLANGERS-HERMITAGE, a hamlet in White Lackington parish, Somerset; 1 mile NE of Ilminster.

CLANVILLE, a hamlet in Weyhill-with-Penton-Grafton parish, Hants; 4¼ miles W of Andover. Pop., 151.

CLANVILLE, a hamlet in Castle-Cary parish, Somerset; near Castle-Cary. Pop., 50.

CLAPCOT, a liberty in Allhallows parish, Berks; 1 mile from Wallingford. Real property, £1,605. Pop., 53. Houses, 9.

CLAPDALE, a hamlet in Clapham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Settle.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, and on the Hitchin and Leicester railway, near Oakley r. station, 2¼ miles NNW of Bedford. It has a post-office under Bedford. Acres, 1,982. Real property, £3,358. Pop., 502. Houses, 129. The property is much subdivided. Clapham Park is the seat of Earl Ashburnham; and was the place of Dr. Hammond's imprisonment in 1648. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £270. Patron, Lord John Thynne. The church has an early Norman tower, and was mainly rebuilt in 1861. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £50.

CLAPHAM, a metropolitan suburb, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wandsworth district, Surrey. The suburb lies 4 miles SSW of St. Paul's, London; has a station, jointly with North Stockwell, on the Metropolitan Extension railway; has also a station, of the name of Clapham Junction, with telegraph, on the Southwestern railway; and has likewise a post-office under London S, with a number of subordinate offices and letter-boxes. It took name from Osgod Clopa or Clapa, the Danish jarl; and was known at Domesday as Clopeham. It stood for ages as a detached village, but is now united with London, through Lambeth; and it has long been a favourite residence of London merchants. It consists largely of villas, in many styles and of all descriptions. Clapham Common, an area of about 200 acres, was an almost impassable marsh till about 1760; but is now dried by drains, intersected with carriage-drives, and tastefully adorned with trees and shrubs. Clapham New Park also is an ornate area; and both are surrounded with elegant dwellings. Holy Trinity church was built in 1775, at a cost of £11,000; is a plain brick edifice; and contains the ashes of Dr. Martin Lister, Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece, and Bishop Jebb. St. Paul's church was built in 1814, on the site of the old parish church, which belonged to Merton priory; and it contains a monument for John Wilson, by Chantrey, and has, against the exterior wall, a monument, removed from the old church, of Treasurer Hewer of the time of Charles II., the "Will Hewer" of Pepys's Journal. All Saints church was erected in 1859, at a cost of £9,490; Christ church, in 1862, at a cost £4,700; St. Saviour's church, Clapham Common, in 1864, at a cost of £10,000; and all three are in the decorated English style, and the last is cruciform and imposing. St. James' and St. John's churches also are modern erections. There are places of worship for various bodies of dissenters; and one of these, an United Presbyterian church, built in 1863, at a cost of £7,000, is a handsome Grecian edifice, with a lofty hexastyle Corinthian portico. The Freemasons' Orphan school, close to the railway station, is a red brick structure with a tower. The British Orphan asylum, near St. John's church, was founded in 1827. Nicholas Brady and Blackwall were rectors of Clapham; Lowman was a dissenting minister here for 40 years; and Bishop Gauden, Henry Thornton, G. Sharp, W. Smith, and other distinguished men were residents.—The parish comprises 1,233 acres. Real property, £120,390. Pop. in 1841, 12,106; in 1861, 20,894. Houses, 3,404. Holy Trinity is a rectory, St. P., Chr., St. James, and St. John are vicarages, and All Saints is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Winchester. Value of Holy Trinity, £1,275;* of St. Paul, £300; of Chr. and St. James, each £500; of St. John, £430; of All Saints, £530.* Patron of Holy Trinity, H. A. Bowyer, Esq.; of St. Paul, Christ church, and St. John, the Rector; of St. James and All Saints, Trustees.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

CLAPHAM, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; 2¼

miles N of Goring r. station, and 5½ E of Arundel. It has a post-office under Worthing. Acres, 1,794. Real property, £1,756. Pop., 249. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £157.* Patron, Lady Brooks Pechell. The church has two brasses of the 16th century; and is good.

CLAPHAM, a township and a parish in Settle district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Skipton and Lancaster railway, near Ingleborough mountain, 5½ miles NW of Settle; bears the name of Clapham-cum-Newby; includes the hamlet of Clapdale; and has a station, of the name of Clapham, on the railway, a post-office of the same name under Lancaster, and fairs on 21 Sept. and 2 Oct. Acres, 14,720. Real property, £5,723. Pop., 809. Houses, 160. The parish contains also the townships of Austwick and Lawkland. Acres, 24,340. Real property, £15,046. Pop., 1,708. Houses, 352. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Austwick, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is a neat modern structure, with embattled tower. A school has £31 from endowment; and other charities, £159.

CLAPPERSGATE, a village on the western verge of Westmoreland; on the Brathay river, under Loughrigg-Fell, near the head of Windermere, 1¼ mile SW of Ambleside.

CLAPTON, a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; on the verge of the county, 3¼ miles E of Thorpe r. station, and 4½ ENE of Thrapston. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres, 1,946. Real property, £2,432. Pop., 153. Houses, 29. Clapton Hall belonged to the Fonneraus, and passed to the Williamsons. Liveden House is the ruin of a Tudor mansion, built by the Treshams. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £154.* Patrons, G. and W. G. Shedden, Esqs. The church is neat and good; formerly had a tower, which was destroyed by lightning; and contains monuments of the Dudleys. Charities, £11.

CLAPTON, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; on the Taunton canal, 3½ miles NNW of Bourton r. station, and 7½ W of Bristol. Post-town, Portbury, under Bristol. Acres, 1,066. Real property, £2,145. Pop., 173. Houses, 27. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £250. Patron, Walter Bernard, Esq. The church is early English, with a Norman tower.

CLAPTON, a tything in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; 3 miles from Crewkerne. It has a post-office under Crewkerne. Pop., 90.

CLAPTON, a hamlet in Mapleton parish, Somerset; 5½ miles S of Bruton. Pop., 35.

CLAPTON, a tything and a chapelry in Midsomer-Norton parish, Somerset. The tything lies near the Radford canal, 7½ miles NNE of Shepton-Mallet town and r. station. Pop., 173. Houses, 27. The chapelry includes the tything, but is much more extensive; bears also the name of Clandown, and was constituted in 1849. Post-town, Midsomer-Norton, under Bath. Pop., 1,075. Houses, 206. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £18.* Patron, the Vicar of Midsomer-Norton.

CLAPTON, two chapelries in Hackney parish, Middlesex; between the North London railway and the river Lea, 3½ miles NE by N of St. Paul's, London. They adjoin Hackney and Lea-Bridge r. stations; are jointly a suburb of London; have post-offices of Lower C. and Upper C. under London NE; are thickly studded with villa residences; include the London Orphan asylum, built at a cost of £30,000, the Hackney grammar-school, and a large india-rubber factory; and had Lords Northumberland, Brock, and Hunsdon, and the family of John Howard as residents. Pop., 3,520. The livings are p. curacies in the dio. of London. Value of Lower C., £350; of Upper C., £150. Patron of the former, the Rector of Hackney-St. John; of the latter, the Bishop of L. Upper C. church was built in 1869, at a cost of about £15,000; and is in the style of the 13th century.

There are an Independent chapel and a Wesleyan chapel; and the latter was built in 1865, at a cost of £5,500.

CLAPTON, Cambridge. See CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON. CLAPTON-FORMS, a hamlet in Cucklington parish, Somerset; 2 miles E of Wincanton.

CLAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 4¼ miles NE of Northleach, and 7½ SW of Addlestrop r. station. Post-town, Northleach, under Cheltenham. Acres, 733. Real property, £1,249. Pop., 123. Houses, 27. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is old and small.

CLAPTONS-WICK, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; 6¼ miles NW of Bristol. Pop., 45.

CLARACH, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardigan; on the coast, near Aberystwith. Acres, 11,702; of which 90 are water. Real property, £1,561. Pop., 240. Houses, 39.

CLARBESTON, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 2¼ miles NNE of Clarboston Road r. station, and 5½ NW of Narberth. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,588. Real property, £1,127. Pop., 191. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £60. Patrons, the Executors of J. Phillips, Esq. The church is very good.

CLARBESTON ROAD, a railway station in Pembroke; on the South Wales railway, 5¼ miles ENE of Haverfordwest.

CLARBOROUGH, CLAREBOROUGH, or CLAYBOROUGH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands near the Roman road to Lincoln, the Chesterfield canal, and the Retford and Gainsborough and the Great Northern railways, 2 miles NE of East Retford; and has a post-office under Retford. The parish contains also the hamlets of Bollom, Gringley, Little Gringley, Moorgate, and Walham, and the East Retford workhouse. Acres, 3,870. Real property, £9,959. Pop., 2,412. Houses, 529. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Saviour, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £331.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The parish church was built in 1253 by Archbishop Sewell; and is good. The church of St. Saviour, in Moorgate, was built in 1828. There are a P. Methodist chapel, and charities £10.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and parts of three others. Acres, 19,560. Pop., 6,076.

CLARE, a quarter in Tiverton parish, Devon; within Tiverton borough. Acres, 3,550. Pop., 465.

CLARE, a liberty in Pirton parish, Oxford; 2 miles NNW of Watlington. Real property, £1,198.

CLARE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Risbridge district, Suffolk. The town stands on the river Stour and the Cambridge and Sudbury railway, 9¼ miles WNW of Sudbury; and has a r. station. It dates from early Saxon times; was a frontier town of the kingdom of East Anglia; had a castle in the time of Edward the Confessor; and gave the title of Earl to the descendants of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, who was with the Conqueror at Hastings. The heiress of one of the Earls married Lionel, third son of Edward III.; and that prince was then created Duke of Clarence,—a title which ever afterwards remained with the royal family, and was last revived in 1739 in the person of Prince William, who became William IV. The castle was strengthened and enlarged after the Conquest, and occupied upwards of 20 acres; and considerable remains of it still exist. A church was founded in it, in the time of Canute, by Earl Alfric, son of Withgar; was given, in 1090, to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; served thence as a Benedictine priory church till 1124, when the monks were removed to Stoke; and was replaced, in 1243, by an Augustinian priory. A modernized edifice, bearing the priory's name, fully preserving the monastic appearance, and used as a mansion, still stands; and the priory church, now serving as a barn, is on the north-east side, and was the burial-place of Edmund Mortimer, son of Lionel, and Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I. The

parish church is a beautiful structure, of decorated English date, with a square tower; was enlarged in 1851; and has an octagonal font. There are Independent and Baptist chapels, two public schools, almshouses and other charities £249 a-year, a post-office † under Sudbury, a banking-office, and a chief inn. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs on Easter Tuesday and 26 July. The town is also a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place.—The parish contains likewise the hamlet of Chilton. Acres, 2,228. Real property, £6,890. Pop., 1,657. Houses, 378. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £245.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 16,677. Pop., 5,279. Houses, 1,155.

CLAREBOROUGH. See **CLAREBOROUGH.**

CLARE HALL. See **CAMBRIDGE.**

CLAREMONT, a seat in Esher parish, Surrey; near the river Mole and the South Western railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Kingston. A house was built here, for his own residence, by Sir John Vanburgh, the architect; sold to the Earl of Clare, who became Duke of Newcastle; resold, after the Duke's death, to the great Lord Clive; and soon afterwards pulled down. The present mansion was built by Lord Clive, after designs by Brown, at a cost of £100,000; passed to Lord Galway, the Earl of Tyrconnel, Charles R. Ellis, Esq., and the Crown; was given to the Princess Charlotte and her husband Prince Leopold; was the Princess' death-place in 1817; was appropriated by the King of the Belgians, the quondam Prince Leopold, to the use of the Royal Orleans family, after their exile from France in 1848; and reverted to the Crown at the Belgian King's death. The edifice is of brick, with stone dressings, and contains many memorials of the Princess Charlotte. The grounds are $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circuit; were laid out by Brown; and contain a lake of about 5 acres, and a small Gothic mausoleum of the Princess Charlotte.

CLARENCE AND HARTLEPOOL RAILWAYS, railways in Durham, commencing on the coast at Port Clarence and Hartlepool, connecting these two places, running inland from both, making an aggregate distance of 37 miles, and serving chiefly for the conveyance of coal. See **HARTLEPOOL (WEST).**

CLARENCE (PORT), a small seaport in Durham; at the north side of the mouth of the Tees, and at the south-eastern terminus of Clarence and Hartlepool railway system, 4 miles ENE of Stockton.

CLARENDON PARK, an extra-parochial tract in Alderbury district, Wilts; adjacent to the Salisbury and Gosport railway, 3 miles ESE of Salisbury. Acres, 4,160. Real property, £3,396. Pop., 181. Houses, 36. This tract was anciently a royal forest; and contained a hunting seat or palace of the Kings, from Henry I. to Edward III. The palace was the meeting-place of the great council, in 1164, which enacted the Constitutions of Clarendon against Papal aggression; it was a favourite residence of King John; it attained high magnificence in the time of Henry III.; and it was the place where Philip of Navarre did homage to Edward III. as king of France. Only a fragment of it, propped by buttresses, now remains. The forest was given in the 14th century, for a term of years, to the first Earl of Pembroke; was mortgaged by Charles I.; was granted, at the Restoration, to Monk, Duke of Albemarle; passed to the Earl of Bath; gave the title of Earl to Chancellor Hyde, the historian of the great Rebellion; and was purchased, in 1813, by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. Clarendon Lodge, the seat of Sir F. H. L. Bathurst, Bart., is situated about a mile from the fragment of the ancient palace.

CLARE (ST.). See **CLEAR (ST.).**

CLARETON, a township in Allerton-Mauleverer parish, W. R. Yorkshire; under Clare Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Knarlesborough. Pop., 22. Houses, 3.

CLAREWOOD, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 4 miles E by N of Corbridge. Acres, 805. Pop., 50. Houses, 9.

CLARK-GREEN, a hamlet in Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{4}$ miles NW of Wakefield.

CLARO, a wapentake in W. R. Yorkshire. It takes name from Claro-Hill in Allerton-Mauleverer parish; consists of three divisions, Lower, Upper, and Ripon liberty; and contains twenty-seven parishes, and parts of six others. Acres of the Lower d., 140,640; of the Upper d., 78,579; of the Ripon liberty d., 35,795. Pop. of the whole, 49,476. Houses, 10,639.

CLASE, a township in St. Harmon parish, Radnor, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Rhayader. Pop., 261. Houses, 47.

CLASE, a hamlet in Llangafelach parish, Glamorgau; on the Swansea canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Swansea. Real property, £14,225; of which £3,900 are in mines, and £3,022 in the canal. Pop., 9,436. Houses, 1,955. There are extensive copper-works and collieries; and here is Clasement Hall, a fine mansion, the seat of Sir John Morris, Bart. See **MORRISTON.**

CLATFORD, a tything in Preshute parish, Wilts; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Marlborough. Pop., 90. A priory, subordinate to Caux abbey in Normandy, was founded here at the Conquest by Sir Roger Mortimer. A cromlech, about 10 feet high, called the Devil's Den, is in the winding vale of Clatford Bottom.

CLATFORD-GOODWORTH, or **LOWER CLATFORD,** a parish in Andover district, Hants; on the Andover railway, 2 miles S of Andover. It includes the tything of Goodworth; and has a post-office under Andover, and a railway station. Acres, 3,390. Real property, £2,823. Pop., 427. Houses, 97. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £180.* Patron, W. Iremonger, Esq. The church is interesting.

CLATFORD PARK, an extra-parochial tract in Marlborough district, Wilts; 3 miles SW by S of Marlborough. Pop., 9. Houses, 3.

CLATFORD (UPPER), a parish in Andover district, Hants; on the Andover railway, 1 mile S of Andover. Post-town, Andover. Acres, 2,150. Real property, 3,354. Pop., 703. Houses, 143. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £458.* Patron, not reported. The church is good.

CLATTERCOTE, an extra-parochial tract in Banbury district, Oxford; on the Oxford canal, 6 miles N of Banbury. Acres, 670. Pop., 8. House, 1. A small priory or leper's hospital was founded here, by the Beauchamps, before the time of King John; and some remains of it exist.

CLATTERFORD, a village in Carisbrooke parish, Isle of Wight; near Carisbrooke Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Newport. Massive foundations of Roman masonry have been found here; and traces of a Roman road are observable hence towards Brighthstone.

CLATTERHOUSE FARM, a locality $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW by W of Hampstead, in Middlesex. It has a post-office under Kilburn, London, NW.

CLATWORTHY, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; under the Brendon hills, 3 miles NW of Wiveliscombe, and $\frac{5}{4}$ miles of Crowcombe-Heathfield r. station. Post-town, Wiveliscombe, under Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 2,848. Real property, £2,513. Pop., 313. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. H. Carew, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £310. Patron, G. H. Carew, Esq. The church is decorated English and good.

CLAUGHTON, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; on the Lancaster canal and the Lancaster and Preston railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles S of Garstang. Acres, 3,700. Real property, £4,690. Pop., 608. Houses, 110. C. Hall is the seat of the Brockholes family. There are a Presbyterian chapel of 1866, a Roman Catholic chapel, modern and in the Grecian style, a large Roman Catholic school, and the Garstang workhouse.

CLAUGHTON, a parish in the district and county of Lancaster; on the river Lune, and on the Skipton and Lancaster railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Hornby r. station, and 7 NE by E of Lancaster. Post-town, Hornby, under Lancaster. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £1,493. Pop., 94. Houses, 19. The property is subdivided. Cloughton Hall, built as a manor-house in the time of James

I., has two embattled towers and numerous transomed windows. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Trustees of T. Fenwick, Esq. The church is good; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

CLAUGHTON, E. R. Yorkshire. See CLOUGHTON.

CLAUGHTON-CUM-GRANGE, a township-chapelry in Bidstone and Woodchurch parishes, Cheshire; 1 mile NW of Birkenhead. Post-town, Birkenhead. Acres, 436. Real property, £13,323. Pop., 1,584. Houses, 216. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. The church is in the early English style.

CLAUSENTUM. See BITTERN.

CLAVERDON, a village and a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick. The village stands adjacent to the Hatton and Stratford railway, near the Birmingham and Stratford canal, 6½ miles N by W of Stratford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Warwick. The parish includes also the hamlet of Langley. Acres, 4,330. Real property, £5,912. Pop., 755. Houses, 167. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Norton Lindsey, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £265.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Worcester. The church is good; and there are charities £83.

CLAVERDON, Somerset. See CLAVERTON.

CLAVERHAM, a hamlet in Yatton parish, Somerset; 11 miles WSW of Bristol.

CLAVERING, a parish and a hundred in Essex. The parish is in Saffron-Walden district; lies on the west border of the county, 3½ miles SW of Newport r. station, and 6½ SW by S of Saffron-Walden; and has a post-office under Bishops-Stortford. Acres, 3,798. Real property, £6,464. Pop., 1,047. Houses, 243. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged at Domesday to Suene; went to the Fitz-Rogers or Claverings, who had a castle on it; and passed, through the Nevilles and others, to the Barringtons. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Langley, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £491.* Patron, Christ's Hospital. The church has an effigy of a knight, a brass of the Welhores, and monuments of the Barlees; and was recently repaired. There are an Independent chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £19. The hundred contains six parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 13,676. Pop., 4,954. Houses, 1,058.

CLAVERING, a hundred in the south-east corner of Norfolk. It is half encompassed by the river Waveney; and it contains nineteen parishes. Acres, 30,187. Pop., 6,674. Houses, 1,456.

CLAVERLEY, a township and a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop. The township lies near the boundary with Stafford, 5½ miles E of Bridgnorth town and r. station; and has a post-office under Bridgnorth. The parish contains also the townships of Aston, Beobridge, Broughton, Dallicott, Farmcott, Gatacre, Heathton, Hopstone, Ludstone, Shipley, Sutton, and Woundale. Acres, 8,143. Real property, £16,278. Pop., 1,667. Houses, 363. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £305.* Patron, John Beedham, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £90.

CLAVERTON, an uninhabited extra-parochial tract in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; within Chester city.

CLAVERTON, or CLAVERTON, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the river Avon, the Kennet canal, and the Great Western railway, 2 miles E by S of Bath. Post-town, Bath. Acres, 1,228. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 213. Houses, 39. The manor belonged formerly to the Bishops of Bath and Wells; and belongs now to G. Vivian, Esq. The old manor-house stood on the descent of a hill; and was besieged and captured by a parliamentary force in the civil war. The present house stands high on the same hill; was built from designs by Wyattville; is occupied by the Right Hon. James Wilson; commands a fine view of the valley of the Avon; and possesses a rich gallery of pictures. The reach of

vale, called the valley of Claverton, displays striking beauty, and contains the Hampton rocks and other romantic features. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £215.* Patron, G. Vivian, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1853; and the churchyard has a fine tomb of Ralph Allen of Prior Park. Graves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote," was rector.

CLAW (THE), a rivulet of Devon; rising 4 miles N of Holsworthy, and running 8 miles southward to the Tamar.

CLAWDD-COCH, a south summit of Snowdon, 2,473 feet high, in Carnarvon.

CLAWDD-MADOG, a hamlet in Llanwrtyd parish, Brecon; 13 miles W of Builth. It contains the Llanwrtyd wells, and the villages of Bout and Pontrhydyfere. Real property, £818. Pop., 287. Houses, 57.

CLAWDOCK (THE), an affluent of the river Dee, in Denbigh.

CLAWDOCK (THE), an affluent of the river Clwyd, in Denbigh.

CLAWRPLWYF, a hamlet in Mynyddylwyn parish, Monmouth; 7½ miles SW of Pont-y-pool. Acres, 5,870. Real property, £9,668; of which £1,340 are in mines, and £3,446 in railways. Pop., 2,409. Houses, 485.

CLAWSON, or CLAXTON, a parish and a sub-district in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester. The parish adjoins the Grantham canal and the boundary with Notts, 6 miles NNW of Melton-Mowbray r. station. Post-town, Nether Broughton, under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 3,450. Real property, £6,508. Pop., 820. Houses, 182. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £105. Patron, T. Mitchell, Esq. The church is a neat structure in the later English style. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school has £67 from endowment; and other charities £9.—The sub-district contains twelve parishes and a chapelry. Acres, 27,084. Pop., 5,537. Houses, 1,196.

CLAWTHORPE. See BURTON-IN-KENDAL.

CLAWTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Holsworthy district, Devon. The village stands near the rivulet Claw, 3 miles S of Holsworthy, and 13 N by W of Lifton r. station; and has a post-office under Holsworthy, North Devon. The parish comprises 5,358 acres. Real property, £2,726. Pop., 549. Houses, 112. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the trustees of the late Sir William Molesworth. Court Barn is the seat of the Melhuish family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £64. Patron, W. W. Melhuish, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as old and very bad. There are chapels for Methodists and Bible Christians.—The sub-district contains four parishes and part of another. Acres, 16,990. Pop., 1,805. Houses, 358.

CLAXBY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 1 mile ENE of Usselby r. station, and 3¼ N of Market-Rasen. Post-town, Market-Rasen. Acres, 1,689. Real property, £4,360. Pop., 237. Houses, 47. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Normanby-on-the-Wolds, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £844.* Patron, the Rev. S. W. Andrews. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CLAXBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 1¼ mile W of Willoughby r. station, and 3 S of Alford. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 590. Real property, £1,375. Pop., 103. Houses, 18. Traces of a Roman camp, and tumuli crowned with trees, are here; and limestone is found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Well, in the diocese of Lincoln.

CLAXBY-PLUCKACRE, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 4½ miles SE of Horncastle town and r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 847. Real property, £1,215. Pop., 39. Houses, 6. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £70. Patron, the Hon. H. Dymoke.

CLAXTON, a township in Greatham parish, Durham; 6 miles NNE of Stockton-upon-Tees. Acres, 866. Real property, £972. Pop., 55. Houses, 8. Claxton, the antiquary, was a native.

CLAXTON, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; near the river Yare, 2 miles WSW of Buckenham r. station, and 4 NW of Loddon. Post-town, Rockland, under Norwich. Acres, 991. Real property, £1,380. Pop., 202. Houses, 42. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £60. Patron, Sir C. Rich, Bart. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £10.

CLAXTON, a township in Bossall parish, N. R. Yorkshire; between the river Derwent and the York and Scarborough railway, 9 miles NE by N of York. Acres, 813. Real property, £961. Pop., 195. Houses, 34. It forms a curacy with Sandhutton.

CLAXTON, Leicester. See CLAWSON.

CLAY. See CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA.

CLAYBOROUGH. See CLARBOROUGH.

CLAYBROOKE, two townships in Lutterworth district, Leicester; and a parish partly also in Warwick. One of the townships bears the name of Great Claybrooke; lies near the junction of Watling-street and the Fosse way, 1 mile WSW of Ullesthorpe r. station, and 4 NW of Lutterworth; occupies high ground, commanding an extensive view; includes the site of the Roman station Vennonæ; and has a post-office, of the name of Claybrooke, under Lutterworth. Pop., 424. Houses, 103. The other township bears the name of Little Claybrooke; and lies contiguous to Great Claybrooke. Pop., 84. Houses, 16. Real property of these townships, £3,992. The parish contains also the hamlets of Ullesthorpe and Wigston-Parva, and the liberty of Bittesby in Leicester, and the township of Wibtoft in Warwick. Acres, 5,380. Real property, £12,448. Pop., 1,274. Houses, 297. The property is much subdivided. Claybrooke Hall is the seat of the Diceys. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Wigston-Parva and Wibtoft, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £451.* Patron, the Crown. The church is decorated English, and good; and there are a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, a free school, and charities £162.

CLAY-COTON, a parish in the district of Rugby and county of Northampton; on an affluent of the river Avon, 1 mile S of Stanford Hall r. station, and 7 E by N of Rugby. Post-town, Yelvertoft, under Rugby. Acres, 974. Real property, £2,129. Pop., 112. Houses, 22. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £339.* Patron, the Rev. J. T. H. Smith. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

CLAYCROSS, or CLAYLANE, a township and a chapelry in North Wingfield parish, Derby. The township lies on the Midland railway, 4½ miles S of Chesterfield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Chesterfield, both of the name of Claycross. Pop., 4,096. Houses, 709. The chapelry was constituted in 1852, and is more extensive than the township. Rated property, £8,213. Pop., 4,922. Houses, 875. The property is much subdivided. Extensive collieries and iron-works are here; and have British schools, with institute and public hall, built at a cost of £4,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of North Wingfield. The church was built in 1851, and is in the early English style. There are three Methodist chapels.

CLAYDON, a chapelry in Cropredy parish, Oxford; on the Oxford canal and the Oxford and Rugby railway, at the northern apex of the county, 2½ miles N by W of Cropredy r. station, and 6¼ N of Banbury. Post-town, Cropredy, under Banbury. Acres, 1,160. Real property, £2,349. Pop., 317. Houses, 76. Blue lias rocks are here, with fossils. Claydon Wood is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £125. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

CLAYDON, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on the river Gipping and the Eastern Union railway, 5

miles NNW of Ipswich. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 950. Real property, £2,454. Pop., 501. Houses, 122. The working of lime and chalk is extensively carried on. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Akenham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £549.* Patron, Miss E. Drury. The church is ancient, partly early Norman; and was restored in 1860. There is an Independent chapel. See BOSMERE.

CLAYDON, a railway station in Bucks; on the Oxford and Bletchley railway, 17½ miles WSW of Bletchley.

CLAYDON (BOTOLPH, or BOTTLE), a hamlet in East Claydon parish, Bucks.

CLAYDON (EAST), a parish in Winslow district, Bucks; 1½ mile SW of Winslow Junction r. station, and 3 WSW of Winslow. Post-town, Winslow. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £3,368. Pop., 385. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Oxford. Value, £150.* Patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart. The church is old but good.

CLAYDON (MIDDLE), a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; 2½ miles E of Claydon r. station, and 4 WSW of Winslow. It has a post-office under Winslow. Acres, 2,586. Real property, £4,035. Pop., 146. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor has belonged to the Verneys since the middle of the 15th century. Claydon House, the seat of Sir H. Verney, Bart., was rebuilt in the time of George II., by the second Earl of Verney, in a style of great magnificence; but soon was severely injured by the Baroness Fermainagh; yet retains some features of its original splendour. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £540.* Patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart. The church stands close to Claydon House; and has brasses of the 16th century, an alabaster tomb of Giffard, and many monuments of the Verneys, including one to Charles I.'s standard-bearer at Edgehill. Verney's alms-houses have £16 from endowment; and other charities £65.

CLAYDON (STEEPLE), a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; 1½ mile NE of Claydon r. station, and 4½ W of Winslow. It has a post-office under Winslow. Acres, 3,270. Real property, £5,240. Pop., 946. Houses, 210. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by the Conqueror to his niece Judith; went back to the Crown; was given by Henry I. to Robert D'Oyley; passed to the Fitz-Johns, the Cliffords, the Burghs, and the Mortimers; belonged to Edward IV. as grandson of Mortimer, Earl of March; was given, in 1557, to Sir Thomas Chaloner; and passed, by purchase, in 1705, to Sir John Verney. A considerable town stood around the church at Domesday; but has nearly disappeared. Cromwell's army encamped in the parish, at what is called the Camp Burn, in March 1644. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Oxford; and, till 1867, was united with East Claydon. Value, £242.* Patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart. The church was enlarged in 1842, and repaired in 1859; and contains monuments of the Chaloners.

CLAYGATE, or CLEYGATE, a manor-chapelry in Thames-Ditton parish, Surrey; 2½ miles SE of Esher r. station, and 4½ SSW of Kingston. It has a post-office under Esher. Real property, £4,197. Pop., 535. Houses, 99. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £75.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern.

CLAYHANGER, or CLEYHANGER, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; at the boundary with Somerset, 4½ miles E by N of Bampton, and 9 NNE of Tiverton r. station. It has a post-office under Tiverton. Acres, 2,083. Real property, £2,085. Pop., 274. Houses, 54. The property is much subdivided. Here was a preceptory of the Knights' Templars. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £273. Patron, the Rev. W. M. Harrison. The church is a very ancient edifice, of nave and chancel, with large western tower, and has carved oaken seats and a carved screen.

CLAYHIDON, or CLEYHIDON, a parish in the district of Wellington and county of Devon; on the river Culm

and at the boundary with Somerset, 6 miles E of Tiverton-Junction r. station, and 9 NE by E of Collumpton. Post-town, Culmstock, under Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 5,089. Real property, £5,204. Pop., 705. Houses, 137. The property is much subdivided. The surface rises, in lofty hills, from the river Culm to the watershed of the Black Downs. Two estates, Culm-Pyne, and Old Culm-Pyne, lie isolated within Hemyock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £508.* Patron, G. Burnaud, Esq. The church belongs to the 14th century; consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with western tower; and contains an ancient piscina and a very ancient font. There are a small Baptist chapel, and charities £15.

CLAYHILL, a hamlet in Epsom parish, Surrey; near Epsom. It forms a curacy with the vicarage of Epsom.

CLAYLANE, a hamlet in Spotland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire; 2 miles W of Rochdale.

CLAYLANE, Derby. See CLAYCROSS.

CLAY (NORTH AND SOUTH). See BASSETLAW.

CLAYPOLE, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The parish lies on the river Witham and the Great Northern railway, contiguous to Notts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newark; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newark. Acres, 3,370. Real property, £5,823. Pop., 774. Houses, 144. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £737.* Patron, J. P. Plumpton, Esq. The church is a fine structure, of various character, with tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The Newark workhouse is here.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 25,586. Pop., 4,487. Houses, 935.

CLAYS-GREEN, a hamlet in Oxspring township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile E of Penistone.

CLAYTHORPE, a chapelry in Belleau parish, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, 3 miles NW of Alford. It has a station on the railway. Pop., 100. Houses, 16. Claythorpe Hall is the seat of the Pache family.

CLAYTHORPE, a hamlet on the S border of Westmoreland; under Farlton Knot, 1 mile N of Burton-in-Kendal. Claythorpe Clints here are a curiously-fissured limestone ridge.

CLAYTON, a village in Droydsden township, Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Staleybridge railway, at Clayton-Bridge station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Manchester.

CLAYTON, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 2 miles SW of Stoka. Pop., 149. Houses, 30.

CLAYTON, a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex; on the London and Brighton railway, 1 mile S of Hassocks-Gate r. station, and 2 SE of Hurstperpoint. It has a post-office under Hurstperpoint, and fairs on 5 July and 26 Sept. Acres, 2,402. Real property, £3,456. Pop., 363. Houses, 164. The property is divided among a few. Clayton Priory is the seat of the Elwood family. A tunnel of the railway through the South Downs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, commences a short distance south of the church, and was formed at a cost of upwards of £90,000. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Keymer, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, not reported. Patron, Brazenose College, Oxford. The old church is early English, with a round chancel-arch, of quasi-Saxon character. A new church was built in 1863, at St. John's Common, at a cost of £6,000; is in the decorated English style, and cruciform; and the charge of it is a separate vicarage, in the patronage of the rector.

CLAYTON, a township and a chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Bradford; contains the villages of Clayton-Heights and Queens-Head; and has a post-office under Bradford, Yorkshire. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £9,145; of which £825 are in mines, and £965 in quarries. Pop., 5,655. Houses, 1,172. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on. The chapelry does not include all the township; and was constituted in 1858.

Pop., 3,228. Houses, 674. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £55. Patron, the Vicar of Bradford. The church was built in 1851, and is in the decorated English style; and there are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

CLAYTON, Ripon, W. R. Yorkshire. See STAINLEY (SOUTH) WITH-CLAYTON.

CLAYTON-BRIDGE, a railway station in the SE of Lancashire; on the Manchester and Staleybridge railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Manchester.

CLAYTON-GREEN, a locality in Clayton-le-Woods township, Lancashire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Chorley. It has a post-office under Chorley, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

CLAYTON-GRIFFITH, a township in Trentham parish, Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Lane-End. Acres, 590. Real property, £1,441. Pop., 33. Houses, 6.

CLAYTON-HEIGHTS, a village in Clayton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

CLAYTON-LE-DALE, a township in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; near the river Ribble, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Blackburn. Acres, 950. Real property, £2,018. Pop., 375. Houses, 72.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS, a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the Blackburn and Clitheroe railway, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Blackburn. Post-town, Whalley, under Blackburn. Acres, 950. Real property, £12,134; of which £350 are in quarries. Pop., 4,682. Houses, 902. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £120.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern. There are Baptist and R. Catholic chapels.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS, a township in Leyland parish, Lancashire; on the Wigan and Preston railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Chorley. It contains Clayton-Green, with post-office under Chorley. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £3,544. Pop., 705. Houses, 144.

CLAYTON (WEST), a township in High Hoyland parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Barnesley and Wakefield railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Barnesley. It contains the hamlets of Cuttlehurst, Parkmill, Topitt, and Spring-Grove; and has a post-office; under Huddersfield. Acres, 1,098. Real property, £4,371; of which £122 are in mines. Pop., 1,532. Houses, 324. The woollen manufacture is largely carried on. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists; the former built in 1866.

CLAYTON-FRICKLEY, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Darfield r. station, and 8 NW of Doncaster. Post-town, Darfield, under Barnesley. Acres, 1,640. Real property, £2,273. Pop., 312. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of York. Value, £140.* Patron, W. Aldam, Esq. The church is Norman; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

CLAYWORTH, a township and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The township lies on the Chesterfield canal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ranskill r. station, and 6 NNE of East Retford; includes part of Drakeshole hamlet; and has a post-office under Bawtry. Pop., 414. Houses, 105. The parish contains also the township of Wyeston. Acres, 3,080. Real property, £3,879. Pop., 533. Houses, 129. The property is much subdivided. Wyeston Hall, a seat of Earl Spencer, is a handsome edifice, amid grounds commanding an extensive view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £550. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was reported in 1859 as not good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £64 from endowment; and other charities £3.

CLEADON, a township in Whitburn parish, Durham; on the coast, 3 miles SSE of South Shields. Real property, £4,477; of which £250 are in quarries. Pop., 257. Cleadon House is the seat of the Abbs family.

CLEA HALL, a seat $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ireby, in Cumberland. It belonged to the Musgraves; and passed to the baronet family of Fletcher.

CLEARBURY RING, a Saxon camp in the S of Wilts; on a high hill, near the river Avon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Salisbury. It is oblong; occupies $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres; has a single ditch

and rampart, the latter about 40 feet high; and commands a very extensive view.

CLEARÉ. See KINGSCLEARE.

CLEARs (Str.), or **St. CLARE,** a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district and county of Carmarthen. The town stands on the river Taf and on the South Wales railway, 8½ miles WSW of Carmarthen; and has a station on the railway and a head post-office.† It carries on a small coasting trade; and has a weekly market, and fairs on 5 and 6 June, Old May-day, and 10 Oct. It was the head-quarters of the Rebecca rioters in 1843. A Norman castle and a priory stood at it; and the site of the castle is now indicated by a tumulus. The parish comprises 2,534 acres. Real property, £3,743. Pop., 1,129. Houses, 267. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150. Patron, C. G. Philipps, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £18. The sub-district contains 10 parishes. Acres, 42,238. Pop., 6,862. Houses, 1,524.

CLEARWELL, a tything in Newland parish, and a chapelry in Newland and West Dean parishes, Gloucester. The tything lies in Dean forest, near the river Wye, 5½ miles SSE of Monmouth, and 6 NW of Lydney r. station; and has a post-office under Coleford. Real property, £3,675; of which £260 are in quarries, and £50 in mines. Pop., 816. Houses, 156. The property is not much divided. Clearwell Park is the seat of the Dowager Countess of Dunraven. A great heap of Roman money, comprising about 3,000 copper coins, was found here in 1847. The chapelry was constituted in 1856. Pop., 1,244. Houses, 245. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £200.* Patron, the Dowager Countess of Dunraven. The church was rebuilt in 1866. There are handsome schools.

CLEASBY, a parish in the district of Darlington and N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, near the York and Berwick railway, 2½ miles WSW of Darlington. It has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 970. Real property, £2,079. Pop., 189. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £188.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The church was built by Bishop Robinson, a native; and is good.

CLEATHAM, a township in Gainford and Staindrop parishes, Durham; 4½ miles ESE of Barnard Castle. Acres, 1,097. Real property, £1,521. Pop., 95. Houses, 21.

CLEATHAM, a township in Manton parish, Lincoln; 6 miles SW of Glanford-Brigg. Real property, £1,427. Pop., 109. Houses, 21.

CLEATHORPE. See CLEETHORPES.

CLEATOR, three villages and a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The villages are Cleator, Cleator Moor, and Cleator-Lane-End; the first stands on the river Ehen, 4 miles SE by S of Whitehaven; the others are within a mile of this; all three have post-offices under Whitehaven, that of Cleator Moor with †; and Cleator Moor has likewise a station on a branch line of 2 miles, called the Cleator branch of the Whitehaven and Egremont railway. The parish comprises 2,844 acres. Real property, £29,387; of which £23,201 are in mines, and £900 in iron-works. Pop., 3,995. Houses, 637. The property is much subdivided. The Floss, adjacent to Cleator village, is the seat of T. Ainsworth, Esq. There are two factories, and extensive collieries and ironworks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £79. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is tolerable; and there are chapels for Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

CLEAVE-ANSTY. See CLEVEANCY.

CLEAVERTON, a hamlet in Lea parish, Wilts; 1 mile SE of Malmesbury. Pop., 116.

CLECKHEATON, or **CLACKHEATON,** a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Aire, and on the Bradford and Mirfield railway, 5 miles SSE of Bradford; includes the hamlets of Scholes and

Oakenshaw, and part of Hartshead-Moor; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office† under Leeds. Acres, 1,726. Real property, £18,381; of which £1,608 are in mines. Pop., 6,231. Houses, 1,316. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Vestiges of a Roman town were discovered here by Dr. Richardson.—The chapelry is of less extent than the township; and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 4,721. Houses, 999. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Birstall. The church is a modern edifice, in the Gothic style, with a tower; and was built at a cost of £2,337. An Independent chapel, in the Italian style, after designs by Lockwood and Mawson, was erected in 1859, at a cost of about £7,500. There are also Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels, and two public schools.—The sub-district contains the townships of Cleckheaton, Huns- worth, and Wike; and is in the district of Bradford. Acres, 3,956. Pop., 10,446. Houses, 2,223.

CLEDDAU, or **CLEDDY (EAST AND WEST),** two rivers of Pembroke. The East Cleddau rises at Blaen-y-gors, under the Precelly mountain; and runs 15 miles south-south-westward, partly on the boundary with Carmarthen, and past Egremont, Llanhuadain and Slebeck, to a confluence with the West Cleddau, 4½ miles SE of Haverfordwest. The West Cleddau rises at Llygad-Cleddau, in Llanfair-Nantygof; and runs about 20 miles south-south-eastward, past Wolfs Castle, Trefarn, and Haverfordwest, to a confluence with the east Cleddau. The united stream is estuarial; forms Milford-Haven, or, as the Welsh call it, Aberddau-Gleddau; and goes 16½ miles southward and west-south-westward, from the point of confluence, to the sea.

CLEE, a township and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The township bears the name of Clee-with-Weelsby; and lies on the coast, and on the East Lincoln railway, 1½ mile SE of Great Grimsby. Pop., 325. Houses, 67. The parish contains also the township of Cleethorpes-with-Thruscoe; and its post-town is Grimsby. Acres, 9,790; of which 6,210 are water. Rated property, £4,435. Pop., 1,555. Houses, 335. The property is divided among a few. The sea has made great encroachment; an expanse of sand, 2 miles broad, comes up to Clee-Ness, at the mouth of the Humber; and the Black Beacon, 60 feet high, crowns a neighbouring ridge. A number of deep fountains, called Blow wells, vulgarly alleged to be unfathomable, emit perennial streams of pure water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is cruciform and partly Norman; has a western tower; and contains a curious font, inscribed with the date 1192. See CLEETHORPES.

CLEE-DOWNTON, a ville in Stoke-St. Milborough parish, Salop; under the Clee Hills, 6½ miles NE of Ludlow.

CLEE-HILLS, a mountain-range in Salop. It extends 14 miles northward from a point 4½ miles E of Ludlow, to a point 4 miles S of Much Wenlock; attains heights of 1,800 feet and upwards; has a flattened summit-line; comprises two portions, called the Brown Clee Hills and the Titterstone Clee Hills; and abounds with coal, ironstone, sandstone, and other useful minerals, overlaid by basalt. A project was formed in 1860 to construct a branch railway to it from the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway.

CLEE-HILLS, three conical chalk hills, crowned with tumuli, near Warminster, in Wilts.

CLEER (Str.), a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on the moors, near the Cornwall railway, 2½ miles N by W of Liskeard. It has a post-office under Liskeard. Acres, 11,263. Real property, £26,107; of which £17,446 are in mines. Pop., 3,931. Houses, 717. The property is subdivided. Granite, hornblende, felspar, copper ore, lead ore, soapstone, asbestos, and other minerals are found. Copper and lead are extensively mined; and upwards of 1,000 persons are employed in one of the mines. St. Cleer Down, a stony eminence 753 feet high, and Sharpier, or Sharp Point Tor, a beautiful cone, about 1,200 feet high, command exten-

sive views. St. Cleer's well was anciently used as a ducking pool for insane persons; is enclosed by the ivy-clad ruin of a chapel; and adjoins an ancient cross, about 9 feet high. Two inscribed Saxon monuments, called the Half Stone and the Other Half Stone, are about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile WNW of the church; and were found, by a recent investigation, to surmount a subterranean sepulchral chamber. The Cheesewring, which we have separately noticed, three large Druidical circles, called the Hurlers, and a cromlech, called the Treveithy Stone, or the Grave-house, are within the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £245.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English, with a walled-up Norman doorway; and has a tower 97 feet high.

CLEE-ST. MARGARET, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; under the Clee Hills, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Ludlow r. station. It includes the hamlet of Coxheadford; and its post-town is Ludlow. Acres, 1,589. Real property, £1,241. Pop., 281. Houses, 65. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £172.* Patron, the Rev. H. T. Pelham. The church was repaired in 1860.

CLEE-STANTON, a ville in Stoke-St. Millborough parish, Salop; under the Clee Hills, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ludlow.

CLEETHORPES, or **CLEETHORPE-WITH-THRUNSCOE**, a township in Clew parish, Lincoln; on the coast, at the Humber's mouth, and at the terminus of a branch of the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Great Grimsby. It has a railway station, a post-office, of the name of Cleethorpes, under Grimsby, good hotels, numerous new lodging-houses, and a fine sandy beach; and is a watering-place, much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. Pop., 1,230. Houses, 268. Many of the inhabitants are employed in oyster-dredging. There are a church in the second pointed style, built in 1866, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a national school, and a coast-guard station.

CLEETON, a township in Bitterley parish, Salop; under the Clew Hills, 3 miles NE of Ludlow. Pop., 70.

CLEEVE, a railway station in Bishops-Cleeve parish, Gloucester; on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 3 miles N of Cheltenham.

CLEEVE, a chapelry in Yatton parish, Somerset; on the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Yatton station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Axbridge. It has a post-office under Yatton, Somerset. It was constituted in 1843. Pop., 406. Houses, 89. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £75. Patron, the Vicar of Yatton. The church is very good.

CLEEVE-ABBEY. See **CLEEVE (OLD)**.

CLEEVE-BISHOPS. See **BISHOPS-CLEEVE**.

CLEEVE-CHAPEL. See **CHAPEL-CLEEVE**.

CLEEVE (OLD), a parish in Williton district, Somerset; on the coast, adjacent to the Brendon-Hills and the Taunton and Watchet railway, 2 miles SW of Watchet r. station. It includes the chapelry of Leighland, and the hamlets of Warren, London, Binham, Chapel-Cleeve, Blue-Anchor, Billbrook, Pittaker, Hungerford, Stouts, Roughmore, Pancras, Roadwater, Croydon, Goldencott, Traphole, Pitt, Chidley, Stacklepath, Hookhill, Oldhouse, Prettys, Stanborough, and part of Washford; and its post-town is Williton, under Taunton. Acres, 5,413; of which 440 are water. Real property, £7,491. Pop., 1,529. Houses, 308. The property is divided among a few. High craggy cliffs are on the coast, commanding fine views across the Bristol channel; and alabaster abounds near Blue-Anchor, and is collected and ground for cement in a mill at Williton. A Cistercian abbey was founded in the Vallis Florida, or flowery vale, in the time of Henry II., by William de Romana, Earl of Lincoln; and endowed with the property of the entire parish. A gatehouse of it, bearing an inscription, and some dilapidated walls and arches, partly incorporated with farm-buildings, are still standing. A Lady's chapel, long a resort of devotees, and still represented by some fragments, stood between the church and Blue-

Anchor. A fragment of a cross, for guidance to the chapel, stands between the church and Washford; and another ancient cross, in tolerable preservation, stands in the churchyard. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £520.* Patron, Rev. J. B. Webb. The church is ancient, with floor slanting upward from the tower to the chancel; but is in good condition. The vicarage of Leighland is a separate benefice. Charities, £18.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, a parish in Evesham district, Worcester; on the river Avon, at the boundary with Warwick and Gloucester, 4 miles WNW of Long Marston r. station, and 5 NE of Evesham. It has a post-office under Evesham. Acres, 1,580. Real property, £2,378. Pop., 340. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The rocks include marble and blue lias. Gold and silver Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £225.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is early English, with a square tower. There is a national school.

CLEGYROG. See **CLYCYROG**.

CLEHONGER, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the river Wye, near the Hereford and Brecon and the Hereford and Abergavenny railways, 3 miles SW of Hereford. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 1,888. Real property, £3,450. Pop., 451. Houses, 96. John Matthews the philanthropist and member of parliament, was lord of the manor; and his son and daughter were authors of the "Diary of an Invalid" and "Pomona or the Apple-Trees of Herefordshire." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is early English; consists of nave and chancel with a tower; and contains monuments of the Aubreys and the Matthews. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £7.

CLELEY, a hundred in Northampton. It adjoins Bucks, around Stony-Stratford; and contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 23,963. Pop., 3,310. Houses, 1,837.

CLEMENSTON. See **ANDREW (ST.) MINOR**.

CLEMENT (Sr.), a parish in Jersey; at the SE corner of the island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of St. Helier. It includes the village of Le Bourg; and has a post-office under Jersey. Pop., 1,448. Houses, 225. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Governor of Jersey. The church is a plain edifice of 1117.

CLEMENT (Str.), a parish and a sub-district in Truro district, Cornwall. The parish lies on the Tresilian creek, or head of the Fal estuary, adjacent to the Cornwall railway, 2 miles SE of Truro; and contains a workhouse. Post-town, Truro. Acres, 3,494. Real property, £12,680. Pop., 3,731. Houses, 731. The property is much subdivided. Conor manor belongs to the duchy of Cornwall; and Polwhele belonged to the county historian Polwhele. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Paul's, under the rectory of Truro-St. Mary, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £390.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church includes a transept of the 13th century; and is good. A very ancient inscribed cross is at the village. Charities, £12. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 11,692. Pop., 8,089. Houses, 1,613.

CLEMENT (Sr.), a parish and a sub-district in Headington district, Oxfordshire. The parish is suburban to Oxford, and separated from it only by the river Cherwell; and has a post-office under Oxford. Acres, 580. Real property, £7,042. Pop., 2,286. Houses, 495. The property is much subdivided. Many houses have recently been built; and there is an elegant set of baths. A leper's hospital was founded here, in 1126, by Henry I.; and given to Oriel college. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £120. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is modern. The sub-district contains three parishes and three colleges in Oxford city and eight other parishes. Acres, 13,210. Pop., 13,506. Houses, 2,703.

CLEMENT (St.). See **CAMBRIDGE, HASTINGS, LON-**

DON, IPSWICH, NORWICH, SANDWICH, and WORCESTER.

CLEMENT-DANES (Sr.), a parish and a sub-district in Strand district, Middlesex; in Westminster, adjacent to Temple-Bar. The parish contains Clement's Inn and New Inn; and comprises 44 acres, of which 16 are in the Thames. Real property, £57,057. Pop., 15,592. Houses, 1,396. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £330. Patron, the Marquis of Exeter. The church was founded about 1022 by a colony of Danes; was rebuilt in 1683; and has a steeple rebuilt in 1719.—The sub-district excludes Holywell ward, but includes the Middle Temple and the Rolls. Acres, 52. Pop., 15,207.

CLEMENT'S REACH (St.), or FIDLER'S REACH, a bend of the Thames, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, below Greenhithe.

CLENCHWARTON, a parish in the district of Wisbeach and county of Norfolk; on the Ouse new estuary and the Lynn and Holbeach railway, 3 miles W of Lynn. It has a post-office under Lynn, and a r. station. Acres, 3,505; of which 435 are water. Real property, £5,795. Pop., 599. Houses, 133. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Norwich. Value, £489.* Patron, Mrs. Goldfrap. The church is old but good. There are a N. C. Methodist chapel, and a national school.

CLENNEL, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland; 10 miles WNW of Rothbury. Pop., 27.

CLENT, two hamlets and a parish in Bromsgrove district, Worcester. The hamlets are Lower and Upper Clent; they jointly comprise all the parish; and the former lies on the verge of the county, near the West Midland railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Stourbridge, and has a post-office under Stourbridge. Acres of the parish, 2,365. Real property, £6,934. Pop., 966. Houses, 227. The property is divided among a few. Clent Hall is the seat of the Amphletts; and Hagley Park is the seat of Lord Lyttleton. The Clent Hills have broad slopes and pleasant hollows; and form a fine foil to the Black Country of Warwick. Kenelm, king of Mercia, was murdered here, at Cowdale, in 819, by his sister Quendrida. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £417.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good; and there are Baptist and Methodist chapels, and charities £132.

CLEOBURY, a division of Stottesden hundred, Salop. It lies around Cleobury-Mortimer; and contains eleven parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 40,176. Pop., 6,201. Houses, 1,255.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Salop. The town stands on the river Rea, near the boundary with Worcester, Wire forest, and the Clec hills, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NE by E of Tenbury, and 12 E of Ludlow; and it has a railway station of its own name, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from it, on the Woofferton, Tenbury, and Bewdley railway. A strong castle of the Mortimers stood here, and was reduced by Henry II.; but no traces of it now exist. The parish church is early English; and was attached to a religious house of the character of a mitred abbey. A free school, on the north side of the church, was founded by Sir L. W. Childe; and has an endowed income of £472. The town comprises one long street; has a post-office; under Bewdley, three dissenting chapels, a chief inn, and a work-house; and is a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs are held on 21 April, 2 May, Trinity-Monday, and 27 Oct.; and some trade is carried on in connexion with the mineral produce of the Clec Hills. The parish includes also the liberties of Doddington and East and West Foreign. Acres, 7,077. Real property, £8,757. Pop., 1,619. Houses, 347. The property is subdivided. Kinlet Hall is the seat of W. L. Childe, Esq.; and Mawley, the seat of Sir Edward Blount, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £553.* Patron, W. L. Childe, Esq. The chapelry of St. John, a vicarage, is a separate benefice. Value, £50. Patron, R. Botfield, Esq. Robert Langland, author of "Pierce Plowman's Visions," and friend of Wicliffe, was a native.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Cleobury-Mortimer, Hopton-Wafers, Corely, Milson, Neen-Sollars, Neen-Savage, Marble, Rock, and Bayton,

—the three last electorally in Worcester. Acres, 29,817. Pop., 5,514. Houses, 1,190. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Stottesden, containing the parishes of Stottesden, Silvington, Wheathill, Aston-Buttercill, Kinlet, and Highley, and the chapelry of Loughton. Acres, 54,640. Poor-rates, in 1862, £4,614. Pop., in 1841, 8,708; in 1861, 8,304. Houses, 1,743. Marriages, in 1860, 44; births, 246,—of which 19 were illegitimate; deaths, 145,—of which 43 were at ages under 5 years, and 2 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 433; births, 2,216; deaths, 1,539. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 4,197 sittings; 1 of Independents, a not reported; 1 of Baptists, with 70 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 385 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 128 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 140 s. The schools were 9 public day schools, with 529 scholars; 15 private day schools, with 171 s.; and 10 Sunday schools, with 634 s.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; on the River Rea, under the Clec Hills, 8 miles SW of Bridgnorth town and r. station. Post-town, Burwarton, under Bridgnorth. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £2,268. Pop., 168. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £180. Patron, the Rev. J. B. Webb. The church is tolerable.

CLEREWOODCOTT, a tything in Kingsclere parish, Hants; near Kingsclere.

CLERKENWELL, a parish and a district in Middlesex. The parish lies in the metropolis, W of Islington, NE of Lincoln's Inn-fields, 1 mile NNW of St. Pauls; and includes a detached part in Colney-Hatch-lane. Acres, 380. Real property, £347,544. Pop., in 1841, 56,756; in 1861, 65,631. Houses, 7,088. Most of the area is densely covered with six squares and numerous streets; inhabited by some of the best paid and best informed artisans in London. A well still in existence at a pump in Ray-street, was anciently frequented by the incorporate clerks of the city; took thence the name of Clerken-well,—“clerken” being the ancient plural for “clerks;” and eventually gave its name to the parish. Other wells here also were notable; and gave their names, such as Islington-spa, White-Condit, Bagniggie-wells, New-Tunbridge-wells, and Sadler's Wells, to famous houses built over or beside them. The New River water-works here were completed, in 1820, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a member of the Goldsmiths' company, for the supply of the city of London and the northern suburbs, at the rate of 25 million gallons a-day; but the area formerly occupied by the reservoir is now filled up, levelled, and edificed. Middleton-square is named after Sir Hugh Middleton; Granville-square is named after Granville Sharp; and Wilmington-square stands on the Spa fields, where Hunt's riots occurred in 1817. Clerkenwell sessions house, or Clerkenwell green, was built in 1778-82, by Rogers; ranks next in importance to the Old Bailey; and has a fine James I. mantle-piece, removed from the previous law court. Hicks' hall, that previous court, stood in St. John-street; and was built, in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hicks, the founder of the Noels-Clerkenwell prison or county-house of detention; is appropriated to persons committed for trial at the assizes or the sessions, and on summary convictions for minor offences; and has accommodation for 224 males and 100 females. Coldbath-fields prison, or county-house of correction, is used chiefly for male offenders sentenced, on summary conviction, to short periods of imprisonment; and has accommodation for 1,398 males. Other noticeable buildings are Lady Owen's free grammar-school, founded in 1613, and rebuilt some years ago in the Tudor style; a parish school, for 1,000 scholars, with £140 a-year from endowment; Pentonville school, with £63; the Friends' school; the Finsbury dispensary; the London female penitentiary, founded in 1807, for 100 women; the London female mission house; the work-house; and the Sadlers-wells theatre, dating from 1683, and famous for the performances of Grimaldi.

A Benedictine nunnery was founded about the year 1100, on the ground now occupied by St. James' church,

by Sir Jordan Brisset; and given, at the dissolution, first to the Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards to Sirs Walter Henley and John Williams. A commandery of the Knights Hospitaliers of St. John was founded at St. John's-square, about the same time, by the same person; held the paramount place over all the preceptories and other houses of the order in England; and was given, at the dissolution, to Viscount Lisle. Most of this edifice, including a fine bell-tower, was demolished in the time of Edward VI.; but a gateway of it still stood,—became Cave's printing-office, whence he issued the "Gentleman's Magazine,"—has always figured on that periodical's cover,—and was recently restored. Aylesbury House belonged to the commandery, and was given to the Bruces. Northampton House, on the site of Northampton-square, was a seat of the Comptons. Albemarle or Newcastle House, in Newcastle-place, was the death-place of the Duchess of Montague. Cromwell is said to have lived, and Sir T. Challoner resided, in a house in St. John's-close. Burnet had a house in St. John's-square. Lady Huntingdon resided in a house adjoining her chapel. Valangin, who sold the "Balsam of Life," and afterwards W. Huntingdon, the famous S. S., lived at Hermes Hill. Swedenborg, the founder of the sect of Swedenborgians, died in Great Bath-street. Dbdin had a cottage near Sadler's-wells. Johnson and Goldsmith frequented a house called the Baptist's Head. DuRouge and Handel frequently played at Britton's house in Jerusalem passage. The Red Bull theatre, of the time of Elizabeth, was in Woodbridge-street. Hockley-in-the-Hole bear garden was in Ray-street. The incorporate clerks performed a play before Richard II., in 1391, at the original Clerken-well. Cobham the martyr was burnt here in 1417. Edward IV. was proclaimed king here in 1461. A new road, to welcome the entry of James I., was formed through hills around the site of Northampton-street.

The parish is ecclesiastically divided into St. James or Clerkenwell-proper, Pentonville, St. John, St. Mark, St. Philip, St. Silas, and St. Paul. St. John is a rectory, four others are vicarages, and St. Silas and St. Paul are p. curacies, in the dio. of London. Value of St. James, £350; of Pentonville, £300; of St. John, £300;* of St. Mark, £535; of St. Philip, £348; of St. Silas, £250; of St. Paul, £200. Patrons of St. James, the Inhabitants; of Pentonville, the Vicar of St. James; of St. John, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Mark and St. Silas, the Bishop; of St. Philip, the Vicar of St. Mark; of St. Paul, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. St. James' church was built in 1788—1792. St. John's church was one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches; occupies the site of the Knights Hospitaliers' commandery; and has the old crypts underneath. St. Mark's church was built in 1828, at a cost of upwards of £14,000. A Baptist chapel was built in 1869, at a cost of £5,000. The district is identical with the parish; and is divided into the sub-districts of St. James-Clerkenwell, Amwell, Pentonville, and Goswell-street. Acres of St. James-Clerkenwell, 74; of Amwell, 82; of Pentonville, 134; of Goswell-street, 90. Pop. of St. James-Clerkenwell, 19,152; of Amwell, 17,250; of Pentonville, 13,079; of Goswell-street, 16,200. Poor-rates of the district, in 1862, £23,173. Marriages in 1860, 511; births, 2,272,—of which 89 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,391,—of which 626 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851—60, 5,595; births, 22,396; deaths, 14,172. The places of worship in 1851 were 5 of the Church of England, with 5,805 sittings; 1 of the English Presbyterian Church, with 500 s.; 3 of Independents, with 2,374 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 2,000 attendants; 3 of Baptists, with 1,840 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,080 s.; 1 of Southcottians, with 100 s.; 1 of Freethinking Christians, with 216 s.; 1 undefined, with 650 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 700 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 2,132 scholars; 113 private day schools, with 3,098 s.; 14 Sunday schools, with 3,578 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 16 s.

CLERMONT, a seat 2 miles SW of Watton, in Nor-

folk. It belonged formerly to the Lords Clermont; and belongs now to Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, Bart.

CLEATHER (Str.), a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; on the river Inny, 7 miles E by N of Camelford, and 7½ W of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Altarnun, under Launceston. Acres, 2,960. Real property, £2,414. Pop., 229. Houses, 42. The property is much subdivided. The rocks include granite and hornblende. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £165.* Patron, not reported. The church is good. Remains of a small chapel are over a spring, called Basil's well.

CLETOR, or CLEWR (THE), a stream of Cardigan. It rises near Glanrhyd; and runs about 10 miles southward, past Llansilfed and Alltyrodyn, to the Teifi, a little below Llanfihangel-ar-Arth.

CLETTERWOOD, a township in Buttington parish, Montgomery; 2 miles E of Welshpool. Pop., 241. Houses, 50.

CLEVE. See CLEEVE.

CLEVEANCY, or CLEAVE-ANSTY, a tything in Hillmorton parish, Wilts; 4½ miles NE of Calne.

CLEVEDON, a village and a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset. The village stands on the coast, under a rocky height called Dial-Hill, at the terminus of a branch railway, 12½ miles by road WSW of Bristol. It dates from remote times; but now consists chiefly of a collection of villas built since 1828. It enjoys a moist mild air; is a favourite summer resort for sea-bathing; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two chief inns, marine baths, and a pier 800 feet long, constructed at a cost of £12,000, and completed in 1869. Dial-Hill commands a magnificent view; and fine walks and rides are in the neighbourhood. Myrtle Cottage here was for some time the residence of the poet S. T. Coleridge; and Clevedon Court, in the vicinity, a noble Tudor mansion amid beautiful grounds, now the seat of Sir Arthur H. Elton, Bart., is associated with the memory of the historian Hallam, whose wife was a daughter of Sir Abraham Elton. Coleridge sang the praises of his cottage in his "Sibylline Leaves;" and the poet Tennyson, in his "In Memoriam" on Arthur Henry Hallam, sings as follows the praises of the village,—

"There twice a-day the Severn fills;
The salt sea-water passes by,
And brushes half the babbling Wye,
And makes a silence in the hills."

The parish comprises 2,987 acres of land and 1,080 of water. Real property, £16,874. Pop., 2,941. Houses, 463. The property is subdivided. Much of the surface is picturesque. Lead ore was formerly mined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells; and there are also the p. curacy of Christchurch and the vicarage of East Clevedon. Value of Clevedon, £420;* of Christchurch, not reported; of East Clevedon, £127. Patron of Clevedon, the Bishop of Worcester; of Christchurch, Trustees; of East Clevedon, Sir A. H. Elton, Bart. The old church belonged to St. Augustine abbey in Bristol; is partly Norman, and partly decorated and perpendicular English; and contains the ancient burying-place of the Clevedons, once lords of the manor, and monuments of the Wakes and the Hallams. Christchurch church is a modern edifice in the early English style; and East Clevedon church is in the decorated English style. There are a handsome Independent chapel, Quakers' and Brethren's chapels, national and British schools, and charities 221.

CLEVEDON-MILTON. See MILTON-CLEVEDON.

CLEVELAND, a territory in the north of N. R. Yorkshire; extending along the Tees and the sea from the upper vicinity of Yarm to the western vicinity of Whitby. It corresponds nearly with the wapentake of Langbaugh, and is 28 miles long and 15 miles broad. It gives the title of Duke to the family of Vane, and it produced the original stock of hunting and draught horses, known as Cleveland bays.

CLEVELAND-PORT, or CARGO-FLEET, a hamlet in

Ormsby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, and on the Stockton and Darlington railway, 5 miles ENE of Stockton. It has a station on the railway and an Independent chapel; and is a sub-port to Stockton.

CLEVELAND RAILWAY, a railway in Cleveland, N. R. Yorkshire. It was authorized in July 1858, and opened in November 1861. It comprises a line of 10½ miles from a point near Guisbrough to Skinningrove; a line of upwards of 2 furlongs to the Middlesbrough and Guisbrough railway; and a line of fully 4 furlongs from the Alum-works of Beckbridge, to a field near Rawcliffe-Banks. Authority was obtained in 1861, to construct a line of 8 miles from Guisbrough to the Tees; and in 1865, to form six branches of aggregately 7½ miles.

CLEVELEY, a township in Garstang and Cockerham parishes, Lancashire; 4¼ miles NNE of Garstang. Pop., 62.

CLEVELEY, a hamlet in Enstone parish, Oxford; 5¼ miles NW of Woodstock. Pop., 178. Houses, 41.

CLEVELEYS, a hamlet, with a r. station, in Poulton parish, Lancashire; 3¼ miles S by W of Fleetwood.

CLEVELOAD, a hamlet in Powick parish, Worcestershire; on the river Severn, 2 miles S of Worcester. It forms a curacy with Powick, but has no church.

CLEVERTON, a hamlet in Lea parish, Wilts; 1¼ mile ESE of Malmesbury.

CLEWER, a parish in Windsor district, Berks; on the river Thames, near the Great Western railway, 1 mile W of Windsor. It has a post-office, of the name of Clewer Green, under Windsor. Acres, 1,666. Real property, £16,929. Pop., 5,418. Houses, 904. The property is much subdivided. Clewer Park is the seat of D. Gooch, Esq.; Clewer Manor, of E. Foster, Esq.; St. Leonard's, of Sir T. Briukman, Bart.; St. Leonard's Hill, of G. Moffatt, Esq. A House of Mercy, for 75 penitents, was founded in 1849; an orphanage and an industrial school for 40 children, an infirmary for ladies and poor persons, and a convalescent hospital, built in 1867, at a cost of £12,000, with accommodation for 57 persons, are connected with it; and all are under the direction of a superior and 16 sisters. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £460.* Patron, Eton College. The church is in the Norman style; contains a monument to the martial Earl of Harcourt; and was repaired in 1859. There are a chapel of ease, an endowed n. school, a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £138.

CLEWILSEY, a township in Llanvair-Waterdine parish, Salop; 4¼ miles NW of Knighton. Pop., 206.

CLEY. See **COCKLEY-CLEY**.

CLEYDON. See **CLAYDON**.

CLEYGATE. See **CLAYGATE**.

CLEYHANGER. See **CLAYHANGER**.

CLEYHIDON. See **CLAYHIDON**.

CLEY-HILLS. See **CLEE-HILLS**.

CLEYHULL. See **CLOTHALL**.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, or **CLAY**, a village and a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Glaven, about a mile from the beach, 4¼ NNW of Holt, and 8 E of Wells r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Cley, under Thetford; had formerly a weekly market; still has a fair on the last Friday in July; carries on a small coasting trade; and is frequented as a watering-place. Prince James, afterwards James I. of Scotland, was forced hither by stress of weather on his passage to France; made a prisoner by the villagers; and given up to Henry IV., who sent him prisoner to the Tower of London. The parish comprises 2,198 acres of land, and 165 of water. Real property, £3,857. Pop., 791. Houses, 216. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land has recently been reclaimed by embanking and draining. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400. Patron, W. Bishop, Esq. The church is cruciform, curious, chiefly early decorated English; has a clerestory over the nave; contains a figured font and three brasses; and was recently restored. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

CLIBURN, a parish in West Ward district, Westmorland; on the river Lyvennet, and on the Eden

Valley railway, 7 miles NW of Appleby. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Penrith. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 367. Houses, 58. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Talebois, the Harveys, and the Cliburns. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £188.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is old but good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £24.

CLICKER-TOR, a picturesque rugged eminence, 3 miles ESE of Liskeard, in Cornwall. It consists of dark green serpentine, traversed by veins of asbestos.

CLICUDEG, a township in Llanhaidr-in-Kimmerch parish, Denbighshire; near Denbigh. Pop., 176.

CLIDDESSEN, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, 1¼ mile S of Basingstoke. Post-town, Basingstoke. Acres, 2,150. Real property, £2,431. Pop., 320. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Farleigh, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £685.* Patron, the Earl of Portsmouth. The church is old but good. Charities, £15.

CLIEFDEN, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in Bucks; on the river Thames, 3¼ miles NNE of Maidenhead. It takes name from a picturesque broken ridge, which adorns the Thames, and commands charming views. The original house was built by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II.; and much improved by the Earl of Orkney. This was inhabited, for a short time, by Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III.; and was the scene, in 1740, of the first performance of the national air of "Rule Britannia." It was accidentally burnt in 1795; rebuilt in 1830 by Sir G. Warrender; sold, soon after, to the Duke of Sutherland; and burnt again in 1849. The present mansion is after a design by Barry, with a centre in imitation of Inigo Jones' old Somerset House; and presents an appearance at once simple and imposing.

CLIFF. See **CLIVE**.

CLIFF-BRIDGE, a village in Monk-Bretton township, Royston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Barnesley.

CLIFF-CUM-LUND, a township in Hemingbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Hull railway, adjacent to the river Ouse, 3¼ miles E of Selby. It has a station on the railway and a post-office under Howden, both of the name of Cliff. Acres, 2,618. Real property, £4,394. Pop., 615. Houses, 145.

CLIFFE, a township in Manfield parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, 5 miles W by N of Darlington. Acres, 673. Real property, £1,043. Pop., 54. Houses, 9.

CLIFFE, a locality 3 miles from Piddletown, and 6¼ from Dorchester, in Dorset; with a post-office under Dorchester.

CLIFFE, or **CLIFFE-AT-HOO**, a village and a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent. The village stands on the edge of the chalk ridges, overhanging the marshes of the Thames, 2¼ miles NE of Higham r. station, and 5¼ N of Rochester; and has a post-office under Rochester. It was anciently an important place; and it is supposed to be the Clafeshoch or Clafeshoo at which numerous ecclesiastical councils were held in the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries. The parish comprises 5,660 acres of land and 2,170 of water. Real property, £10,952. Pop., 980. Houses, 199. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from a very early period till the dissolution, to Christ Church, Canterbury; and belongs now to Earl Darnley. Much of the land is marshy. Chalk is quarried; whiting and cement are made; and there is a canal communication with the Thames. A small battery, on Hope Point, was built in 1796; and one for 16 guns, further up, was built in 1865. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £1,297.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is cruciform, and chiefly early English; has an embattled tower; contains stalls, some early frescoes, and an ancient silver-gilt paten; and has been gradually restored. A school has £21 from endowment; and other charities £55.

CLIFFE, or CLIFFE-BY-LEWES, or ST. THOMAS-IN-THE-CLIFFE, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; adjacent to the river Ouse and the South Coast railway, in the eastern vicinity of Lewes. Post-town, Lewes. Acres, with Lewes borough. Rated property, £4,371. Pop., 1,563. Houses, 290. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £130. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is good; and there is a workhouse.

CLIFFE (EAST), an extra-parochial tract in Dover district, Kent; within Dover town. Pop., 271. Houses, 41.

CLIFFE (KINGS), or CLIFFE-REGIS, a village and a parish in Oundle district, Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, 5½ miles W of Elton r. station, and 7 NNW of Oundle; has a post-office; under Wansford; was once a market-town; and has still a fair on 29 Oct. The parish comprises 4,460 acres. Real property, £4,666. Pop., 1,360. Houses, 298. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £700.* Patron, the Earl of Westmoreland. The church is cruciform, with central tower; and was restored in 1863. There are four dissenting chapels, two free schools, a national school, and alms-houses.

CLIFF-END, an abrupt termination of sandstone-heights on the coast of Sussex; at a belt of open marshy seaboard, in the eastern vicinity of Hastings. The scenery of it is solitary, wild, and picturesque.

CLIFF-END, a small headland on the west coast of the Isle of Wight; opposite Hurst Castle, 1½ mile WSW of Yarmouth. A red brick battery, called the Albert Fort, and mounting 40 guns of the heaviest calibre, was recently constructed here.

CLIFFE-PYPARD, a parish in Cricklade district, Wilts; 2 miles NNW of Broad-Hinton, and 3½ S by E of Wootton-Bassett r. station. It includes part of the village of Broad-Town; and its post-town is Broad-Hinton, under Swindon. Acres, 3,985. Real property, £7,671. Pop., 910. Houses, 206. The manor, with Cliffe-Pypard House, belongs to H. N. Goddard, Esq. A whirlwind, in September 1856, destroyed several hundred trees on the manor-house grounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £450. Patron, H. N. Goddard, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower; and contains a brass, with effigies, of 1380. Charities, £40.

CLIFFE-REGIS. See CLIFFE (KINGS).

CLIFFE (WEST), a parish in Dover district, Kent; on the coast, 2½ miles NE by N of Dover. Post-town, Dover. Acres, 1,194; of which 25 are water. Real property, £1,846. Pop., 122. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £34. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is tolerable.

CLIFF (NORTH), a township in Sancton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles S of Market-Weighton. Acres, 1,298. Real property, £1,175. Pop., 76. Houses, 13.

CLIFF (SOUTH), a township in North Cave parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles S of Market-Weighton. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £1,024. Pop., 119. Houses, 23.

CLIFFORD, a village and a parish in the district of Hay and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Wye, adjacent to the Hereford and Brecon railway, 2 miles NNE of Hay; and has a post-office under Hereford. The parish includes also part of Vowmine township. Acres, 6,522. Real property, £6,209. Pop., 895. Houses, 207. A castle was built here by W. Fitzosborne; became the seat of the Cliffords of Ugbrooke; and was the birthplace of Jane de Clifford, "Fair Rosamond," the favourite of Henry II. The ruin of the castle still surmounts a bold eminence overlooking the Wye; and is ivy-clad and beautiful, but not extensive. A cell of Clunian monks, subordinate to Lewes priory, was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by one of the Cliffords. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, W. W. Trumper, Esq. The church is Norman, and has an em-

battled tower. The vicarage of Hardwick is a separate benefice. Smith's school and alms-houses have £358 a-year; and other charities £13.

CLIFFORD, W. R. Yorkshire. See CLIFFORD-CUM-BOSTON.

CLIFFORD-CHAMBERS, a parish in the district of Stratford-on-Avon and county of Gloucester; on the Stratford railway, 2 miles S of Stratford-on-Avon. It has a post-office under Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 2,500. Real property, £2,843. Pop., 344. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £172. Patron, the Rev. T. G. Tyndall. The church has a Norman door, and is very good. Charities, £37.

CLIFFORD-CUM-BOSTON, a township and two chapelries in Bramham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wharfe, near the York and Harrogate railway, 4 miles NW by W of Tadcaster; and has two post-offices of the names of Clifford and Boston-Spa, under Tadcaster. A fair is held on the Wednesday before 18 Oct. Acres, 1,491. Real property, £9,145. Pop., 2,153. Houses, 456. Clifford moor is a resort of sportsmen. One of the chapelries is Clifford; which was constituted in 1842. Rated property, £1,850. Pop., 1,030. Houses, 205. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £60.* Patron, G. Lane Fox, Esq. The church is modern and Gothic; and there are charities £19. The other chapelry is Boston-Spa: which see.

CLIFFS-END (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in St. Lawrence parish, Kent; on Pegwell-bay, 3 miles WSW of Ramsgate.

CLIFF-TOWN, a new small town, a marine watering-place, on the south coast of Essex; on the estuary of the Thames, in the western vicinity of Southend, adjacent to the Southend railway, 3½ miles NNW of Shoeburyness. The following notice of it is given in the Building News of 14 Feb. 1862:—"The houses are built of white-brick, with freestone dressings. They are constructed in terraces laid out on the summit of the cliff, connected diagonally at intervals in such a way that those lying back get sea views in one direction. The front basement and parlours have bay windows; the first floor is fitted with French casements, opening on to a slate balcony, formed on the top of the bay window. The houses are of various classes, differing in size, in position, and in rental. The row facing the sea consists of twelve fourteen-roomed houses, surrounded by gardens; forty-five are ten-roomed houses, laid out in six terraces, having gardens; twenty-seven laid out in three terraces, contain seven rooms; and thirty-two six rooms, also forming six distinct terraces. In addition to the above there is a row of eight houses, built as shops, containing ten rooms and two store-rooms. The spaces between the rows of houses are turfed and planted out with trees and shrubs. Very few of the houses are unoccupied; and the experiment is said to be so successful, that it is in contemplation to increase the number, and to add a church, a hotel, and a library and reading-room."

CLIFTON, a parish and a hundred in Beds. The parish is in Biggleswade district; and lies adjacent to the river Ivel and the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile NW of Arlesey r. station, and 4½ SSW of Biggleswade. Post-town, Shefford, under Biggleswade. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £4,546. Pop., 1,478. Houses, 289. The property is much subdivided. Clifton-Spinnies is a meet for the Oakley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £439.* Patron, H. Miles, Esq. The church was recently restored and enlarged. There are a Baptist chapel, a recent national school, and charities £12.—The hundred lies around the parish; marches with Herts; and contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 20,007. Pop., 10,224. Houses, 1,949.

CLIFTON, a township in Eccles parish, Lancashire; on the Bury and Bolton canal, and on the Manchester and Bolton railway, at the junction of the East Lancashire railway, 4½ miles NW of Manchester. It has a station on the railway, called the Clifton Junction. Acres, 820. Real property, £10,516, of which £6,623

are in mines. Pop., 2,140. Houses, 365. Coal is worked. Clifton House is the seat of J. Fletcher, Esq.

CLIFTON, a hamlet in Deddington parish, Oxford; on the river Cherwell, 1 mile E of Deddington. Acres, 670. Real property, £2,501. Pop., 244. Houses, 61. It forms a curacy with Deddington.

CLIFTON, a village and a parish in West Ward district, Westmoreland. The village stands adjacent to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, near the river Lowther, 2 miles SSE of Penrith; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Penrith. The parish comprises 1,520 acres. Real property, £2,404. Pop., 342. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. Lowther Castle, a seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, stands near the village. An old turreted mansion, now a ruin adjoining a farm-house, was the seat of the family of Wyberg. Clifton moor, about a mile south of the village, was the scene of a sharp skirmish, in 1745, between Prince Charles Stuart and the Duke of Cumberland, and described in "Waverley." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is early English, has some stained glass, and is good.

CLIFTON, a township in St. Olave-Mary-Gate parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse and the York and Newcastle railway, 1½ mile NW of York. Real property, £9,081. Pop., 2,659. Houses, 407. The York workhouse and the pauper lunatic asylum for the east and north ridings, are here.—A chapelry of Clifton was constituted in 1867. Pop., 1,700. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £150. Patrons, Trustees.

CLIFTON, a hamlet in Conisburgh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles WNW of Tickhill. Pop., 101.

CLIFTON, a hamlet in Hartshead chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Huddersfield. It contains Kirklees; and has a post-office under Normanton, several collieries, a chapel of ease of 1860, and an endowed school. Pop., 1,873. Houses, 389.

CLIFTON, a suburban town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Gloucester. The town stands on the right bank of the river Avon, nominally 1 mile or even 2 miles W of Bristol, but really connected with it by street thoroughfares, and mainly separated by Brandon Hill; and is within Bristol borough. It was once a distinct village; but it came into notice, about 1695, in connexion with mineral wells; and it is now a much frequented watering-place, a choice summer residence for strangers, and a permanent home of many of the Bristol merchants. A remarkable chasm at it, called the gorge of the Avon, has a depth of about 250 feet, and a width at the top of about 600 feet; and is flanked by rocks and hanging woods, in a manner magnificently scenic. Elegant ranges of buildings stand on the summit of the rocks, overlooking all the gorge, with Leigh woods beyond; other ranges of buildings, in streets, crescents, and squares, intermingled with trees and rocks, descend the slopes to the east; and others, around the mineral wells, occupy low ground at the foot of the cliffs on the south. A suspension bridge, 630 feet long, was designed by Brunel, to be constructed across the deepest and most picturesque part of the gorge; and some works for it, including the masonry of the piers, and a single suspending bar of iron, were set up at a cost of £40,000, but were eventually abandoned. The suspension-bridge, formerly at Hungerford-market in London, was, as noticed in our article on Bristol, removed to Clifton in 1862. Three eminences adjacent to the gorge are crowned by British or Roman camps. St. Vincent's rocks, in the same vicinity, consist of fossiliferous limestone, very interesting to geologists; and have yielded multitudes of quartz crystals, known as Bristol diamonds. West's observatory here, commands a very fine view; and a cavern, called the Giant's Hole, reached by a flight of steps on the rock from the observatory, gives a curious echo to a shout from the opposite bank. A beautiful ravine, called the Nightingale valley, strikes westward from the opposite bank; and is accessible from Clifton by the Rowhnam ferry. A picturesque tower, called Cook's Folly, erected in 1693, and adjoined to a modern castellated mansion, stands at the extremity of the hill,

some way down the Avon. The part of the town around the mineral springs is called Hotwells. A Grecian building stands over the springs; has a rich Corinthian portico; contains a hall 117 feet by 55, and a ball-room 70 feet by 30; and includes a pump-room and baths. The water has a temperature of about 74°; and a pint of it contains 3¼ cubic inches of carbonic acid, 1¼ grain of carbonate of lime, 1¼ of sulphate of soda, 1½ of sulphate of lime, 1 of muriate of magnesia, and ½ of common salt. The climate of the town is remarkably fine; the recreations, walks, and drives are choice and abundant; and these minister as well as the mineral water to the health of residents and visitors. A very pretty zoological garden is on Durdham Down; and serves for galas and athletic games. The Clifton club, on the site of the Old Royal Hotel, has a coffee-room, and is open to monthly subscribers. A proprietary hotel, on a large scale, to cost £20,000, was contracted for in the autumn of 1862. The town has a post-office under Bristol; publishes a weekly newspaper; enjoys ready access to all the institutions and conveyances of Bristol; and has nine churches of the Establishment, numerous non-established places of worship, and several large educational and benevolent institutions. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains about 1,700 sittings. St. James' church was built in 1863, at a cost of about £3,500. All Saints' was built, but not completed, in 1868. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1863, at a cost of £6,000; a Baptist chapel in 1868, at a cost of nearly £8,000; a Unitarian chapel in 1865, at a cost of £6,000. The Roman Catholic cathedral is an elaborate structure, and has attached to it the bishop's residence. Clifton college is a very handsome edifice, for the education of young gentlemen; and has an elegant chapel, built in 1867, at a cost of £5,500, in memorial of Canon Guthrie. The blind asylum is a building in the early English style. Hannah More lived some time in a house in Windsor terrace, and died there; and her protégée, Yearsley, was a native.

The parish comprises 740 acres. Real property, £127,239. Pop. in 1841, 14,177; in 1861, 21,375. Houses, 2,968. There are eight livings, Clifton-with-Dowry and St. James, St. John-Redland, Trinity, Christ Church, St. Paul, St. Peter, Emmanuel, and All Saints; and most are vicarages in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value of Clifton-with-Dowry, £782; * of St. John, £160; * of Trinity, £254; of St. Peter, £80; of All Saints, £150; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. John-Redland, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; of Trinity, Trustees; of the others, Simeon's Trustees. The sub-district is conterminate with the parish. The district comprehends also the sub-district of St. George, conterminate with the parish of St. George; the sub-district of St. Philip and Jacob, conterminate with the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob; the sub-district of Ashley, containing the parish of Horfield and the united out-parish of St. James and St. Paul; the sub-district of Westbury, containing the parishes of Westbury-upon-Trym and Compton-Greenfield, and part of the parish of Henbury; and the sub-district of Stapleton, containing the parishes of Stapleton, Filton, Stoke-Gifford, and Winterbourne. Acres, 29,475. Poor-rates, in 1862, £38,425. Pop., in 1841, 65,781; in 1861, 94,687. Houses, 15,838. Marriages in 1860, 639; births, 2,948,—of which 74 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,662,—of which 626 were at ages under 5 years, and 42 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,707; births, 26,904; deaths, 13,123. The places of worship in 1851 were 28 of the Church of England, with 19,135 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 3,160 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,440 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 418 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 190 s.; 19 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,672 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 993 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 40 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 2,101 s.; 3 undefined, with 435 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 280 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 1,004 s. The schools were 47 public day schools, with 6,148 scholars; 135 private day schools, with 2,495 s.; 59 Sunday schools, with 7,337 s.; and 7 evening schools for adults, with 363 s. The workhouse is in Stapleton.

CLIFTON, Otley, W. R. Yorkshire. See NEVALL-WITH-CLIFTON.

CLIFTON, Notts. See CLIFTON (NORTH).

CLIFTON, Derby. See CLIFTON-WITH-COMPTON.

CLIFTON, or ROCKSAVAGE, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire; 2 miles NE of Frodsham. Pop., 30. It gives the title of Earl of Rocksavege to the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

CLIFTON BRIDGE, a station on the Bristol and Fortishead railway; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Bristol.

CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE, a township in the district of Tamworth, Stafford; and a parish in the same district, and partly in Derby. The township lies on the river Meese, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Haselour and Elford r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Tamworth; and has a post-office under Tamworth. Pop., 513. Houses, 110. The parish contains also the township of Harlaston and the hamlet of Haunton in Stafford, and the township of Chilcote in Derby. Acres, 6,004. Real property, £6,543. Pop., 881. Houses, 193. The manor was held, before the Conquest, by Earl Algar; went to the Crown; and passed to the Camvilles, the Vernons, the Staffords, the Stanleys, the Hereys, the Heveninghams, the Coventrys, the Pyses, the Severnes, the Wakinses, and again the Pyses. Clifton-Campville Hall is the seat of H. J. Pye, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Chilcote, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £950.* Patron, H. J. Pye, Esq. The church has a very fine spire; and contains a screen and monuments of the Vernons and others.

CLIFTON-DARTMOUTH-HARDNESS. See DARTMOUTH.

CLIFTON (GREAT), a township-chapelry in Workington parish, Cumberland; on the river Derwent, and the Workington and Cockermouth railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Workington. Post-town, Workington. Real property, £6,156; of which £4,550 are in mines. Pop., 609. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. There are remains of a market cross. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100. Patron, the Rector of Workington. The church is very good. Jeremiah Seed, the divine, was a native.

CLIFTON-HAMPDEN, a parish in the district of Abingdon and county of Oxford; on the river Thames, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Culham r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Abingdon. It has a post-office under Abingdon. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £1,990. Pop., 355. Houses, 71. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £287.* Patron, H. H. Gibbs, Esq. The church is small, and was recently restored.

CLIFTON (LITTLE), a township in Workington parish, Cumberland; adjacent to the Workington and Cockermouth railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Workington. Real property, £2,043; of which £500 are in mines. Pop., 476. Houses, 91.

CLIFTON-MAYBANK, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; on the river Ivel, near the river Yeo, and on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Yeovil Junction r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Sherborne. Post-town, Bradford-Abbas, under Sherborne. Acres, 1,254. Real property, £1,738. Pop., 73. Houses, 14. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Bradford-Abbas, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is in ruins.

CLIFTON (NORTH), a township and a parish in Newark district, Notts. The township lies on the river Trent, 5 miles E of Tuxford r. station, and 12 N of Newark; and has a ferry on the Trent, and a post-office, of the name of Clifton, under Newark. Real property, £1,941. Pop., 369. Houses, 57. The parish contains also the townships of South Clifton, Harby, and Spalford. Acres, 5,050. Real property, £7,520. Pop., 1,110. Houses, 244. The property is much subdivided. Gypsum is found. A red cliff on Clifton Hill, about a mile long, looks to be natural, but has yielded great numbers of sepulchral remains. Queen Eleanor died, in 1291, at Harby. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Harby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £176.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is

good; and there are a chapel of ease, two Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and charities £27.

CLIFTON-REYNES, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Ouse, 1 mile E of Olney, and 6 NNE of Newport-Pagnell r. station. Post-town, Olney, under Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,444. Real property, £2,077. Pop., 212. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the De Bocards and the Reynes. Clifton was a retreat of the poet Cowper, and the residence of Lady Austen, who told him the story of John Gilpin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £360.* Patron, the Rev. H. A. Small. The church is partly early English, good and interesting; and contains monuments of the De Bocards and the Reynes. Charities, £15.

CLIFTON (SOUTH), a township in North Clifton parish, Notts; on the river Ouse, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Newark. Real property, £2,595. Pop., 319. Houses, 68.

CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, a township and a parish in Rugby district, Warwick. The township lies on the river Avon and the Oxford canal, adjacent to the Northwestern and the Stamford railways, in the vicinity of Watling-street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Rugby; and has a post-office, of the name of Clifton, under Rugby. Acres, 2,870. Real property, £3,910. Pop., 379. Houses, 93. The parish contains also the townships of Browns-over and Newton-Biggin. Acres, 4,902. Real property, £8,969. Pop., 732. Houses, 169. The property is subdivided. The parish is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Brownsover, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £119. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. The church is early English, in good condition, with an embattled tower; and there are charities £50. Carte, the historian, was a native.

CLIFTON-UPON-TEME, a village and a parish in Martley district, Worcester. The village stands under fine cliffs at the river Teme, 7 miles NNW of Bransford Road r. station, and 10 NW of Worcester; was once a market-town and a borough; and has a post-office; under Worcester. The parish comprises 2,972 acres. Real property, £4,252. Pop., 542. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Ingrams and others; and belongs now to Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £172.* Patron, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. The church, and also an ancient churchyard cross 15 feet high, were recently restored. Charities, £20.

CLIFTON-UPON-URE, a township in Thornton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Masham. Pop., 43.

CLIFTONVILLE. See HOVE.

CLIFTON-WITH-COMPTON, a township in Ashborne parish, Derby; on the river Dove, and the Ashborne railway, 1 mile SW of Ashborne. It has a station, of the name of Clifton, on the railway. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 1,016. Real property, £3,491. Pop., 894. Houses, 199. Clifton, without Compton, is a chapelry. Pop., 503. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Ashborne. The church was built mainly in 1845, partly in 1869.

CLIFTON-WITH-GLAPTON, a parish in Basford district, Notts; on the river Trent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Beeston r. station, and 4 SW of Nottingham. It includes the hamlet of Garbythorpe; and its post-town is Beeston, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,980. Real property, £3,565. Pop., 382. Houses, 88. The property is divided between two. Clifton Hall is the seat of Sir J. Clifton, Bart. Gypsum and spar are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £405.* Patron, Sir J. Clifton, Bart. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good; and has monuments and four brasses of the Cliftons. A small college for priests was founded here, in the time of Edward IV., by Sir Robert Clifton. There are alms-houses with £38 a-year.

CLIFTON-WITH-HARTSHEAD. See HARTSHEAD-CUM-CLIFTON.

CLIFTON-WITH-NORWOOD, a township in Fewston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; under Jack Hill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

N of Otley. Acres, 3,510. Real property, £2,802. Pop., 364. Houses, 84.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; at the mouth of the river Ribble, 3 miles ESE of Kirkham. Acres, 3,776; of which 365 are water. Real property, £5,658. Pop., 447. Houses, 76. A school has £8 from endowment; and other charities £25.

CLIMPING, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; at the mouth of the river Arun and on the South Coast railway, 1 mile WSW of Arundel and Littlehampton r. station, and 4 SSW of Arundel. It has a post-office under Arundel. Acres, 2,185; of which 380 are water. Real property, £3,736. Pop., 331. Houses, 50. The property is subdivided. Lands here were held, under Roger de Montgomery, by the Norman abbey of Almenesches and St. Martin at Sez. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £304.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English, with circular windows above lancets; and has a Norman tower.

CLINCH, a tything in Milton-Lilborne parish, Wilts; 4½ miles S of Marlborough. Pop., 106.

CLINCH, Northumberland. See FAWDON, CLINCE, and HARTSIDE.

CLINK, a liberty in St. Saviour's parish, Surrey; at Clink-street in Southwark. A palace of the bishops of Winchester stood here.

CLINT, a township in Ripley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Roman road from Ilkley to Aldborough, 1½ mile WSW of Ripley. It includes the hamlet of Burnt-Yates; and has a well-endowed school. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,780. Pop., 482. Houses, 99.

CLIPPESBY, a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 3½ miles NE of Acle, and 6½ NE by N of Reedham Junction r. station. Post-town, Acle, under Norwich. Acres, 861. Real property, £1,906. Pop., 97. Houses, 22. The manor belongs to the Muskettts. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250. Patron, the Rev. H. J. Muskett. The church has a brass of 1594, and is tolerable.

CLIPSHAM, or KELPISHAM, a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Rutland; adjacent to the boundary with Lincoln, 4 miles W by S of Little Bytham r. station, and 9 NNW of Stamford. Post-town, Stretton, under Oakham. Acres, 1,655. Real property, £2,056. Pop., 213. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Zouches; and belongs now to J. M. Paget, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £210.* Patron, J. M. Paget, Esq. The church has painted windows, removed to it from Pickworth; and is good. There was formerly a small chantry.

CLIPSTON, a village and a parish in the district of Market-Harborough and county of Northampton. The village stands 1½ mile W of a station of its own name on the Market-Harborough and Northampton railway, and 4½ SSW of Market-Harborough; has a post-office under Northampton; and is a polling-place. The parish comprises 2,800 acres. Real property, £5,395. Pop., 877. Houses, 193. The property is divided among a few. Red ochre is found. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £334.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is early English, and has a steeple. A Baptist chapel was improved in 1862, at a cost of £450. A free grammar-school and almshouses, founded in 1667 by Sir George Buswell, have £381 from endowment; and other charities £15.

CLIPSTONE, a township in Plumtree parish, Notts; 6½ miles SE of Nottingham. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £965. Pop., 73. Houses, 13.

CLIPSTONE, a township in Edwinstowe parish, Notts; in Sherwood forest, on the river Maun, 4½ miles NE of Mansfield. Real property, £2,774. Pop., 266. Houses, 52. Clipstone Park, the property of the Duke of Portland, is nearly 8 miles in circuit; was once rich in oaks, mostly destroyed in the civil war; includes an arable farm of 2,000 acres, and a suite of water-meadows,

of 400 acres, formed at a cost of £40,000; and contains a small, modern, handsome lodge, and a fine archway lodge and other remains of an ancient royal residence, usually called King John's palace. This residence was originally built by one of the Northumbrian kings; was a frequent retreat of King John, both before and after his accession to the crown; and was the meeting-place, in 1290, of a parliament of Edward I. There are at Clipstone Park a chapel of the Established Church, and elsewhere a Wesleyan chapel.

CLIST (THE), a stream of Devon. It rises about 5 miles SE of Collumpton; and runs about 12 miles south-south-westward to the Exe at Topsham.

CLIST-BISHOPS. See BISHOPS-CLIST.

CLIST-BROAD. See BROAD-CLIST.

CLIST-HONITON, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; on the river Clist, and on the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 1 mile WSW of Broad-Clist r. station, and 4 ENE of Exeter. Post-town, Broad-Clist, under Exeter. Acres, 1,725. Real property, £3,595. Pop., 416. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £125.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is a fine old edifice of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with lofty western tower; and has a very ancient font. Charities, £26.

CLIST-HYDON, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; near the source of the river Clist, 2½ miles E of Hele r. station, and 4 SE by S of Collumpton. Post-town, Collumpton. Acres, 1,725. Real property, £2,927. Pop., 329. Houses, 71. The manor belonged formerly to the family of Hidon; and belongs now to the family of Huyshe. Ratcliffe House is the seat of J. Matthew, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £440. Patron, Mrs. Huyshe. The church is a fine old edifice of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and tower. A school has £17 from endowment; and other charities £17.

CLISTON, a hundred in Devon; containing the parishes of Broad-Clist, Clist-Hydon, Clist-St. Lawrence, and two others. Acres, 15,471. Pop., 3,690. Houses, 744.

CLIST-ST. GEORGE, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; on the river Clist, 2 miles E by N of Topsham r. station, and 4 SE of Exeter. Post-town, Topsham, under Exeter. Acres, 1,066; of which 25 are water. Real property, £2,444. Pop., 300. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Champernownes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £327.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is partly Norman; consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with western tower; has a sedilia, a piscina, and stained glass windows; and was restored in 1860. A school, founded in 1705 by Lady Seaward, has £40 from endowment, with an exhibition at Oxford or Cambridge.

CLIST-ST. LAWRENCE, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; on the river Clist, 2½ miles ESE of Hele r. station, and 4 SSE of Collumpton. Post-town, Collumpton. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,664. Pop., 154. Houses, 32. The manor belonged formerly to the Pollard and the Hele families; and belongs now to Hele's charity-school or St. John's hospital, in Exeter. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £299.* Patrons, the Trustees of St. John's Hospital, Exeter. The church is later English; consists of nave and chancel, with lofty western tower; has an ancient screen and roodloft; and was reported in 1859 to need repair. Charities, £5.

CLIST-ST. MARY, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; on the river Clist, 3 miles SSW of Broad-Clist r. station and 3 ESE of Exeter. Post-town, Bishops-Clist, under Exeter. Acres, 582. Real property, £1,540. Pop., 176. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Winslade House is the seat of H. Porter, Esq. Clist Heath was the scene of Lord Russell's defeat in 1549. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £190.* Patron, the Rev. E. Strong. The church was neatly restored in 1869; consists of nave, chancel,

and aisles, with embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Porters.

CLIST-SATCHFIELD. See **BISHOPS-CLIST.**

CLITHEROE, a town, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a district, in Lancashire. The town stands on the river Ribble, and on the Blackburn and Chatburn railway, at the foot of Pendle hill, adjacent to the boundary with Yorkshire, 10 miles NW of Blackburn. It was known in early times as Clyderhow, — a name partly ancient British, partly Saxon; and it seems to have possessed considerable importance in the time of Henry I. A castle was built, contiguous to it, on an elevated limestone rock, in the time of Henry II., by Robert de Lacy; made a figure for the royalists in the latter part of the civil war; was dismantled in 1649; and is represented now by only a square tower and a distantly enclosing wall. Fine views of the adjacent country are obtained from the castle tower and from Pendle hill. The town occupies a rising-ground; contains many modern houses; and presents the ordinary appearance of a seat of manufacture. It has a post-office; under Blackburn, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, three chief inns, a moot-hall, a court-house of 1864, two churches, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a cemetery of 1862, a mechanics' institute, and a free grammar-school. St. Mary's church has a fine tower and spire, and occupies the site of a previous edifice. St. James' church is a modern structure, in the Norman style, with a tower. The free grammar-school was founded, in 1554, by Philip and Mary; and has an endowed income of £452. An hospital for lepers anciently stood at Edisforth, on the further side of the Ribble. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs, on 24 and 25 March, 1 and 2 Aug., the Thursday before the fourth Saturday after Michaelmas day, and 7 and 8 Dec. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are employed in extensive paper-works and four cotton factories. The town is a borough by prescription; is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till the act of 1822; and now sends one. The municipal borough is conterminate with Clitheroe township; while the parliamentary borough includes also the townships of Twiston, Downham, Chatburn, Worston, Mearley, Pendleton, Wiswall, Whalley, and Little Mitton, all in the parish of Whalley. Direct taxes in 1857, £4,987. Electors in 1868, 484. Pop. of the p. borough in 1841, 11,324; in 1861, 10,864. Houses, 2,247.

The township comprises 2,324 acres. Real property, £20,462; of which £794 are in quarries. Pop., 6,990. Houses, 1,432. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, from 1343, to the duchy of Lancaster; was given, by Charles II., to General Monk; and belongs now to the Duke of Buccleuch. Good limestone is found and worked. — The chapelry is conterminate with the township or the m. borough; and includes the vicarage of St. Mary and the rectory of St. James in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. Mary, £180; * of St. James, £85. * Patron of St. Mary, the Rev. J. H. Anderton; of St. James, Five Trustees. — The sub-district contains the townships of Chitheroe, Twiston, Downham, Chatburn, Worston, and Mearley in the p. borough, and those of Bashall-Eaves, Waddington, Grindleton, and West Bradford in Mitton parish, Yorkshire. Acres, 18,776. Pop., 9,804. Houses, 2,075. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Whalley, containing the other townships of the p. borough, and that of Great Mitton in Mitton parish; the sub-district of Chipping, containing Chipping parish, two townships of Whalley parish, and three of Mitton; the sub-district of Slaidburn, containing Slaidburn parish and the Bowland forest part of Whalley, both in Yorkshire; and the sub-district of Gisburn, containing Bolton-by-Bowland parish, seven townships of Gisburn parish, and the extra-parochial tract of Sawley, all in Yorkshire. Acres, 114,697. Poor-rates, in 1862, £6,263. Pop. in 1841, 23,017; in 1861, 20,476. Houses, 4,142. Marriages, in 1860, 174; births, 640, — of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 436, — of which 130 were at ages under 5 years,

and 9 at ages above 35. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,596; births, 6,502; deaths, 4,474. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 3,432 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 2,056 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 674 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 120 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,991 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 150 s.; 7 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,845 s.; 1 of Inghamites, with 150 s.; 1 undefined, with 40 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 230 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 1,407 s. The schools were 34 public day schools, with 2,334 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 532 s.; 53 Sunday schools, with 5,495 s.; and 8 evening schools for adults, with 157 s. The workhouse is in Bolton-by-Bowland.

CLITSOME, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish; Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Watchet.

CLITERWOOD. See **CLETTERWOOD.**

CLIVE, a chapelry in St. Mary parish, Salop; on the Crewe and Shrewsbury railway, near Yorton station, 3 miles S of Wem. Post-town, Grinshill, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,370. Pop., 302. Houses, 60. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. The property is much subdivided. Clive Wood, on Clive Hill, has a fine view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £111. * Patrons, Trustees. The church is old but good; and there is an Independent chapel. Wycherley the poet, and afterwards Ireland, were natives here in one house.

CLIVE, or **CLIFF**, a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire; on the Grand Junction railway, near the river Weaver, 2 miles WSW of Middlewich. Acres, 457. Real property, £884. Pop., 193. Houses, 37.

CLIVIGER, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the Rose-Grove and Todmorden railway, near the source of the river Iswell, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by S of Burnley. Acres, 6,160. Real property, £14,950; of which £7,870 are in mines, and £179 in quarries. Pop., 1,770. Houses, 346. The surface is hilly; the rocks include coal, iron ore, and lead ore; and the national productions include rare plants and rare birds of prey.

CLIXBY, a chapelry in Caistor parish, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 2 miles N by W of Caistor, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of North Kelsey r. station. Post-town, Caistor. Real property, £1,890. Pop., 27. Houses, 5. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Caistor, in the diocese of Lincoln.

CLOATLY, a tything in Hankerton parish, Wilts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Malmesbury. Pop., 77.

CLOCAENOG (ISA AND UCHA), a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on a branch of the river Clwyd, near the border of Merioneth, 3 miles SSW of Ruthin town and r. station. Post-town, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 6,671. Real property, £2,329. Pop., 439. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is upland. An inscribed stone found here, and mentioned by Camden, is at Lord Bagot's seat of Pool Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £292. * Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good; and there are charities £57. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and 24 Oct.

CLOCK FACE, a railway station in Lancashire; on the St. Helens and Runcorn-Gap railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of St. Helens.

CLODDIE, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 199.

CLODOCK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Munnow, under the Black Mountains, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Pontrilas r. station, and 15 SW of Hereford. The parish includes the chapelries of Longtown, Llanvynoe, Crasswall, and Newton; and its post-town is Pontrilas, under Hereford. Acres, 17,833. Real property, £10,704. Pop., 1,794. Houses, 372. The property is much subdivided. An old castle and a camp are here, on the line of Watling-street. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £222. * Patron, W. Wilkins, Esq. The church is early English, with a tower, and good. The p. curacies of Longtown, Llan-

veynoe, Crasswall, and Newton are separate benefices. Charities, £40.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 28,404. Pop., 2,864. Houses, 573.

CLOE (Str.), a hamlet in Amberley parish, Gloucester; near Minchinhampton.

CLOFESHOCK. See CLIFFE, Kent.

CLOFFOCKS, an extra-parochial tract in Cocker-mouth district, Cumberland; on the river Derwent, adjacent to Workington.

CLOFORD, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; 2 miles NW of Witham r. station, and 4 SW of Frome. Post-town, Witham-Friary, under Frome. Acres, 2,243. Real property, £2,589. Pop., 218. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £74. Patron, the Rev. J. S. H. Horner. The church is Norman, and was recently restored. Charities, £46.

CLOPEHAM. See CLAPHAM, Surrey.

CLOPHILL, a parish in Ampthill district, Beds; on the river Ivel, 3½ miles W of Shefford r. station, and 4 E of Ampthill. It has a post-office under Ampthill. Acres, 2,140. Real property, £4,194. Pop., 1,169. Houses, 244. There was anciently a small priory; and there are, at Castle hill or Cainhoe, traces of an ancient castle of the Albisins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £422.* Patron, Countess Cowper. Charities, £39. The church is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, built in 1848.

CLOPTON, a hamlet in Mickleton parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles NNE of Chipping-Campden. Pop., 27.

CLOPTON, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; 3½ miles N by W of Bealings r. station, and 4 NW of Woodbridge. Post-town, Grundisburgh, under Woodbridge. Acres, 2,074. Real property, £4,012. Pop., 407. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £720.* Patron, Mrs. E. Taylor. The church is old but good; and there are charities £34.

CLOPTON HOUSE, a seat 1 mile N of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick. It was built in the 15th century; belonged to the Cloptons; and passed to the Wards. Sir Hugh Clopton, in 1742, entertained Garrick, Macklin, and Delany here, under Shakspeare's mulberry-tree.

CLOSE, or CATHEDRAL-CLOSE, extra-parochial places in the cities of St. David's, Lichfield, Salisbury, Exeter, and Winchester.

CLOSEHOUSE, a hamlet in Giggleswick township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Settle.

CLOSEHOUSE, Northumberland. See HOUGHTON AND CLOSEHOUSE.

CLOSE (WEST), a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of Middleham.

CLOSEWORTH, or CLOSOWORTH, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the river Yeo, at the boundary with Dorset, 3½ miles S of Yeovil r. station. Post-town, Yeovil. Acres, 1,071. Real property, £1,498. Pop., 184. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £220.* Patron, Lord Portman. The church is later English and good.

CLOTHALL—formerly CLEYHULL,—a parish in Hitchin district, Herts; near the Hitchin and Royston railway, 2 miles SE by S of Baldock. Post-town, Baldock. Acres, 3,444. Real property, £4,382. Pop., 492. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £661.* Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. The church has six brasses of priests, and other monuments; and is good. Savage, the "Aristippus of his age," was rector.

CLOTHERHOLME, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Ripon. Acres, 328. Pop., 12. Houses, 2.

CLOTTON-HOOFIELD, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; 2 miles NW by W of Tarporley. Acres, 1,539. Real property, £2,220. Pop., 398. Houses, 78.

CLOUGH, a hamlet in Linthwaite township, Almond-bury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Huddersfield.

CLOUGHTON, or CLAUGHTON, a township in Scalby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 4½ miles NNW of Scarborough. It has a post-office under Scarborough, a chapel of ease, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 3,688; of which 178 are water. Real property, £3,439; of which £112 are in quarries. Pop., 441. Houses, 107. Cliffs of gritstone and shales, with fossils, are here; and good building-stone is found. There is a Druidical circle.

CLOVEDOCK (THE), an affluent of the river Ithon; in Radnor.

CLOVELLY, a village and a parish in Bideford district, Devon. The village nestles in a woody nook of a picturesque sea-cliff, about 500 feet high, 11 miles W by S of Bideford r. station; is one of the most extraordinary and romantic seats of population in the kingdom; has a post-office; under Bideford, a small harbour, and an inn; and carries on a fishery in prime herrings and many other kinds of fish. The parish comprises 3,502 acres. Real property, £2,188. Pop., 825. Houses, 193. The manor belonged once to the Giffords; passed, in the time of Richard II., to Sir John Cary; and belongs now to Sir J. H. Williams, Bart. The cliffs on the coast and many parts inland both exhibit splendid scenery, and command magnificent views. Buckish-mill-glen makes a fine break in the cliffs; and the freshwater rivulet forms a pretty cascade over them to the shore. Clovelly Court, the seat of Sir J. H. Williams, is a handsome edifice of 1780, on the site of a previous mansion destroyed by fire; and stands amid grounds surpassingly picturesque, with woods, crags, water-falls, and other features of distinctive interest. Clovelly Dykes, situated on very high ground, is an ancient British camp, 360 feet long and 300 broad, with three trenches or dykes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £244. Patron, Col. Fane. The church is an ancient structure, with a low tower; was made collegiate, in 1387, by Sir William Cary; and contains a brass and monuments of the Carys. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians.

CLOVESHOO. See CLIFFE, Kent.

CLOWANCE, a sub-district in Stoke-Damerel parish and district, Devon; within Devonport. Pop., 10,662. Houses, 895. See DEVONPORT.

CLOWANCE, the seat of the St. Aubyn family, 5½ miles NNW of Helstone, in Cornwall. The house was recently rebuilt, and contains some valuable pictures; and the park is 5 miles in circuit.

CLOWN, a parish in the district of Worksop and county of Derby; 3½ miles E by N of Staveley r. station, and 8 ENE of Chesterfield. It has a post-office under Chesterfield. Acres, 1,860. Real property, £3,238. Pop., 704. Houses, 156. The property is much subdivided. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £311.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has Norman portions and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists. A school has £17 from endowment; and other charities £12.

CLOYGIN, a hamlet in Llandefeilog parish, Carmarthen; 3½ miles N of Kidwelly. Pop., 208.

CLUDDLEY, a township in Wrockwaine parish, Salop; 1 mile SW of Wellington. Pop., 106.

CLUMBER PARK, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, 3 miles SE of Worksop, in Notts. The house has a dining-room 60 feet long, 34 wide, and 30 high, and contains many rich works of art; and the park has a lake in front of the house, and is about 11 miles in circuit.

CLUN, a river, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Salop. The river rises near the boundary with Wales; and runs 11 miles eastward, and 7 southward, to the Teme, near Leintwardine. The town stands on the river, 3 miles W of Offa's dyke, 5½ SSW of Bishops-Castle, and 6½ N by E of Knighton r. station; is a polling-place, and a nominal borough, governed by a bailiff and 30 burgesses, under Earl Powis;

gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Norfolk; and has a head post-office, a hotel, a town-hall, a five-arched bridge, a ruined ancient castle, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, and an hospital for poor men, under a master or warden. The castle was built, in the time of Henry III., by the Fitzalans; and destroyed by Owen Glendower. The town-hall is a modern structure on arches. The church is partly Norman; and has a font and monuments. The hospital was founded, in 1614, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton; is a plain quadrangular edifice, with a chapel; and has an endowed income of £1,530. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on Whit-Monday and Nov. 22.—The parish comprises also the division of Edicliff or Bicton, containing the townships of Edicliff, Bicton, Whitcott-Keyset, and Shadwell; the division of Newcastle, containing the townships of Newcastle, Spoad, Whitcott-Evan, and part of Kevenalolong; and the division of Hopedendrid or Treverward, containing the townships of Hopedendrid, Treverward, Menutton, Perlogne, and Obarris. Acres, 19,782. Rated property, £14,070. Pop., 2,338. Houses, 482. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged early to the Fitzalans; went, in the time of Elizabeth, to the Dukes of Norfolk; and passed to the Walcots and the Earls of Powis. There are several ancient British and Roman remains, particularly at Offa's dyke, the Bury ditches, and Caer-Caradoc. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Chapel-Lawn, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £680.* Patron, the Earl of Powis. The vicarage of Newcastle is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Clun, Clungunford, Clunbury, and Hopton-Castle. Acres, 31,358. Pop., 4,152. Houses, 836. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Norbury, containing the parishes of Norbury, More, Ratlinghope, Wentnor, and Mindtown; the sub-district of North Lydbury, containing the parishes of North Lydbury, Edgton, and Hopesay; and the extra-parochial tracts of Horderly Hall, Hill-end, Old-Church-moor, and Dinmora; and the sub-district of Bishops-Castle, containing the town and liberties of Bishops-Castle, the parishes of Shelve, Hyssington, and Snead—the last wholly, the next last partly, in Montgomery—and the greater part of the parishes of Mainstone and Lydham. Acres, 82,886. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,466. Pop. in 1841, 10,022; in 1861, 10,615. Houses, 2,120. Marriages in 1860, 82; births, 338,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 194,—of which 63 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 667; births, 3,235; deaths, 1,911. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 4,080 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 288 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 90 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 150 s.; 21 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,056 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 40 s. The schools were 12 public day schools, with 576 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 153 s.; and 7 Sunday schools, with 428 s. The workhouse is in Bishops-Castle.—The hundred consists of two divisions, Clun and Mainstone; the former terminate with Clun parish, the latter containing three parishes and part of another. Acres of the Mainstone division, 21,315. Pop., 3,869. Houses, 773.

CLUNBURY, a township and a parish in Clun district, Salop. The township lies on the river Clun, 2½ miles NW of Broom and Aston r. station, and 4½ E of Clun. Pop., 258. The parish contains also the townships of Causton, Clunton, Kempton, Obley, and Purslow; and its post-town is Aston-on-Clun. Acres, 5,404. Real property, £9,987. Pop., 1,029. Houses, 213. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £120.* Patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is ancient and tolerable. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £8.

CLUNGUNFORD, a parish in Clun district, Salop; on the river Clun, Watling-street, and the Central Wales railway, near Hopton-Heath r. station, 6½ miles ESE of Clun. It includes the townships of Abcott, Beckjay,

Broadward, Shelderton, and part of Broom and Rowton; and its post-town is Aston-on-Clun. Acres, 3,620. Real property, £4,261. Pop., 647. Houses, 113. The property is divided among a few. Clungunford House and Broadward Hall are chief residences. Limestone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £530.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Roche. The church is early decorated English, in good condition; and there are charities £59.

CLUNTON, a township in Clunbury parish, Salop; on the river Clun, 2½ miles E by N of Clun. Pop., 304.

CLUSTYBLAIDD, a township in Cerrig-y-Druuidion parish, Denbigh; 13 miles SW of Ruthin. Pop., 47.

CLUTTON, a township in Farndon parish, Cheshire; 5½ miles N of Malpas. Acres, 609. Real property, £947. Pop., 74. Houses, 12. Williamson, the antiquary, was a native.

CLUTTON, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Somerset. The village stands near Highbury camp, 3 miles S of Pensford, and 6½ SW of Salford r. station; and has a post-office under Bristol. A railway in course of formation in 1869, from Frome to Bristol, passes near the village. The parish comprises 1,636 acres. Real property, £5,735; of which £1,015 are in mines, and £152 in quarries. Pop., 1,149. Houses, 252. The property is all in one estate. There are extensive collieries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £340.* Patron, the Earl of Warwick. The church is Norman, with a modern tower; and there are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A school has £20 from endowment; and other charities £29.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Clutton, Chelwood, Farnborough, Timsbury, Paulton, and High Littleton. Acres, 7,684. Pop., 6,663. Houses, 1,459.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Midsomer-Norton, containing the parishes of Midsomer-Norton, Farrington, Gurney, Stone-Easton, Chilcompton, Radstock, and Camerton; the sub-district of Chew-Magna, containing the parishes of Chew-Magna, Chew-Stoke, Stowey, Norton-Malreward, Stanton-Drew, Publow, and St. Thomas-in-Pensford, and the ville of Norton-Hawfield; and the sub-district of Harptree, containing the parishes of East Harptree, West Harptree, Nempnett-Thrubwell, Ubley, Litton, Compton-Martin, Cameley, Hinton-Blewett, and part of Chewton-Mendip. Acres, 47,026. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,847. Pop. in 1841, 25,190; in 1861, 23,721. Houses, 5,017. Marriages in 1860, 113; births, 753,—of which 36 were illegitimate; deaths, 443,—of which 130 were at ages under 5 years, and 26 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,098; births, 7,671; deaths, 4,551. The places of worship in 1851 were 31 of the Church of England, with 9,768 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 665 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 584 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 100 s.; 26 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,195 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 530 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 840 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 100 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 31 attendants. The schools were 33 public day schools, with 2,480 scholars; 52 private day schools, with 1,020 s.; 53 Sunday schools, with 4,299 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 6 s. The workhouse is in Clutton.

CLUYACH. See CLYDACH, Ystradyfodwg, Glamorgan.

CLWT-Y-BONT, a village in Llandeiniolen parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles S of Bangor.

CLWYD (THE), a river of Denbigh. It rises on Bronbanog mountain, 7 miles NW of Corwen; makes a semi-circular sweep of about 12 miles southward, eastward, and northward, to Ruthin; and then goes about 19 miles north-north-westward, past Llanynys, St. Asaph, and Rhyddlan, to the sea at Rhyl. Its course, from above Ruthin, lies along a fertile, beautiful, romantic vale, called Dyffryn-Clwyd. The Vale of Clwyd railway, from the Chester and Holyhead line, near Rhyl, to Denbigh, was opened in 1858; and a continuation of it, from Denbigh, past Ruthin, to Corwen, was opened in 1864.

CLYDACH, a rivulet and a hamlet on the south-east

border of Brecon. The rivulet rises on the Mynydd-Llangynidr mountain; and runs 3 miles south-south-eastward, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-eastward, to the Usk, near the boundary with Monmouth. Its valley is narrow, rocky, and highly picturesque; is crossed, near the mouth, by an aqueduct of the Brecon and Newport canal, 80 feet high; and teems, for a long way, with industry in the mining of coal, the quarrying of limestone, and the working of iron. The hamlet stands on the rivulet, near its influx to the Usk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Abergavenny; and has a station on the Merthyr and Abergavenny railway, and a post-office, under Abergavenny.

CLYDACH, a chapelry in Llangyvelach and Cadoxton parishes, Glamorgan; on the river Tawe, and on the Swansea Vale railway, at Glais station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Swansea. It has a post-office under Swansea. Pop., 2,942. Houses, 556. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

CLYDACH, or CLUYACH, a hamlet in Ystradyfodwg parish, Glamorgan; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llantrissant. Real property, £2,223; of which £800 are in mines, and £30 in quarries. Pop., 821. Houses, 159.

CLYDACH (LOWER AND UPPER), two affluents of the river Tawe, in Glamorgan; the former joining the Tawe at Clydach chapelry, the latter 3 miles further up.

CLYDERHÖW. See CLYTHROE.

CLYDEY, a parish in the district of Newcastle-in-Emlyn and county of Pembroke; near the Cardigan railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newcastle-Emlyn. Post-town, Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Acres, 8,120. Real property, £3,573; of which £180 are in quarries. Pop., 1,074. Houses, 245. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £101. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

CLYGYROG, or CREGYBROG, a township in Llanbadrig parish, Anglesey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Llanerchymedd. Real property, £1,972. Pop., 386.

CLYNAMMON. See GLYNAMANT.

CLYNE, a hamlet in Lower Llantwit parish, Glamorgan; 1 mile NE of Neath. Acres, 2,164. Pop., 103. Houses, 22.

CLYNNOG, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carnarvon. The village stands on Carnarvon bay, at the foot of Bwlch-Mawr mountain, 4 miles WSW of Pen-y-groes r. station, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Carnarvon; and has a post-office under Carnarvon, two inns, and fairs on 18 Aug. and 23 Sept. The parish comprises 12,060 acres; of which 510 are water. Real property, £6,500. Pop., 1,671. Houses, 370. The property is divided among a few. The coast and much of the interior are picturesque. A waterfall is at Rhiadr-Dilyn-mawr; and an uncommonly large cromlech, at Bachwen. A monastery was founded at the village, in 616, by St. Benno, who died a hermit here. A spring in the vicinity, called St. Benno's well, now choked up and filthified, had long a thaumaturgic repute. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £290.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is later English and cruciform, with a square tower; is considered to be the finest ecclesiastical building in North Wales; was once collegiate; and contains altar tombs of the Glynnes and Twisletons, stone stalls, and a very ancient oaken chest, which was used for receiving offerings. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

CLYNNYNNOS, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llandello-fawr. Pop., 125.

CLYRO, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Hay and county of Radnor. The village stands on a rivulet near the river Wye and the Hereford and Brecon railway, 1 mile NW of Hay; has a post-office under Hereford; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish includes also the chapelry of Bettws-Clyro. Acres, 7,225. Real property, £7,704. Pop., 888. Houses, 172. Clyro Court is the seat of the Baskervilles. A monastery was early founded in the parish; and there are traces of a castle. The living is a vicarage, united

with the p. curacy of Bettws-Clyro, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £345.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church has a piscina and a font.—The sub-district contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 31,753. Pop., 3,521. Houses, 697.

CLYST. See CLIST.

CLYTHA, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Monmouth; on the river Usk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Abergavenny. Acres, 1,841. Real property, £2,993. Pop., 354. Houses, 72. Clytha House, the seat of W. Jones, Esq., is a handsome free-stone edifice, with Ionic portico; and contains some good pictures. A building, called the Castle, on an adjacent hill, is a family mausoleum, erected in 1790; and commands a splendid view of the vale of Usk. Charities, £54.

CLYWEDOG, a stream of Radnor; running 8 miles south-south-eastward to the Ithon, at Llanbadarn-fawr. It traverses a lovely valley; and goes past Abbey-cwm-Hir.

· CNICHT, a mountain in Merioneth; 7 miles NE of Tremadoc. Its height is 2,214 feet.

CNWC. See LLAWR-Y-DREF AND CNWC.

CNWCLAS. See KNUCKLASS.

COACH-GRANGE, a hamlet in South Elkington parish, Lincoln; 2 miles WNW of Louth.

COAL-ASTON, or COLD-ASTON, a township in Dronfield parish, Derby; $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile NE of Dronfield. Real property, £4,135; of which £2,012 are in mines. Pop., 547. Houses, 107. There are chapels for Wesleyans and U. Free Methodists.

COALBOURN-BROOK, a locality on the northern border of Worcester, 1 mile from Stourbridge. It has a post-office under Stourbridge.

COALBROOK, a seat of iron-works in Ebbw Vale, Monmouth; 8 miles NW of Pontypool.

COALBROOK, a mining tract in Glamorgan; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Swansea.

COALBROOK, Devon. See COLEBROOK.

COALBROOKDALE, or COLEBROOKDALE, a village and a parochial chapelry in Madeley district, Salop. The village stands in a narrow wooded glen, 1 mile W of Iron-Bridge, with a station on the Severn Valley railway, and 3 miles SE by S of the Wrekin, and 5 S of Wellington. It has a post-office under Wellington, Salop, a banking-office, a handsome new church, two dissenting chapels, a school of art, and a literary and scientific institution; and it is surrounded by a mineral field of about 32 square miles, famous for variety of fossils, for output of coal and ironstone, and for the sustenance of iron-works of much extent and great note. The circumjacent scenery, along the glen, and around its junction with the Severn, and over the flanking heights, is very romantic. The chapelry comprises parts of the parishes of Madeley and Dawley-Magna; and was constituted in 1851. Pop., 1,805. Houses, 360. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £250.* Patron, A. Darby, Esq.

COALEY, a parish in Dursley district, Gloucester; on the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Frocester r. station, and 3 NNE of Dursley. It has a post-office under Dursley. Acres, 2,463. Real property, £5,695. Pop., 777. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £158.* Patron, the Bishop of G. and B. The church is recent. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a n. school, and charities £12.

COALPIT-HEATH, a hamlet in Westerleigh parish, and a chapelry in Westerleigh and Frampton-Cotterell parishes, Gloucester. The hamlet lies near the Bristol and Gloucester railway, 2 miles SW of Yate r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Chipping-Sodbury; and has a post-office under Bristol. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop., 1,828. Houses, 393. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good.

COALPORT, a village in Broseley parish, Salop; on the Severn Valley railway, at the southern terminus of the Wellington and Severn Junction railway, 2 miles SSE of Ironbridge, and 8 by road, but $9\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, SSE of

Wellington. It has a station on both of the railways, a post-office under Wellington, Salop, and an extensive porcelain pottery.

COAL-ROCK, an insulated rock, with a beacon on it, 2 miles W of Skerries Light and 3½ N by W of Holyhead, in Anglesey.

COALVILLE, a chapelry in Ibstock, Whitwick, and Packington parishes, Leicester; on the Burton and Leicester railway, 4½ miles ESE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It has a post office † under Leicester and a r. station. Pop., 1,540. Houses, 303. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £134.* Patron, the Rev. T. W. Minton. The church is good; and there are four dissenting chapels, and two public schools.

COANWOOD, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; 4 miles S of Haltwhistle. Acres, 2,042. Pop., 171. Houses, 30.

COASTAMOOR. See COATSAWMOOR.

COAT, a hamlet in Martock parish, Somerset; 4½ miles SW of Ilchester. Pop., 175.

COATE, a hamlet in Durrington parish, Sussex; 3½ miles NW of Worthing.

COATE, a tything in Bishops-Canning parish, Wilts; 2 miles ENE of Devizes. Pop., 303.

COATE, a tything in Liddington parish, Wilts; 1 mile SE of Swindon. Pop., 43.

COATE AND ASTON, two hamlets in Bampton parish, Oxford; 2 miles E of Bampton. Pop., 811. Houses, 181.

COATES, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on the Thames and Severn canal, and on the Great Western Union railway, 2 miles NNW of Tetbury Road r. station, and 3½ W by S of Cirencester. Post-town, Cirencester. Acres, 2,330. Real property, £2,777. Pop., 417. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £369.* Patron, W. T. Dewe, Esq. The church is ancient; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisle, with a small tower.

COATES, a hamlet in Winchcombe parish, Gloucester; near Winchcombe. Real property, £917.

COATES, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; 3½ miles ENE of Marton r. station, and 7 SE of Gainsborough. Post-town, Stow, under Gainsborough. Acres, 950. Real property, £960. Pop., 54. Houses, 9. The property is divided between two. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £50. Patron, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. The church is partly Norman, and was reported in 1859 to need repair.

COATES, a hamlet in Applethorpe parish, Notts; 5½ miles S of Gainsborough. Pop., 15.

COATES, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; on the river Rother, near the Mid Sussex railway, 2 miles SSE of Petworth. Post-town, Petworth. Acres, 345. Real property, £680. Pop., 78. Houses, 15. The property belongs chiefly to one. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Burton, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is early English, and has a spire.

COATES, a township in Barnoldswick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles SW of Skipton. Acres, 700. Pop., 122. Houses, 20.

COATES, a hamlet in Thurgoland township, Silkstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles W of Barnesley.

COATES, a chapelry in Whittlesey-St. Mary parish, Cambridge; adjacent to the Peterborough and Ely railway, 1½ mile NE of Eastrea r. station, and 3 E by N of Whittlesey. It was constituted in 1350; and it has a post-office under Peterborough. Pop., 1,394. Houses, 300. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £70.* Patron, alt. the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Childers. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a n. school.

COATES (GREAT), a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on the Humber, and on the Grimsby and Hull railway, 2½ miles W of Great Grimsby. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Uleby. Acres, 4,480; of which 1,875 are water. Real property, £4,259. Pop., 206. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Lacey harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value,

£580.* Patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. The church has two brasses, and is good.

COATES (LITTLE), a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on the Grimsby and Hull railway, 1¼ mile W of Great Grimsby; post-town, Grimsby. Acres, 1,024. Real property, £1,652. Pop., 59. Houses, 9. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is small but good.

COATES (NORTH), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the coast, 2½ miles ENE of North Thoresby r. station, and 9 NNE of Louth. Post-town, North Thoresby, under Louth. Acres, 4,101; of which 2,040 are water. Real property, £2,957. Pop., 290. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £382. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is good.

COATFLATT AND COATGILL, two hamlets in Orton parish, Westmoreland; near Orton.

COATHAM, two hamlets and a chapelry in Kirk-Leatham parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlets are East and West Coatham; they lie at the mouth of the Tees, 1 mile N of Redcar r. station, and 6 N by W of Guisborough; they carry on a fishery, and are frequented for sea-bathing; and they have a post-office under Redcar. Pop., 371. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Pop., 727. Houses, 149. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £152. Patron, A. Newcome, Esq. Turner's free school was rebuilt here in 1869, at a cost of £4,000; and is in the Gothic style, with a tower.

COATHAM-MUNDEVILLE, a township in Haughton-le-Skerne parish, Durham; on the river Skerne, adjacent to the York and Newcastle railway, 4½ miles N of Darlington. It has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 1,517. Real property, £1,440. Pop., 139. Houses, 28. Coatham Hall is a chief residence.

COATHILL, a hamlet in Lower Warley township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W of Halifax.

COATHILL, Cumberland. See COTEHILL.

COATON. See COTON.

COATON-CLAY. See CLAY-COTON.

COATSAWMOOR, or COASTAMOOR, a township in Heighington parish, Durham; 5½ miles NNW of Darlington. Acres, 434. Real property, £412. Pop., 16. Houses, 3.

COATSFORTH. See ASBY.

COATYARDS, a township in Nether-Witton parish, Northumberland; 7½ miles WNW of Morpeth. Acres, 235. Pop., 12. Houses, 2.

COAXDON, an old mansion on the east border of Devon; adjacent to the river Axe, in the northern vicinity of Axminster. It was the birthplace, in 1602, of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, the antiquary and puritan.

COBB. See LYME-REGIS.

COBER (THE), a stream of Cornwall. It rises near Carnmenellis; and runs 10 miles southward, past Wendron and Helston, to the sea. It is so obstructed at the mouth by a pebbly bar as to form there a lake of about 7 miles in circuit, which often rises in a wet season, 10 feet above its ordinary level; and the bar being then cut by manual labour to let off the surplus water from swamping the mills above, the river makes a rush to the sea in a manner wildly picturesque. The obstruction bears the name of Loë Bar; and forms again in a few days.

COBERLEY. See CUBBERLEY.

COBHAM, a village and a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent. The village stands on Watling-street, 1¼ mile NE of Sole-street r. station, and 4 SSE of Gravesend; has a post-office under Gravesend; was the scene of Pickwick's ludicrous antiquarian discovery; possesses still the "clean and commodious ale-house," to which Mr. Tupman retired from the world; is much frequented by visitors from London; was once a market-town, and still has a fair on 2 Aug. The parish comprises 3,096 acres. Real property, £5,839. Pop., 864. Houses, 170. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from early times, to the great family of De Cobham; passed by marriage, toward the end of the 14th

century, to Sir John Oldcastle, who assumed the title of Lord Cobham in right of his wife; passed again by marriage, soon afterwards, to the Brookes, who also bore the title of Lords Cobham; went, by attainder, in the first year of James I., to the Crown; was granted to the Stewarts, Earls of Lennox; and descended, in the early part of last century, to John Bligh, Esq., who was created Earl of Darnley. Cobham Hall, the Earl of Darnley's seat, consists of a centre and two wings; is partly a Tudor brick structure of 1582-94, and partly a renovation and addition by Inigo Jones; gave entertainment to Elizabeth and Charles I.; and contains a very rich collection of pictures, and a large antique bath of red oriental granite. The yard contains a chariot, alleged to have been that in which Elizabeth travelled, but really not older than the time of William III. The park is 7 miles in circuit; has much diversity of hill and dale; contains a heronry and a large stock of deer; and includes an elevation, called William's hill, commanding a fine view, and crowned by a mausoleum, built in 1783, at a cost of £9,000, but never used. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £391. Patron, the Earl of Darnley. The church is partly early English, partly late decorated; and contains a remarkable assemblage of brasses and other monuments. A chantry for seven priests was contiguous to the churchyard, in 1387, by Sir John de Cobham; and some fragments of it still exist. An alms-house, called a college, was founded, on the site of the chantry, in 1598, by the executors of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham; forms a quadrangle, containing twenty lodging-rooms and a chapel; and has an endowed income of £220.

COBHAM, a village and a parish in Epsom district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, adjacent to Stane-street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Weybridge r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ W of Epsom; and has a head post-office, † and a fair on 11 Dec. The parish comprises 5,228 acres. Real property, £10,294. Pop., 1,998. Houses, 379. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Chertsey abbey passed to the Page family; and belongs now to the Rev. F. J. Mount. Cobham Park mansion was built by J. Bridges, Esq., about 1725, on the plan of an Italian villa; passed to the Earl of Ligonier; and is now the seat of C. Coombe, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150.* Patron, Charles Coombe, Esq. The church is chiefly later English, but has a Norman door and a Norman tower. The p. curacy of Hatchford is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel of 1862, parochial schools, and charities £41.

COBHAM TERRACE, a locality $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from Greenhithe, and 3 from Dartford, in Kent; with a post-office under Dartford.

COBLEY. See **TUTNALL AND COBLEY**.

COBO BAY, a small bay, with beautiful sands and rocky shores, on the west side of Guernsey, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of St. Peter.

COBRIDGE, a chapelry in Burslem parish, Stafford; in the vicinity of Burslem town and r. station. It was constituted in 1845; it shares in the industry and general character of Burslem; and it has a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent. Rated property, £4,369. Pop., 3,378. Houses, 657. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £142.* Patron, the Rector of Burslem. See **BURSLEM**.

COCCIUM. See **BLACKROD**.

COCK (THE), a stream of W. R. Yorkshire. It rises above Aberford; and runs 10 miles north-eastward to the Wharfe, below Tadcaster. It was deeply ensanguined by the battle of Towton in 1461.

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, or **HATLEY-PORT**, a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds; adjacent to the boundary with Cambridge, 2 miles E of Potton r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Biggleswade. Post-town, Potton, under St. Neots. Acres, 1,161. Real property, £1,141. Pop., 126. Houses, 25. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £151. Patron, the Rev. H. C. Cust. The church is a neat edifice, in the Norman style, with a tower

COCK-BEVINGTON. See **BEVINGTON**.

COCKBURY, a hamlet in Winchcomb parish, Gloucester; near Winchcomb.

COCKEN, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; on the river Wear, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Durham. Acres, 437. Real property, £660. Pop., 77. Houses, 14. Cocken Hall is a romantically situated residence, almost surrounded by the Wear.

COCKEN-HATCH, an estate on the NE border of Herts; 4 miles SE by S of Royston. It belonged to Royston priory; was given to the Chesters; and became the seat of Gen. Sir William Clinton.

COCKER (THE), a river of Cumberland. It rises on the south side of Borrowdale Haws; goes through Buttermere water, Crummock water, and the vale of Lorton; has a total course, north-north-westward, of about 15 miles; and falls into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKER (THE), a stream of Lancashire; running 5 miles westward to the southern limb of Lancaster bay.

COCKERHAM, a township and a parish in the district and county of Lancaster. The township lies on the Cocker rivulet, adjacent to the Lancaster canal, and the Lancaster and Preston railway, 2 miles SW of Bay Horse r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Garstang; and has a post-office under Garstang, Lancashire, and a fair on Easter Monday. Acres, 4,860. Real property, £8,078. Pop., 778. Houses, 131. The parish contains also the township of Ellel and part of the township of Thurnham. Acres, 10,480. Real property, with the rest of Thurnham, £20,561. Pop., 2,922. Houses, 530. The property is much subdivided. Thurnham is the seat of the Daltons. Some of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and silk mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £640.* Patrons, the Lords of the manor. The church is in the pointed style, and has a spire. The p. curacies of Ellel, Shireshead, and Dolphinholme are separate benefices. There are three dissenting chapels and an endowed school.

COCKERINGTON (NORTH), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; near the East Lincoln railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,640. Pop., 265. Houses, 53. The manor belonged to the Scropes; three of whom were Adrian the regicide, Sir Adrian the royalist, and Sir Carr the poet. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Alvingham, in the diocese of Lincoln. There are three Methodist chapels, a diocesan school, and an alms-house.

COCKERINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; near the East Lincoln railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £2,920. Pop., 300. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £163. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is late perpendicular English, and contains an effigy of Sir A. Scrope, who died in 1623. There are three Methodist chapels.

COCKERMOUTH, a town, two chapelries, a sub-district, and a district in Cumberland. The town stands at the confluence of the Cocker and the Derwent rivers, and at the termini of the Cockermouth and Workington and the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith railways, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Workington. Many antiquities, Roman, Saxon, and Scandinavian, have been found in its neighbourhood; but they belong properly to Papcastle, about a mile to the west. A strong castle was built at it, soon after the Conquest; by Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale; and passed to the Umfravilles, the Multons, the Lucys, the Percys, the Nevilles, the Wyndhams. The castle was surprised by Douglas in 1337; it became the prison of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1568; it stood a siege of about a month, in 1643, for Charles I., but was captured and dismantled; and excepting a small portion fitted up as a private residence, it never was restored. The ruin occupies a bold elevation between the Cocker and the Derwent; comprises two courts within the outer walls; and indicates great military strength of both structure and position. One part of it, including the great tower, stood on the brink of a precipice overhanging the rivers; other parts were defended by moat, drawbridge, and

portcullis; the chief parts remaining are clad with ivy and look imposing; and a subterranean chamber, 30 feet square, has a groined roof, upheld in the centre by a single octagonal pillar. Wordsworth, the poet, was a native of the town, and spent much of his boyhood in it; and, in one of his sonnets, he represents the spirit of the castle as thus addressing him:—

“Thou look’st on me. Dost fondly think,
Poet! that, stricken as both are by years,
We, differing once so much, are now compeers,
Prepared, when each has stood his time, to sink
Into the dust? Erewhile a sterner link
United us—when thou, in boyish play,
Entering my dungeon, didst become a prey
To soul-appalling darkness. Not a blink
Of light was there; and thus did I, thy tutor,
Make thy young thoughts acquainted with the grave,
When thou wert chasing the wind’d butterfly
Through my green courts, or climbing, a wild suitor,
Up to the flowers whose golden progeny
Still round my shatter’d brow in beauty wave.”

The town is cut in two by the Cocker; contains two principal streets, besides minor ones; and is irregularly built, but has undergone great recent improvement. A public walk, about a mile in length, extends along the Derwent from the base of the castle to the base of lofty wooded cliffs. A one-arched bridge, erected in 1823, crosses the Cocker; a two-arched one, 270 feet long, crosses the Derwent; and a high level one has been built since 1860. The market-place and the moot-hall are neat recent erections. A fine old church was destroyed by fire in 1850; and the new church, built afterwards, is a handsome edifice, with a memorial window to Wordsworth. Another church, on a site in the lower part of the town, was erected in 1865. There are five dissenting chapels, a grammar-school with £24, a mechanics’ institute, a library, a dispensary, a workhouse, a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, and two chief inns. Thread is largely manufactured; and the old trades have very much declined. Markets are held on Mondays and Saturdays; a horse fair on 18 Feb.; and other fairs on Whit-Monday, the Wednesday after the first Monday of May, and 10 Oct. The town is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Charles I. till 1867, but it now sends only one. Its electoral limits include the chapelrys of Cockermouth, and the townships of Brigham and Eaglesfield, in the parish of Brigham; and the townships of Bridekirk and Papcastle, with a detached uninhabited part of Dovenby township, in the parish of Bridekirk. Direct taxes in 1857, £3,363. Electors in 1863, 356. Pop. in 1841, 6,420; in 1861, 7,057. Houses, 1,543. The chapelrys comprise 2,326 acres. Real property, £22,423; of which £4,019 are in railways, £300 in mines, and £200 in gas-works. Pop., 5,388. All Saints is a p. curacy, Christchurch a vicarage. Value of the former, £132.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale.

The sub-district contains the parish of Isell, the parochial chapelry of Loweswater, two townships of the parochial chapelry of Lorton, all the parliamentary borough of Cockermouth, and seven other townships in the parishes of Brigham and Bridekirk. Acres, 44,560. Pop., 10,546. Houses, 2,257.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Keswick, containing the parish of Bassenthwaite, a township of Brigham parish, a township of Torpenhow parish, a township of Lorton parochial chapelry, seven townships and a chapelry of Crosthwaite parish, and the extra-parochial tract of Greta-Mills; the sub-district of Workington, containing the parishes of Workington, Cammerton, and Dean, a township of Brigham parish, a township of Bridekirk parish, and the extra-parochial tract of Cloflocks; and the sub-district of Maryport, containing the parishes of Cross-Canonby, Dearham, Flimby, Gilcrux, and Plumbland, two townships of Bridekirk parish, one of Torpenhow, and one of Aspatria. Acres, 156,025. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,191. Pop. in 1841, 35,631; in 1861, 41,292. Houses, 8,784. Marriages in 1860, 306; births, 1,426,—of which 152 were illegitimate; deaths, 978,—

of which 348 were at ages under 5 years, and 29 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,540; births, 13,533; deaths, 8,856. The places of worship in 1851 were 31 of the Church of England, with 11,794 sittings; 2 of the English Presbyterian Church, with 840 s.; 1 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 630 s.; 6 of Independents, with 1,576 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 565 s.; 5 of Quakers, with 1,290 s.; 20 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,479 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,038 s.; 3 undefined, with 400 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 60 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 550 s. The schools were 47 public day schools, with 3,197 scholars; 79 private day schools, with 2,141 s.; 49 Sunday schools, with 4,261 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 91 s.

COCKERMOUTH AND WORKINGTON RAILWAY, a railway in Cumberland; westward, down the left bank of the river Derwent, from Cockermouth to Workington. It is 3½ miles long; and makes a junction, at Workington, with the Whitehaven railway. It was authorized in 1845, and completed in 1847. About three-fourths of its traffic are in coal.

COCKERMOUTH, KESWICK, AND PENRITH RAILWAY, a railway in Cumberland; east-south-eastward from Cockermouth to Keswick, and east by northward thence to Penrith; into junction there with the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It was authorized in August 1861, and opened on 1 Jan. 1865. Its length is 31½ miles.

COCKERSAND ABBEY, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lancaster; at the mouth of the rivulet Cocker, 6½ miles SSW of Lancaster. A Premonstratensian abbey, on the site of a previous hermitage and hospital, was founded here, in 1190, by Theobald, brother of Archbishop Hubert; was restored, for a short time, after the dissolution; and is now represented by its octagonal chapter-house, and part of the other walls. It belongs to the Daltons of Thurnham; and is sometimes called Thurnham-Abbey.

COCKERTON, a township in Darlington parish, Durham; on a branch of the river Skerne, 1 mile NW of Darlington. It has a post-office under Darlington, Acres, 1,748. Real property, £4,043. Pop., 576. Houses, 117. A number of the inhabitants are linen weavers. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a n. school.

COCKET (THE). See **COQUET**.

COCKET, a village in the higher division of Swansea parish, Glamorgan; near Swansea.

COCKEY. See **ARNSWORTH**.

COCKFIELD, a township and a parish in Teesdale district, Durham. The township lies under Cockfield fell, near Baby Park, 7 miles NE of Barnard Castle; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Darlington. Real property, £2,463; of which £350 are in mines and £25 in quarries. Pop., 1,004. Houses, 196. The parish contains also the township of Woodland. Acres, 4,416. Real property, £3,472. Pop., 1,256. Houses, 250. Coal has been worked here for five centuries; but is worked less now than formerly. The coal seams are thrown up three fathoms by a trap dyke. Stone also has been largely quarried. Lines of intrenchment are on Cockfield fell. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Staindrop, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £354.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church has a carved pulpit and an octagonal font. The vicarage of Ingleton is a separate benefice.

COCKFIELD, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; on the river Bret, 3 miles SSE of Welnetham r. station, and 9½ NNE of Sudbury. It has a post-office under Sudbury. Acres, 3,626. Real property, £6,160. Pop., 992. Houses, 229. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Bury abbey. Cockfield Hall belonged formerly to the Brookes; and afterwards to Sir C. Blois, Bart. Earlsall belonged to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £635.* Patron, St. John’s College, Cambridge. The church is later English, in flint; consists of nave and chancel, with aisles and tower; and has a fine monument to the Harveys. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £9.

COCKHILL, a hamlet in Castle-Cary parish, Somerset; near Castle-Cary. A fair is held on 8 Jan.

COCKHILL, a hamlet in Monkton-Moor township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of York.

COCKING, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; 2½ miles S. of Midhurst r. station, and 5½ ESE of Peterfield. Post-town, Midhurst. Acres, 2,602. Real property, £2,135. Pop., 430. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £320. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English, and good.

COCKINGTON, a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; adjacent to the Torquay railway, near Tor bay, 2 miles W of Torquay. Post-town, Torquay. Acres, 1,016. Real property, £2,326. Pop., 210. Houses, 38. The manor belonged formerly to the Carys; and belongs now to the Mallocks. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Tor-Mohun, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with western embattled tower; and has an ancient carved screen, and a very ancient octagonal font. Seven almshouses have £37 a-year; and other charities £4.

COCKLAW, a township in St. John-lee parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall and the North Tyne river, 4½ miles N of Hexham. Acres, 3,666. Pop., 200. Houses, 33. Cocklaw tower here, now a ruin, was the seat of the Erringtons.

COCKLE-GAT, the north passage to Yarmouth roads, in Norfolk. It is about a mile wide; has from 5 to 10 fathoms of water; and is overlooked by a light, 36 feet high, put up in 1843.

COCKLE-PARK, a township in Hebburn parochial chapelry, Northumberland; 3 miles N of Morpeth. Acres, 1,335. Pop., 42. Houses, 7. Cockle Park Tower was anciently a stronghold of the Bertrams, and is machicolated.

COCKLE-SHOAL. See BARBER AND COCKLE.

COCKLEY-BECK, a rapid affluent of the Duddon river, in Cumberland; at the head of Seathwaite, under Wrynose fell.

COCKLEY-CLEY, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Wissey, 4 miles SW by S of Swaffham r. station. Post-town, Swaffham. Acres, 4,312. Real property, £1,708. Pop., 263. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Cockley-Cley House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £158.* Patron, T. R. Buckworth, Esq. The church is early English and good; and there are charities £16.

COCKSHOT, an eminence near Keswick, in Cumberland; commanding a general view of Derwent water.

COCKSHUTT, a township and a chapelry in Ellesmere parish, Salop. The township is joined to Crosemere; lies 2 miles S of the Ellesmere canal, 4 miles N of Baschurch r. station, and 5½ W of Wem; has a post-office under Shrewsbury; and is a seat of petty sessions. Rated property, £6,776. Pop., 434. The property is subdivided. The chapelry was constituted recently; and is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £86. Patron, the Vicar of Ellesmere. The church is good.

COCKS-TOR, a trap hill, 1,472 feet high, 4 miles E of Tavistock in Devon.

COCKTHORPE, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; near the coast, 3½ miles E by S of Wells r. station, and 4½ NE of Walsingham. Post-town, Stiffkey, under Wells, Norfolk. Acres, 514. Real property, £587. Pop., 42. Houses, 7. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Blakeney, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is old but good; and has a fine sculptured font. Admirals Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Narbrough, and Sir Christopher Mengs were natives.

COCKTHORPE, a quondam chapelry in Ducklington parish, Oxford; on the river Windrush, 2½ miles SSE of Witney. Cockthorpe Park is the seat of the Stricklands.

COCKWOOD, a hamlet in Dawlish parish, Devon; at 1.

the mouth of the river Exe, 6½ miles E of Chudleigh. Pop., 98.

CODALE-CRAGS, a range of bold rocky heights, on the E of Kirkstone pass, 3½ miles NE by N of Ambleside, in Westmoreland.

CODALE-FELL, a mountain with a small tarn, at the head of Easdale, 6 miles WNW of Ambleside, in Westmoreland.

CODBRO, a quarter of Tamworth parish, Warwick; 4½ miles NW of Henley-in-Arden. Pop., 249.

CODDENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bismere district, Suffolk. The village stands 3 miles NNE of Claydon r. station, and 3½ ESE of Needham-Market; and has a post-office under Needham-Market. The parish comprises 2,719 acres. Real property, £5,300. Pop., 903. Houses, 203. The property is subdivided. Shrubland Park belonged formerly to the Bacons; and is now the seat of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Crowfield, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,006.* Patron, the Rev. R. Longe. The church is a fine Gothic edifice, with a tower; and has some good monuments. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £80.—The sub-district contains seventeen parishes and a parochial chapelry. Acres, 30,765. Pop., 8,480. Houses, 1,862.

CODDINGTON, a township and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dea, 4½ miles SSW of Tattenhall r. station, and 5½ NNW of Malpas; and had formerly a market. Acres, 1,399. Real property, £1,927. Pop., 139. Houses, 17. The parish contains also the townships of Chowley and Aldersey; and its post-town is Farndon, under Chester. Acres, 2,957. Real property, £4,226. Pop., 325. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £262.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church has Norman columns, early English arches, and a modern belfry; and is good.

CODDINGTON, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; under the Malvern Hills, near the Worcester and Hereford railway, not far from Colwall station, 3½ miles N of Ledbury. Post-town, Bosbury, under Ledbury. Acres, 1,076. Real property, £1,613. Pop., 163. Houses, 30. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £170.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is old, and has a wooden tower. Charities, £37.

CODDINGTON, a parish in Newark district, Notts; near the Great Northern railway, 2 miles E of Newark. Post-town, Newark. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £3,646. Pop., 510. Houses, 115. The property is divided among a few. Coddington House and Beaconsfield are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £102.* Patron, the Bishop of L. The church was rebuilt in 1866. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £144.

CODDON-HILL, an eminence, 623 feet high, in the vicinity of Barnstable, Devon.

CODFORD, a railway station in Wilts; on the Salisbury and Chippenham railway, 13½ miles NW by W of Salisbury.

CODFORD-ST. MARY, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on the river Wiley, near Codford r. station, 4 miles SE of Heytesbury. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 2,123. Real property, with Codford-St. Peter, £4,086. Pop., 404. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. Codford-Hill is crowned by a curious earthwork, called Ogbury or Codford Circle, supposed to have been formed by Druids for religious rites; and commands a most interesting view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £306.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is later English, in good condition; and there is an Independent chapel.

CODFORD-ST. PETER, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on the river Wiley, near Codford r. station, 3½ miles SE of Heytesbury. It includes the township of

Ashton-Gifford; and its post-town is Codford-St. Mary, under Bath. Acres, 1,611. Real property, with Codford-St. Mary, £4,086. Pop., 359. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £380.* Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is a handsome edifice with pointed windows and embattled tower.

CODHAM-HALL, the quondam seat of the Lukes, where Butler wrote part of his "Hudibras," $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Braintree, in Essex.

CODICOTE, a village and a parish in Hitchin district; Herts. The village stands near the river Maran and the Great Northern railway, 2 miles N by W of Welwyn r. station, and 8 S by E of Hitchin; has a post-office under Welwyn; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 2,671 acres. Real property, £4,677. Pop., 1,227. Houses, 229. The property is subdivided. C. Lodge and the Node are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Giles' church is old but good; and All Saints' was built in 1868. There are national schools and charities £14.

CODNOR, a hamlet in Heanor parish, and a chapelry in Heanor, Derby, and Pentrich parishes, and in Codnor-Park extra-parochial tract, Derby. The hamlet lies near the Erewash river, canal, and railway, 2 miles W of Codnor-Park r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Belper; and has a post-office under Alfreton. Pop., 3,829. Houses, 736. The chapelry bears the name of Codnor-with-Loscoe; and was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £5,950. Pop., 2,219. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking-making, in coal-mines, and in iron-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is modern; and there are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, national schools, and charities £11.

CODNOR-PARK, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Basford, and county of Derby; on the Erewash river, canal, and railway, 10 miles SW of Mansfield. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,161. Pop., 795. Houses, 141. A castle here, now a ruin, belonged for ages to the Greys of Codnor; and passed to the Zouches and others. There are coal-mines and iron-works.

CODNOR-WITH-LOSCOE. See **CODNOR**.

CODRINGTON. See **WAPLEY-CUM-CODRINGTON**.

CODSALL, a village and a parish in Wolverhampton district, Stafford. The village stands near the boundary with Salop, the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, and the Birmingham and Shrewsbury railway, 5 miles NW of Wolverhampton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wolverhampton. The parish includes also the township of Oaken; and has two other post-offices, Codsall-Wood and Oaken, under Wolverhampton. Acres, 2,580. Real property, £8,678. Pop., 1,204. Houses, 274. Wrottesley Hall here is the seat of Lord Wrottesley. There is a strong sulphurous spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £146. Patron, Lord Wrottesley. The church was early English, with Norman traces; was recently rebuilt, excepting the tower; is now a very beautiful structure; and contains tombs of the Wrottesleys. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £58.

CODSHEATH, a hundred in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in Kent. It contains Sevenoaks parish, and nine other parishes. Acres, 33,991. Pop., 12,924. Houses, 2,470.

COED, a Welsh or old British word, signifying "a wood," and used as a prefix in names of places.

COEDANA, a parochial chapelry in the district and county of Anglesey; 2 miles SE of Llanerchymedd r. station, and 18 WNW of Beaumaris. Post-town, Llanerchymedd, under Bangor. Acres, 1,627. Real property, £1,476. Pop., 275. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanellian, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is ancient.

COEDCANLASS, a parish in Narberth district, Pem-

broke; on the Cleddau estuary, 3 miles NE of New Milford r. station, and 7 SW of Narberth. Post-town, Lawrenny, under Pembroke. Acres, 1,150; of which 260 are water. Real property, £606. Pop., 155. Houses, 31. Mining operations were carried on, but have ceased. A ruin here was the seat of the Percevals. The living is a donative in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £20. Patron, Sir John Owen, Bart.

COED-CHRISTIONYDD. See **CHRISTIONYDD**.

COEDDEHAM. See **CHATHAM**.

COED-CHURCH. See **COYCHURCH**.

COEDENLOE, a hamlet in Hawarden parish, Flint; 1 mile W of Hawarden. The advanced guard of the English army under Henry II. was surprised and defeated here, in 1157, by the sons of Owen Gwynedd.

COEDFRANK, a hamlet in Cadoxton parish, Glamorgan; on the Neath canal, near Neath. Real property, £4,080; of which £750 are in mines, and £45 in quarries. Pop., 2,151. Houses, 443. Here are extensive copper-works.

COEDGAIN, a hamlet in Llangwnnor parish, Carmarthenshire; 4 miles E by S of Carmarthen. Pop., 433.

COEDGLASSON, or **COEDLASSON**, a township in Nantmel parish, Radnor; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Rhayader. Real property, £1,074. Pop., 255. Houses, 42.

COEDKERNEW, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; adjacent to the South Wales railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Marshfield r. station, and 4 SW of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 765. Real property, £1,078. Pop., 163. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St. Bride-Wentilooe, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good.

COEDLASSON. See **COEDGLASSON**.

COEDMAWR, an old seat of the Lewises, previously of the Mortimers and the Langleys, in Cardiganshire; on the river Teifi, opposite Cilgerran, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Cardigan.

COEDRIGLAN, a seat, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cardiff, in Glamorgan. It was the residence of the late Rev. J. M. Traherne, who made very extensive collections for a history of Glamorgan.

COEDTALOG, a township in Llanerfyl parish, Montgomery; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanfair.

COEDWRG, a township in Llantysilio parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Pop., 68.

COED-Y-BUNEDD, an ancient camp in Monmouth, on a wooded hill, near the river Usk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Abergavenny. It measures 1,440 feet in circuit.

COED-Y-CYMMER, a hamlet in Vainor parish, Brecon; on the river Taff, 2 miles NW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop., 1,905. There are coal, copper, and iron works.

COED-Y-PAEN. See **LLANGIBBY**.

COED-Y-PARK, a hamlet in Llandegai parish, Carnarvon; 2 miles SE of Bangor.

COED-Y-RALTH, a township in Dudleston chapelry, Ellesmere parish, Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ellesmere.

COELBRYN. See **CAPEL-COELBRYN**.

COETON-ARTHUR. See **ARTHUR'S STONE**.

COFFINSWELL, a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; on the Torquay railway, near Kings-Kerswell station, 4 miles SE of Newton-Abbot. It includes the hamlet of Dacombe; and its post-town is Kings-Kerswell, under Newton-Abbot. Acres, 1,126. Real property, £1,784. Pop., 194. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St. Mary-Church, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is old and neat, but not good.

COFTON, a chapelry in Kenton parish, Devon; near the Starcross station of the South Devon railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Exeter. Post-town, Starcross, under Exeter. Pop., 450. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Exeter. Value, £100.* Patron, the Earl of Devon.

COFTON-HACKETT. See **COSTON-HACKETT**.

COGAN, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; near the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Ely r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Cardiff. Post-town, Penarth, under Cardiff. Acres, 602. Real property, £854. Pop., 283. Houses, 38.

An old house, at Cogan-Pill, was the seat of the Herberts of Cogan. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Leckwith, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church has tombs of the Herberts.

COGDEAN, a hamlet and a hundred in Dorset. The hamlet is in Sturminster-Marshall parish; and lies 2 miles SW of Wimborne-Minster. The hundred is in Blandford division; lies around the hamlet; and contains seven parishes. Acres, 32,960. Pop., 463. Houses, 164.

COGDEN, a moorland division of Grinton township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Reeth.

COGENHOE, or COOKNOE, a parish in Hardingstone district, Northamptonshire; on the river Nen, and on the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 1½ mile E of Billing Road r. station, and 5½ E of Northampton. Post-town, Great Billing, under Northampton, Acres, 960. Real property, £2,175. Pop., 360. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, G. Burnham, Esq. The church is good; and there are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

COGGES, or Coges, a parish in Witney district, Oxford; on the Witney railway, 1 mile E of Witney. Post-town, Witney. Acres, 1,820. Real property, with Wilcote, £4,014. Pop., 714. Houses, 167. The manor belonged anciently to the Arsics; and passed to the Greys of Rotherfield, the Lovels, and the Popes. The manor-house, a building of the 13th century, was changed into a farm-house. A black priory, a cell to Fescamp abbey in Normandy, was founded here about 1100, by one of the Arsics. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £120.* Patron, Eton College. The church is an edifice of the 14th century; was built by the Greys; and contains a curious altar-tomb, with a recumbent female figure. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £96.

COGGESHALL, a town and a sub-district in the district of Witham, Essex. The town is chiefly in Great Coggeshall parish, partly in Little Coggeshall; and stands on the Roman road from Colchester, and on the river Blackwater, 2½ miles N by W of Kelvedon r. station, and 6 E by S of Brintree. Its site is partly low ground, partly the acclivity of a pleasant hill. A Roman station, either Ad Ansam or Canonium, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been here; and remains of a Roman villa have been found. A Cistercian abbey was founded in the vicinity, within Little Coggeshall parish, and a three-arched bridge built over an adjacent artificial cut of the Blackwater, by King Stephen; and a small part of the abbey still exists. The town has a post-office; under Kelvedon, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a parish church, five dissenting chapels, a free school, and six almshouses. The church is perpendicular English, with a tower; and was repaired in 1847, and thoroughly renovated in 1854; and a plan for farther improvement on it, at the cost of about £2,000, was executed in 1864. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and a fair on Whit-Tuesday. There are two silk factories, and a patent isinglass and gelatine factory. Pop., 3,166. Houses, 714. The sub-district contains the two Coggeshall parishes and two others. Acres, 7,634. Pop., 4,954. Houses, 1,083.

COGGESHALL (GREAT), a parish in Witham district, Essex; containing the chief part of the town of Coggeshall. Acres, 2,770. Real property, £11,921. Pop., 3,679. Houses, 825. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Colo, the Saxon; was held, at Domesday, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne; passed by marriage to Stephen, Earl of Blois, afterwards King Stephen; was given by him to Coggeshall abbey; went, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Seymour; and afterwards was divided, and passed through various hands. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £280.* Patron, C. Du Cane, Esq.

COGGESHALL (LITTLE), a parish in Witham district, Essex; containing a small part of the town of Coggeshall. Acres, 830. Real property, £3,597. Pop.,

429. Houses, 85. The living is incorporated with Great Coggeshall. There were once two churches, the one monastic and long ago demolished, the other parochial and now partially restored.

COGGO. See COGGS.

COGINAU, a locality with extensive lead mines, 3 miles ENE of Aberystwith, in Cardigan.

COGSHALL, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; on the river Weaver, 3¼ miles NW by N of Northwich. Acres, 517. Real property, £1,195. Pop., 103. Houses, 18.

COITY. See COITY.

COKEHILL, a hamlet in Inkberrow parish, Worcester; adjacent to the boundary with Warwick, 4½ miles W of Alcester. A small nunnery was founded here, in 1260, by Isabella, Countess of Warwick; and some traces of it exist.

COKER, a sub-district in the district of Yeovil, Somerset; containing the parishes of East and West Coker, and ten other parishes. Acres, 15,929. Pop., 6,321. Houses, 1,322.

COKER (EAST), a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; adjacent to the boundary with Dorset, and to the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 3 miles SSW of Yeovil. It has a post-office under Yeovil. Acres, 2,121. Real property, £5,278. Pop., 1,186. Houses, 247. The property is divided among a few. Coker Court is the seat of the Helyars. A Roman pavement and other Roman remains were found here in 1753. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £212.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is later English and cruciform. There are a British school and charities £46. Dampier, the circumnavigator, was a native.

COKER (WEST), a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; between the railways from Yeovil toward Durston and Exeter, 3 miles W by S of Yeovil. It has a post-office under Yeovil. Acres, 1,209. Real property, £3,675. Pop., 1,012. Houses, 206. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £430.* Patron, R. Raven, Esq. The church is later English. There are a national school and an almshouse.

COLAN, a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; 3½ miles SW of St. Columb-Major, and 8½ NNW of Gramound-Road r. station. Post-town, St. Columb, Cornwall. Acres, 1,545. Real property, £2,622. Pop., 255. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Cosworth was the seat of the Blewitts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £163.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church was founded, in 1250, by Bishop Branscombe; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians.

COLATON-RALEIGH. See COLYTON-RAWLEIGH.

COLBURN, or COLBURN, a township in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 2½ miles SE by E of Richmond. Acres, 1,818. Real property, £1,736. Pop., 142. Houses, 26.

COLBRIDGE-CASTLE. See BOUGHTON-MALHERBE.

COLBY, a village in Kirk-Arbury parish, Isle of Man; 3 miles NW by W of Castletown. It has a post-office under Douglas.

COLBY, a township in St. Lawrence-Appleby parish, Westmoreland; on the river Eden, 1½ mile WNW of Appleby. Acres, 919. Pop., 178. Houses, 38. It belonged to the Colbys and the Warcoeps.

COLBY, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Bure, 4 miles WNW of North Walsham r. station. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,115. Real property, £2,103. Pop., 269. Houses, 62. Lord Suffield and Mrs. Roper are chief landowners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £271.* Patron, Lord Suffield. The church has a fine font, and is very good. Charities, £20. Bishop Colby, of Lismore, was a native.

COLBY, Lincoln. See COLBY.

COLCHESTER, a town, a district, and a division, in Essex. The town stands on the river Colne, at the junction of the Eastern Counties, the Eastern Union, and the Wivenhoe railways, 21½ miles NE of Chelmsford.

The Colne descends hence 9 miles south-south-eastward to the sea; is navigable hither for vessels of 150 tons; and makes the town a head port. The railways send off branches, within a few miles, to Halstead, Sudbury, and Harwich; and, by their main lines, and their numerous branches and connections, give communication to all parts of the kingdom.

History.—Colchester was the capital of the British Trinobantes, and figures particularly as the seat of their king Cunobiline, the "Cymbeline" of Shakspeare. It was taken, in the year 44, by Claudius Cæsar; retaken, in a few years, by the Iceni under Boadicea; taken again by the Romans; and made the seat, in the third century, of Constantius Chlorus. It was called *Caer-Colun* by the Britons, *Camelodunum* by the Romans, and afterwards *Colun-cestor* or *Colne-cestor* by the Saxons. British or Roman roads went from it to London, Verulam, Cambridge, and Castor. A temple was built in it to Claudius; materials of Roman masonry are seen in the walls of its old public buildings; and multitudes of Roman relics, including coins, vases, urns, rings, utensils, pavements, and vestiges of baths, have been found. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, is associated with its topography; and Constantine himself is often, though erroneously, regarded as a native. The town declined under the Saxons; fell into the possession of the Danes; was taken, in 921, by Edward the Elder; belonged at Domesday to Eudo or Gudo Dapifer, the Conqueror's steward, who built a castle at it on the site of a previous one, and founded an abbey; was occupied in 1215 by the Earl of Winchester, and in 1218 by Louis the Dauphin; sent five ships, in the time of Edward III., to the siege of Calais; was ravaged by the plague in 1348, 1360, and 1665; was visited by Henry VI. in 1455, by Mary in 1553, by Elizabeth in 1579; was taken, in 1648, by Lord Goring, for Charles I., but retaken, after a siege of three months, by Fairfax, when Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot, and the castle and fortifications were dismantled.

Walls and Streets.—The town includes the summit and the northern and eastern sides of a fine eminence rising from the Colne. It anciently occupied not more than 110 acres, with a circuit of 1½ mile, and was engirt by walls. These were pierced by four gates and three posterns; strengthened by several bastions; and defended on the west by a small ancient fort, and on the west and the north by deep ditches. The walls have been mostly destroyed; but portions are kept in repair by private owners; and these consist of stone and Roman brick, with a strong cement, and are usually from 7 to 8 feet thick. The principal street, within the ancient area, runs nearly east and west, and contains many fine shops and respectable houses; while other streets there show a large amount of antique character. The portions beyond the line of the walls are very irregularly disposed. A long suburban street, to the east, leads to the Hythe and the Quay; and a large modern extension, including many fine detached residences, goes off to the west.

Public Buildings.—The castle occupies an elevated spot to the north of the High-street; and commands a fine view of the Colne's valley. The walls were too massive to be seriously injured by the dismantling at the civil war; they consist of a mixture of stone, flint, and Roman bricks; they have a thickness of nearly 11 feet, increasing downward to 12, and resting on very broad foundations; and they are still nearly perfect. The east and the west sides measure 140 feet each; the north and the south sides measure 102 feet each; the north-east and the north-west angles have projecting square towers; and two other parts have respectively a square tower and a semicircular one. The interior contains a petty sessions room, with a very ancient carved mantlepiece, a library founded by Archbishop Harsnett, an ancient chapel, now a museum, and some curious strong apartments and vaults. The town-hall, on the north side of High-street, was built in 1844, and has a Roman Doric front with bold central archway, and six pilasters. The borough jail, at the entrance of the town from the north-east, is a modern erection, with capacity for sixteen male and four

female prisoners. The market-place, near the town-hall, is a spacious and handsome erection of 1814. The corn exchange, near St. Peter's church, was built partly in 1820, partly at a later period, and cost £4,000. Extensive barracks were constructed during the war with France, but mostly pulled down at the close of the war; new barracks, of smaller capacity, were thence in use; and a camp for 5,000 men was formed during the war with Russia. A new camp, or suite of cavalry barracks, was contracted for in the early part of 1862; and the erections of it for the men are of red brick, two storied, and are formed in blocks, each for 72 men; the erections for the officers three storied. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The abbey founded by Eudo Dapifer was Benedictine and mitred; stood on the south side of the town; had the privilege of sanctuary; and was valued at £524. Only the porter's lodge and the precinct gate of it now remain. An Augustinian priory, on a spot a short way north-east of the abbey, was founded in 1116 by the monk Ernulph; was the first house of its order in England; and was given, at the dissolution, to Lord Chancellor Audley. Considerable ruins of its church are still standing; and these show interesting features of Norman arch and brick decorations.—Bishops were twice appointed to Colchester, as the seat of a diocese, in 1536 and 1592; but on neither occasion was there any successor.—The parishes and livings in the town, exclusive of four others within the borough, are All Saints, St. Giles, St. James, St. Leonard, St. Martin, St. Mary-at-the-Walls, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Nicholas, St. Runwald, Holy Trinity, St. Peter, St. Botolph, and St. John. All except three are rectories, and these three, St. Peter, St. Botolph, and St. John, are vicarages, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of All Saints, £240;* of St. Giles, £190;* of St. James, £150;* of St. Leonard, £129;* of St. Martin, £147; of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, £242;* of St. Mary Magdalene, £330;* of St. Nicholas, £135; of St. Runwald, £140; of Holy Trinity, £158; of St. Peter, £285;* of St. Botolph, £130; of St. John, not reported. Patron of All Saints, St. Leonard, St. Nicholas, Holy Trinity, and St. Botolph, Baliol College, Oxford; of St. Giles, T. M. Gepp, Esq.; of St. James and St. Mary Magdalene, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Martin, not reported; of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, the Bishop of Rochester; of St. Runwald, James Round, Esq.; of St. Peter, Simeon's Trustees; of St. John, the Archdeacon of Colchester. The places of worship within the borough, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 6,460 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 2,665 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,910 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 767 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 830 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 422 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 500 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 102 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 140 s.—All Saints church is an edifice of the 14th century, with a flint tower; and was recently restored. St. Giles has monumental inscriptions to the Lucases. St. James' is an edifice of the time of Edward II., and has a tomb to Winsley and two brasses of the Maynards. St. Leonard's is ancient, and had two chantries. St. Martin's was built in 1327, partly of Roman brick, but ruined at the siege; was rebuilt recently; is a cruciform structure, of flint and Caen stone; and has a bell-tower and a porch. Holy Trinity was built in 1349, and has a monument of Dr. Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth. St. Mary-at-the-Walls was destroyed at the siege, and rebuilt in 1713; and it consists of nave and aisles, with a square tower. St. Peter's is a modernized ancient edifice, and has four brasses of the Sayers and others. St. Botolph's adjoins the ruined church of the priory, and is a large modern structure, in a style to correspond with that edifice. A new district church, in the early English style, built of bricks in red and white bands, was erected in 1864 on the Ipswich road, just beyond the second milestone. A new Independent chapel, on the site of the old Octagon chapel, was built in 1863, at a cost of about £5,000; is in the decorated English style, of Kentish rag, with Caen stone dressings; consists of a nave 83 feet long and 51 wide, with galleries; and has a

tower and spire 125 feet high. The Quakers' meeting-house was formerly a church said to have been founded by the mother of Constantine the Great, and rebuilt in 1076 by Eudo.

Schools and Charities.—The schools within the borough, in 1851, were 13 public day schools, with 1,361 scholars; 43 private day schools, with 964 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 2,142 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 16 s. The grammar school was founded by Henry VIII.; had Dr. Parr for some time as master; numbers among its pupils Archbishop Harsnet and the present astronomer-royal; has an endowed income of £182, with two scholarships at Cambridge; and is now held in an edifice of 1853, in the Tudor style, built at a cost of nearly £1,000. The literary institution promotes literature and science, and has a reading-room, a library, and a lecture-room. St. Mary Magdalene's hospital was founded by Eudo for lepers, and refounded by James I. for a master and poor pensioners; and has an endowed income of £239. Winsley's alms-houses have £473; Wincock's, £236; Keddall's, £144; and Finch's, £56. The total amount of endowed charities is £1,681, with a share in Sir T. White's loans to twenty-four corporate towns. An elegant modern building near the railway station, designed originally for a hotel, is now an asylum for poor idiot children. Middlewick park was bought by government in 1856, for military purposes.

Trade and Commerce.—The town has a head post-office; a telegraph station, four banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; carries on a good trade in agricultural produce and cattle; and publishes three newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on 5 and 23 July and 20 Oct. Public conveyances run to numerous places which cannot be conveniently reached from stations on the railways. Umbrella-silk is manufactured; and a great oyster-fishery, through all the creeks communicating with the Colne, is carried on. The port includes a sub-harbour for large vessels 3 miles below the town, and the sub-port of Brightlingsea. The vessels registered at it, in the beginning of 1863, were 201 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 3,807 tons; and 101 larger sailing-vessels of aggregate 13,166 tons. The vessels which entered it in 1858 from foreign countries, were 23, of aggregate 1,915 tons; and coastwise, 623, of aggregate 48,775 tons. The vessels which entered from foreign ports, in 1862, were 27, of 2,413 tons; and those which cleared out for foreign ports were 9, of 239 tons. The amount of customs, in 1858, was £15,491; in 1867, £11,735. The chief exports are corn and malt; and the chief imports wines, oil-cake, and timber.

The Borough.—The town was incorporated by Richard I.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. The borough limits are the same parliamentarily as municipally; and include the twelve town parishes already noticed, and the four suburban or outlying parishes of Berechurch, Lexden, Mile-End, and Greenstead. Acres, 11,200. Real property in 1860, £77,081; of which £1,520 are in gas-works. Direct taxes in 1857, £11,424. Electors in 1863, 1,424. Pop. in 1841, 17,790; in 1861, 23,809. Houses, 4,447. The town gave the title of Baron, in 1817, to the Right Hon. Charles Abbot; and it numbers among its natives Archbishop Harsnet and Powell the divine.

The District and the Division.—The registration district is conterminous with the borough. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,948. Marriages in 1860, 217; births, 737,—of which 44 were illegitimate; deaths, 452,—of which 166 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,873; births, 6,601; deaths, 4,709. The workhouse is on the west side of Balkerne-hill; was built at a cost of £10,000; and is adjoined to a newer infirmary, which cost upwards of £2,000.—The division is part of Lexden hundred; adjoins the district or borough, but does not include any of it; and contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 31,568. Pop., 11,994. Houses, 2,632.

COLCHESTER, SUDBURY, AND HALSTEAD

RAILWAY, a railway in the north of Essex and on the south border of Suffolk. It strikes off from the Eastern Counties railway at Marks-Tey Junction, 5 miles WSW of Colchester; goes 3½ miles northward to Chapel; and divides there into two lines, the one going north by westward 8½ miles to Sudbury, the other going north-westward 9½ miles, past Halstead, to Castle-Hedingham. It was authorized in 1846, and reconstituted in 1855.

COLCOMBE, a quondam seat, first of the Earls of Devon, next of Sir W. Pole, near Colyton, in Devon.

COLD ASH, a chapelry in Thatcham parish, Berks; 3½ miles NE of Newbury r. station. Post-town, Newbury. Pop., 750. The living is a vicarage. Value, £40. Patron, the Vicar of Thatcham. The church was built in 1865.

COLD ASHBY. See ASHBY (COLD).

COLD ASHTON. See ASHTON (COLD).

COLDBATH FIELDS. See CLERKENWELL.

COLDBECK. See CALDBECK.

COLD-BRAYFIELD. See BRAYFIELD (COLD).

COLDBROOK, the seat of F. H. Williams, Esq., 1 mile SE of Abergavenny, in Monmouth. It was the residence of the famous Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

COLDCOATS, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; 8½ miles SSW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,060. Pop., 40. Houses, 4.

COLD-CONISTON. See CONISTON (COLD).

COLDCOTES, a hamlet in Little Mitton township, Whalley parish, Lancashire; 3½ miles SW of Clitheroe.

COLDCOTES, a hamlet in Seacroft township, Whitkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles E of Leeds.

COLD-DUNGHILLS, an extra-parochial tract within Ipswich borough, Suffolk. Pop., 44. Houses, 12.

COLD (EAST), a hamlet in Ilington parish, Devon; 2½ miles from Ilington village.

COLDEN-COMMON, a chapelry in Owslebury and Twyford parishes, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, 4 miles S by E of Winchester. It was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Owslebury, under Winchester. Pop., 652. Houses, 133. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £130.* Patron, alternately the Incumbent of Owslebury and the Vicar of Twyford.

COLDEN PARVA, a chapelry in Aldbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the coast, 7 miles E of Skirlaugh r. station, and 12 NE by E of Hull. Post-town, Aldbrough, under Hull. Pop., 20. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aldbrough, in the diocese of York.

COLD FELL, a bleak mountain, 2½ miles N of Calder-Bridge, in Cumberland. It is traversed by a road from Calder-Bridge to Ennerdale-Bridge; and it commands a grand sea-view.

COLD-HANWORTH. See HANWORTH (COLD).

COLD-HARBOUR, a chapelry in Capel, Dorking, Ockley, and Wotton parishes, Surrey; near the projected railway from Dorking to Horsham, 4 miles SSW of Dorking. It was constituted in 1848; and it has a post-office under Dorking. Pop., 531. Houses, 100. The surface is hilly; and the property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150.* Patron, J. Labouchere, Esq. The church is good.

COLD-HARBOUR, many large farms in many parts of England. Each is in the vicinity of a Roman road; and is supposed to have got its name from two words signifying "a hill" and "an army."

COLD-HATTON, a township in Ercall-Magna parish, Salop; 6½ miles NNW of Wellington.

COLD-HENLEY, a tything in Whitchurch parish, Hants; 3½ miles NNE of Whitchurch. Pop., 35.

COLD-HESLETON, a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, Durham; on the coast, 7½ miles S of Sunderland. Acres, 1,031; of which 38 are water. Real property, £1,322. Pop., 89. Houses, 19.

COLD-HIENDLEY. See HAVECROFT-WITH-COLD-HIENDLEY.

COLD-HIGHAM, a parish in Towcester district, Northampton; 4 miles NNW of Towcester r. station, and 5 W of Blisworth. It includes the hamlet of Grims-

cote, and part of Fosters-Booth and Potcote; and its post-town is Pattishall, under Towcester. Acres, 1,660. Real property, £2,767. Pop., 349. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £467.* Patron, J. B. Howes, Esq. The church is good.

COLDHILL, a hamlet in Almondsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile SE of Huddersfield.

COLDHURST, a chapelry in Oldham township, Prestwich parish, Lancashire; in the north-eastern neighbourhood of Manchester. It was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Oldham. Pop., 3,046. Houses, 555. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

COLD-KIRBY. See **KIRBY (COLD)**.

COLDMECE, a township in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; near the river Meece and the North-western railway, 3½ miles WSW of Stone. Real property, £893. Pop., 47. Houses, 9.

COLD-NEWTON. See **NEWTON (COLD)**.

COLD-NORTON, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; 5 miles S of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Maldon. Acres, 1,651. Real property, £1,670. Pop., 207. Houses, 46. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £328.* Patron, the Charterhouse, London. The church was built in 1855.

COLD-NORTON, a township in Chebsey parish, Stafford; on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 2 miles WSW of Stone. Real property, £1,798. Pop., 42. Houses, 5. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

COLD-NORTON, a locality 2 miles NE of Chipping-Norton, in Oxford. An Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by William Fitzalan.

COLD-OVERTON, a parish in the district of Oakham and county of Leicester; at the boundary with Rutland, near the Syston and Peterborough railway, 3½ miles WNW of Oakham. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 1,657. Real property, £2,714. Pop., 97. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300.* Patron, T. Frewen, Esq. The church is old but good, and has a tower and spire.

COLDRED, a parish in Dover district, Kent; near the Chatham and Dover railway, 1 mile ESE of Shepherdswell r. station, and 5 NNW of Dover. Post-town, Dover. Acres, 1,532. Real property, £2,228. Pop., 134. Houses, 28. Waldershare Park, the seat of the Earl of Guildford, is in the vicinity of the church. Ceolred, king of Mercia, is said to have fought a battle here, in 715, with Ina. A Roman entrenchment, enclosing about 2 acres of land, encircles the church; and was found, at the cutting of a road through it, to have a well about 300 feet deep. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Sibbertswold, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church has recently been repaired, but beyond the bell turret has no features of architectural interest.

COLDREY, an extra-parochial tract in Alton district, Hants; 5½ miles NE of Alton. Acres, 200. Pop., 15. House, 1.

COLDRIDGE, or **COLERIDGE**, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; on the river Taw and the North Devon railway, near Lapford r. station, 5 miles S of Chumleigh. Post-town, Lapford, under Morchard-Bishop, North Devon. Acres, 3,670. Real property, £2,650. Pop., 613. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £142.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is very ancient; has a tower, commanding a fine view; and contains a beautiful screen, a figure of Edward V. in coloured glass, and an effigy of John Evans of 1514. There is a small chapel for Bible Christians.

COLD-ROWLEY, a hamlet in Lanchester parish, Durham; on the Stanhope railway, 7 miles N by E of Wolsingham. It has a station on the railway. Woodlands, adjacent to the station, is the seat of the Richardsons.

COLDSBORNE. See **COLESBORNE**.

COLDS-GREEN, a locality in the vicinity of Hampstead, Middlesex. It has a post-office under Kilburn, London, NW.

COLDSTEAD, an extra-parochial place in the district and county of Lincoln; at Newbell hamlet, 4½ miles WSW of Wragby.

COLDSWOOD, a hamlet in St. Lawrence parish, Kent; 2 miles NW of Ramsgate.

COLD-WALTHAM, a parish in Thakeham district, Sussex; on the river Arun, and on the Horsham and Arundel railway, 2 miles SW of Pulborough r. station, and 4½ SE of Petworth. It includes the tything of Watersfield; and its post-town is Pulborough, under Petworth. Acres, 1,193. Real property, £2,078. Pop., 447. Houses, 93. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £56.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is tolerable.

COLDWELL, a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland; 2½ miles N of Kirkwhelpington. Acres, 295. Pop., 4. House, 1.

COLDWELL-ROCKS, a reach of grand rock scenery at the boundary between Gloucester and Hereford; on the river Wye, 4½ miles NE of Monmouth. High limestone precipices, overhung with shrubs and traversed by gullies, extend along the one bank; while fine meadows and the charming hill of Rosemary-Topping are on the other.

COLD-WESTON, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; under the Clee Hills, 7½ miles NNE of Ludlow r. station. Post-town, Ludlow. Acres, 670. Real property, £332. Pop., 36. Houses, 5. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100. Patron, J. H. Cornwall, Esq.

COLE, a hamlet, with r. station, in Pitcombe parish, Somerset; on the Somerset and Dorset railway, 2 miles SW of Bruton.

COLE (THE), a river of Berks and Wilts. It rises at the Ridge Way, in the vicinity of Idstone; and runs 10 miles north by westward, chiefly on the boundary between Berks and Wilts, to the Isis at Lechlade.

COLE (THE), a river of Warwick. It rises near the boundary with Worcester; and runs about 10 miles east-north-eastward to the Tame, in the vicinity of Coleshill.

COLEBATCH, a township in Bishops-Castle parish, Salop; 1 mile S of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 104.

COLEBROOKE, a village in Plympton-St. Mary parish, Devon.

COLEBROOKE, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; on the North Devon railway, 2 miles SSE of Coppelstone r. station, and 4 W by N of Crediton. It includes the villages of Coppelstone and Coleford, and the post-office of Coppelstone, North Devon. Acres, 4,989. Real property, £5,471. Pop., 802. Houses, 132. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to A. Coryton, Esq. Coombe House is the seat of the family of Lillifant; and Paschoe House, a handsome new Tudor mansion, is the seat of the family of Hughs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; and consists of nave, chancel, transept, and aisle. There were formerly five chapelries; and a beautiful archway gate of the one at Whelmstone still stands. Charities, £8.

COLEBROOKE-DALE. See **COALBROOKE-DALE**.

COLEBURY, a tything in Eling parish, Hants; 4½ miles W of Southampton. Real property, £1,847. Pop., 341.

COLEBY, a hamlet in the parishes of West Halton and Burton-on-Strather, Lincoln; 8½ miles W of Barton-on-Humber. Pop., 68.

COLEBY, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the Wolds, near Ermine-street, 5 miles E of Swinderby r. station and 8 S of Lincoln. Post-town, Harmston, under Lincoln. Acres, 2,600. Real property, £4,274. Pop., 458. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. Coleby Hall, the seat of the Temple family, is a Tudor edifice by Sir W. Chambers. Limestone occurs; and many Roman remains have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln.

Value, £126.* Patron, Oriol College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, partly of later dates; and has a fine spire and a font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £6.

COLEBY, Norfolk. See COLBY.

COLEDALE, or PORTINGSKALE, a township in Crowthwaite parish, Cumberland; on Derwent-water and the Derwent river, 1 mile W by N of Keswick. Real property, £2,810. Pop., 261. Houses, 59. The views from the higher grounds are very grand.

COLEFORD, a small village, adjoining Coplestone, in Colebrook parish, Devon. It has a post-office under Coplestone.

COLEFORD, a small town and a chapelry in Kilmersdon parish, Somerset. The town stands near three large new collieries, 6 miles NW of Frome r. station; is a rising place; has a post-office under Bath, a church, and two Methodist chapels; and publishes a weekly newspaper. The chapelry was constituted in 1843. Pop., 1,387. Houses, 315. The living is a p. curacy in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Kilmersdon.

COLEFORD, a small town, a tything, a chapelry, and a sub-district in the district of Monmouth and county of Gloucester. The town stands on the line of the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool railway, in Dean forest, near Offa's dyke and the river Wye, 4 miles ESE of Monmouth. It consists chiefly of one main street; does a large trade in mineral productions; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and has a head post-office, † a market-house, and four places of worship. A market is held weekly; and fairs on 20 June and 5 Dec. The environs are picturesque; and one spot was the scene of a skirmish in 1643. The tything includes the town; and is in Newland parish. Pop., 2,600. Houses, 538. The chapelry includes most of the tything. Pop., 2,376. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was rebuilt in the time of Anne, on the site of a previous one destroyed in the civil war; and has a tower. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans.—The sub-district contains two parishes, West Dean township, and four tythings of Newland. Acres, 22,672. Pop., 13,964. Houses, 2,814.

COLEFORD, MONMOUTH, USK, AND PONTYPOOL RAILWAY, a railway of Gloucester and Monmouth. It was authorized in 1853; and 4 miles of it, from Usk to a junction with the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford railway, were opened in 1857. It was designed to develop mineral operations from Llanfihangel to Coleford; and to go through Dean forest to the South Wales railway. The length is 21½ miles; with a branch of ¼ a mile at Dixon. Its own company had not means to carry it out; and the West Midland company undertook it in 1861, and carried it eventually to completion; and now it is part of the Great Western system.

COLE-GREEN, a railway station in Herts; on the Hertford and Dunstable railway, 6 miles W by S of Hertford.

COLEHAM, a chapelry in St. Julian-Shrewsbury parish, Salop; within Shrewsbury borough, ¼ a mile S of Shrewsbury. It was constituted in 1840. Pop., 2,773. Houses, 595. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £123. Patron, the Earl of Tankerville.

COLEMERE, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 2 miles SE of Ellesmere. Pop., 192.

COLEMORE, or COLMER, a parish in Petersfield district, Hants; near Wolmer forest, 5½ miles S by W of Alton r. station. Post-town, Newton-Vallance, under Alton. Acres, 1,485. Real property, £1,049. Pop., 151. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly, and commands extensive views. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Priors-Dean, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £550.* Patron, Mrs. Hervey. The church is good. The learned Greaves was a native; and his father was rector.

COLE-ORTON, a parish in Ashby-de-la-Zouch district, Leicester; near the Leicester and Swannington rail-

way and Charnwood forest, 3 miles E by N of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Post-town, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Acres, 1,999. Real property, £9,058; of which £3,837 are in mines. Pop., 626. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. Cole-Orton Hall is the seat of Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. Coal has been worked for many centuries. The parish is a meet for the Donington hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £267.* Patron, Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. The church has a fine spire; was recently restored; and contains monuments of the Beaumonts. Beaumont's hospital and school have £175 from endowment; and other charities £11.

COLE-PARK, a tything in Malmesbury-St. Paul parish, Wilts; 1 mile S of Malmesbury. Pop., 24. Houses, 4.

COLERIDGE, a parish in Devon. See COLDRIDGE.

COLERIDGE, a hundred in Devon; along the right side of the river Dart, around Totnes and Dartmouth; containing seventeen parishes and part of another. Acres, 49,596. Pop., 10,967. Houses, 2,322.

COLERNE, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, near the Fosse way, 2 miles NNE of Box r. station, and 3¼ WNW of Corsham. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 3,620. Real property, £6,010. Pop., 1,040. Houses, 239. The property is subdivided. The surface is hilly. One ancient camp is on Colerne Down; and another is in Colerne Park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £92.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, and in tolerable condition; and there is an Independent chapel. Charities, £13.

COLESBORNE, or COLDSBORNE, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; among the Cotswolds, near the highest source of the river Thames, 3 miles E of Ermine-street, and 7 SSE of Cheltenham r. station. It has a post-office under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,200. Real property, £1,872. Pop., 261. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. Colesborne House is the seat of H. Elwes, Esq. Colesborne Pen hill is one of the highest summits in the county. Vestiges of a Roman villa have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £127.* Patron, H. Elwes, Esq. The church is early perpendicular English; and was recently restored.

COLESHILL, a village in Faringdon district, Berks; and a parish partly also in Wilts. The village stands on the river Cole, at the boundary between Berks and Wilts, 3¼ miles WSW of Faringdon r. station, and 4¼ N of Shrivenhams; consists chiefly of new, neat, uniform cottages; has a post-office under Swindon; and gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Radnor. The parish is mainly in Berks, but includes Lynt, a pasture farm of 480 acres in Wilts. Acres, 2,301. Real property, £5,202. Pop., 464. Houses, 80. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to the Pleydells, and passed, by marriage, to the Bouveries. Coleshill House, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, is a quadrangular structure of 1650 by Inigo Jones, retaining its original character, and forming the finest specimen of Jones' taste and talent; and it contains a fine hall, and many good family portraits. The grounds are remarkably beautiful; and there is a great model farm. Vestiges of a Roman camp are seen at Binbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £311.* Patron, the Earl of Radnor. The church is a handsome structure, with pinnacled western tower; and contains a curious circular window, with the arms of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell and his lady, a marble cenotaph, by Rysbrach, to their daughter, afterwards Countess of Radnor, and an eastern window, representing the Nativity, brought from Angers. Charities, £121.

COLESHILL, a hamlet in Amersham and Beaconsfield parishes, Bucks; 1½ mile SW by S of Amersham. It has a post-office under Amersham. Acres, 2,810. Real property, £2,825. Pop., 531. Houses, 120. An eminence here commands an extensive view. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the making of earthenware. Coleshill House belonged to the Bohuns and the

Brudenells; and passed to the Eyleses. Waller the poet was a native; and is said to have written some of his pieces under an old oak, now 35 feet round. Some points within the hamlet command very fine views. A church was erected here in 1861, in the early English style, at a cost of £1,500. The hamlet forms a curacy with Amersham.

COLESHILL, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Meriden district, Warwick. The town stands on the river Cole, adjacent to the Hampton line of the Birmingham and Derby railway, 9 miles by road, but 14½ by railway, E by N of Birmingham. It occupies an eminence; includes one long street, running north and south; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; gives the title of Baron to the family of Digby; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Birmingham, a banking-office, two chief inns, a bridge over the Cole, a market-house, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, and a grammar-school. The church is decorated English; underwent complete restoration in 1859; was then found to include many remains of a previous Norman church; has a tall, graceful, crocketed spire; and contains a richly sculptured Norman font, two recumbent effigies of armoured knights, four altar-tombs of alabaster, and monuments of the Digby family from the time of Henry VII. The grammar-school and institutions connected with it have £215 from endowment; and other charities £83. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on Shrove-Monday, 6 May, and the first Monday of Jan., July, and Oct. The parish includes also a place called Gilsou. Acres, 6,200. Real property, £11,535. Pop., 2,053. Houses, 456. The property is divided among a few. The manor had an ancient castle; belonged to the De Clintons, one of whom fought against Henry III. at the battle of Evesham; passed to the Mountforts, one of whom suffered forfeiture and death for supporting Perkin Warbeck; was given to the Digbys, who became Earls of Bristol and Earls Digby; and belongs now to G. D. W. Digby, Esq. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £718.* Patron, G. D. W. Digby, Esq. Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, was a native. The sub-district contains seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 22,223. Pop., 4,903. Houses, 1,083.

COLESHILL, a hundred in Flint; lying around Flint borough, and containing five parishes. Acres, 48,356. Pop., 19,637. Houses, 4,333.

COLESHILL-FAWR, a township in Holywell parish, Flint; near Holywell. Real property, £2,323; of which £355 are in mines. Pop., 643.

COLESTOCK, a hamlet in Feniton parish, Devon.

COLEY, a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Halifax. Post-town, Halifax. Pop., 8,151. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is very good.

COLEY-LANE, a hamlet in Brampton-Bierlow township, Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Rotherham.

COLEYS, the old seat of the Vachells, in Berks; 1 mile SW of Reading. Edward VI. met the mayor and aldermen of Reading at Coley-Cross, on his visit to the city; and Charles I. resided several days at Coley House, during the civil war.

COLFORD. See COLEFORD.

COLFRYN. See COLFRYN.

COLHUGH, a rivulet of Montgomery; running 4 miles south-westward to the Bristol channel, at a place 2½ miles E by S of Nash point. An ancient port was at its mouth, carrying on considerable trade with Somerset, and serving as a harbour of refuge in the time of Henry VIII.; but was destroyed by landslips; and some vestiges of it still exist.

COLKIRK, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; near the Norfolk railway and the river Wensum, 2 miles S of Fakenham. Post-town, Fakenham. Acres, 1,482. Real property, £2,824. Pop., 473. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory,

united with the rectory of Stibbard, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £738.* Patron, Henry Hoare, Esq. The church was repaired in 1859. Charities, £33.

COLLATON, a hamlet in Broadhembury parish, Devon; 6½ miles E of Collyton. Pop., 71.

COLLATON, a hamlet in Málborough parish, Devon; 3½ miles SW of Kingsbridge.

COLLATON, a chapelry in Paignton parish, Devon; near Paignton. Pop., 345. The living is a vicarage. Value, £150.* The church was built in 1866.

COLLAVERN, a hamlet in Sourton parish, Devon.

COLLEGE-BURN. See BOWENT RIVER.

COLLEGE-MILL and COLLEGE-WHARF, two extra-parochial tracts in Winchester city.

COLLEGE-PRECINCTS, extra-parochial tracts in Gloucester and Worcester cities.

COLLEY-WESTON, a parish in the district of Stamford, and county of Northampton; on the river Welland, at the boundary with Rutland, 1 mile SSE of Ketton r. station, and 3¼ SW of Stamford. Post-town, Duddington, under Stamford. Acres, 1,690. Real property, £3,297. Pop., 473. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. Slate is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £252.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of the 14th century, and good.

COLLFRYN, a township in Llansaintffraid parish, Montgomery; 7½ miles ENE of Llanfyllin. Pop., 182.

COLLIBEAR, a hamlet in Tawstock parish, Devon.

COLLIER-LAW, a mountain in Weardale forest, Durham; 5 miles NW of Wolsingham. Its height is 1,673 feet.

COLLIERLEY, a township and a chapelry in Lan-chester parish, Durham. The township lies on an affluent of the river Derwent, adjacent to the Stanhope and Tyne railway, 6 miles NNE of Cold-Rowley r. station, and 9 SW of Gateshead; and it includes Dipton and Pontop, the former of which has a post-office under Gateshead. Acres, 1,855. Real property, £3,286; of which £1,300 are in mines. Pop., 1,322. Houses, 265. The chapelry was constituted in 1842; and is more extensive than the township. Rated property, £6,565. Pop., 3,223. Houses, 642. The property is subdivided. Coal is worked. The surface rises, at Pontop-Pike, to the altitude of 1,018 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is good.

COLLIERS-END, a hamlet in Standon parish, Herts; 4½ miles NNE of Ware. Pop., 233.

COLLIERS-HILL, a conical hill, with a large pond on its top, in Brabourne parish, Kent.

COLLIERS-ROW, a village at the south-east verge of Hainault forest, 1¼ mile NNW of Romford, in Essex. It has a post-office under Romford, London, E.

COLLIER-STREET, a place 3 miles W of Marden, and 6 W by N of Staplehurst, in Kent. It has a post-office under Staplehurst.

COLLIERS-WOOD, a place ¼ mile SW of Tooting, in Surrey. It has a post-office; under Tooting, London, S.

COLLINGBOURNE-DUCIS, a village and a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts. The village stands on an affluent of the river Avon, 2½ miles NW by N of Ludgershall, and 7¼ S by E of Saverlake r. station; and has a post-office under Marlborough, and a fair on 11 Dec. The parish comprises 3,331 acres. Real property, with Everleigh, £6,141. Pop., 564. Houses, 113. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the duchy of Lancaster,—whence the name Ducis; and passed to the Seymours. Collingbourne Heath and Collingbourne Wood lie east of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £716.* Patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The church is ancient but tolerable; and has a tower said to have been built for a dove-cot.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a village and a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts. The village stands on an affluent of the river Avon, 3½ miles NW of Ludgershall, and 6 S by E of Saverlake r. station; contains several old cottages of ornately-worked brick and flint;

and has a post-office under Marlborough and an inn. The parish includes also the tythings of Southton, Brunton, Kingston, and Aughton. Acres, 7,293. Real property, £8,014. Pop., 903. Houses, 169. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Collingbournes; one of whom was executed, in the time of Richard III., on accusation of being a party to Buckingham's rebellion. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £261.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. There is a Wesleyan chapel. John Norris, the philosophical opponent of Locke, was a native; and his father was vicar.

COLLINGHAM, a parish in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, near the Harrogate railway, 2 miles SW of Wetherby. Post-town, Wetherby, under Tadcaster. Acres, 2,553. Real property, £2,005. Pop., 309. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £414.* Patron, the Rev. C. Wheeler. The church is old but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £27 from endowment; and other charities £31.

COLLINGHAM, Notts. See COLLINGHAM (NORTH).

COLLINGHAM (NORTH), a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Newark district, Notts. The village stands on an affluent of the river Trent, near the Midland railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Newark; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Newark, both of the name of Collingham. The parish comprises 1,820 acres. Real property, £6,230. Pop., 1,010. Houses, 228. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Peterborough abbey. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church was restored in 1860. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and charities £21. Dr. Blow, the musician, was a native. The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 23,355. Pop., 5,633. Houses, 1,241.

COLLINGHAM (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Newark district, Notts. The village stands on the Fosse way, near Collingham r. station, $\frac{4}{8}$ miles NNE of Newark; and occupies the site of the ancient Crocolana. The parish includes also Brough and Deanthorpe; and its post-town is Collingham under Newark. Acres, 2,763. Real property, £5,201. Pop., 863. Houses, 191. The property is much subdivided. Ancient relics have been found at Potter's Hill barrow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £418.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. Charities, £18.

COLLINGTON, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; adjacent to the boundary with Worcester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bromyard, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Tenbury r. station. Post-town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acres, 985. Real property, £1,224. Pop., 150. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. Ripplewood House is the seat of the Whites. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Edwin-Ralph, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is a very neat stone structure of 1857. Charities, £7.

COLLINGTREE, a parish in Hardingstone district, Northamptonshire; on an affluent of the river Nen, near the Northampton canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Blisworth r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of Northampton. Post-town, Wootton, under Northampton. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £1,774. Pop., 237. Houses, 51. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £331.* Patron, the Rev. B. Hill. The church is in the Saxon style, and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Wood, the writer in Rees' Cyclopaedia, was a native.

COLLINGWOOD, the seat of Sir John Herschel, Bart.; in the vicinity of Hawkhurst, in Sussex.

COLLINS-END, a hamlet in the south-east of Oxford; under the Chilterns, near the Thames, 5 miles NW by W of Reading. Charles I., while staying at Caversham, was allowed to play at bowls at a small inn here.

COLLINS-GREEN, a village, with a r. station, in Warrington parish, Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles W by S of Newton.

COLLITON-ROW, a hamlet in Holy Trinity parish, Dorset; within the borough of Dorchester.

COLLOW, a hamlet in Legbsy parish, Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Market-Rasen. Pop., 23.

COLLUMPTON, or CULLOMPTON, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Tiverton district, Devon. The town stands on the river Culme and on the Bristol and Exeter railway, in a fine valley, amid charming scenery, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Exeter; consists chiefly of two main streets; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, three chief inns, a town-hall, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, and charities £223. The town-hall is a recent erection; and includes a library, a reading-room, and a lecture-room. The church is a noble pile, partly of the 15th century; consists of aisled nave, aisled chancel, and a side chapel, with imposing lofty western tower; and contains a gorgeous screen and rood-loft, with elaborate carvings. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the first Wednesday of May and Nov. Woollen manufacture was formerly extensive but has declined; and industry is now carried on in tan-yards, paper-mills, corn-mills, and a church-bell foundry. Pop., 2,205. Houses, 520. The parish comprises 7,370 acres. Real property, £16,848. Pop., 3,185. Houses, 702. The property is subdivided. The manor was bequeathed by King Alfred to his son Ethelward; passed, in 1278, to Buckland abbey; and belongs now to W. C. Grant, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £400.* Patron, Rev. J. Oldham. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 12,077. Pop., 4,482. Houses, 946.

COLLY-CROFT, a hamlet in Bedworth parish, Warwick; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Coventry.

COLLYHURST. See MANCHESTER.

COLLY-WESTON. See COLLEY-WESTON.

COLMER. See COLEMORE.

COLMWORTH, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on an affluent of the river Ouse, 5 miles WSW of St. Neots r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Bedford. Post-town, St. Neots. Acres, 2,310. Real property, £2,026. Pop., 527. Houses, 114. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £179.* Patron, the Rev. R. W. Gery. The church is early English, has a fine spire, and is good.

COLN. See COLNE.

COLNBRIDGE, a place on the river Colne, 3 miles from Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a post-office under Huddersfield.

COLNBROOK, a small town and a chapelry on the mutual border of Middlesex and Bucks. The town stands on the river Colne, 2 miles S of Langley r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Staines; and has a post-office under Slough. It dates from very early times; was incorporated in 1543; had long a weekly market; and still has fairs on 5 April and 16 Oct. A railway through it, from the Great Western at West Drayton to the Southwestern at Staines, was authorised in 1866. The chapelry is in the parishes of Stanwell, Horton, and Langley-Marsh. Pop., 1,196. Houses, 245. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £183. Patron, the Bishop of O. The church was built in 1869. There are a Baptist chapel, public rooms, and two public schools.

COLNE (THE), a river of Herts, Middlesex, and Bucks. It rises in the south-western vicinity of Hatfield; runs 13 miles south-westward in Herts, past Colney, Watford, and Rickmansworth; and proceeds 14 miles southward, chiefly on the boundary between Middlesex and Bucks, past Uxbridge and Colnbrook, to the Thames at Staines. It disparts into several channels, forming loops and isles, below Uxbridge.

COLNE (THE), a river of Essex. It rises on the north border of the county, 3 miles S of Haverhill; and runs about 35 miles south-eastward, past Halstead, Chapel, and Colchester, to the sea at Mersea island. It brings

up sea-borne vessels to Colchester; and begins, 3 miles below that town, to expand into estuary.

COLNE (THE), a river of Gloucester. It rises among the Cotswolds, 5½ miles E of Cheltenham; and runs about 20 miles south-south-eastward, past Witlington, Coln-St. Dennis, Bibury, and Fairford, to the Isis, in the vicinity of Lechlade.

COLNE (THE), a river of W. R. Yorkshire; running 14 miles north-eastward, past Huddersfield, to the Calder at Coopers-Bridge.

COLNE, a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon; adjacent to the river Ouse, 2 miles SE of Somersham r. station, and 5¼ NE of St. Ives. Post-town, Somersham, under St. Ives. Acres, 2,011. Real property, £5,542. Pop., 385. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Drurys; and was, in Edward III.'s time, the residence of Lady Wake. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Somersham, in the diocese of Ely. The church is early English, with an internally-situated tower; and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £27.

COLNE, a town, a township, three chapelries, and a sub-district in Whalley parish, Burnley district, Lancashire. The town stands on the river Henburn, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 2¼ miles SW of the boundary with Yorkshire, and 5¼ NE of Burnley. It is thought by some to have been the Colonia of the Romans; but it has yielded no other evidence of Roman occupation than some Roman coins. It occupies a rising-ground; presents chiefly a modern and manufacturing aspect; and has a head post-office, a r. station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, three churches, five dissenting chapels, a cemetery of 1860, a mechanics' institute, and two endowed schools. The chief of the churches, St. Bartholomew's, is perpendicular English, with some Norman traces; has two chantry chapels, a fine screen, and an old font; and was restored and enlarged in 1857. The two endowed schools have £15 or £48 from endowment; and one of them had as a pupil-Archbishop Tillotson. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on 7 March, 13 May, 11 Oct., and 21 Dec. Manufactures of woollen and worsted were formerly extensive; but manufactures of cotton are now the chief. Pop., 6,315. Houses, 1,357.—The township comprises 4,575 acres. Real property, £20,317; of which £800 are in gas-works, and £120 in quarries. Pop., 7,906. Houses, 1,701. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Lacys; and Barnside was an old seat of the Townleys. The surface is hilly; the rocks include coal, limestone and slate; and a double-ditched camp, 360 feet by 330, is at Castor Cliff.—The three chapelries are St. Bartholomew, Christ Church, and Barrowford; and the first is a rectory, the others p. curacies, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. Bartholomew, £300;* of Christ-Church, £150;* of Barrowford, £150. Patrons of all, Hulme's Trustees.—The sub-district contains six townships. Acres, 15,435. Pop., 21,203. Houses, 4,369.

COLNE, a railway-station in Essex; on the Colne Valley and Halstead railway, 4 miles ESE of Halstead.

COLNE (EARLS, or GREAT), a village and a parish in Halstead district, Essex. The village stands on the river Colne, adjacent to the Colne Valley and Halstead railway, ¾ of a mile SW of Colne r. station, and 3¼ SE by E of Halstead; and it has a post-office, of the name of Earls-Colne, under Halstead, and a fair on 25 March. The parish comprises 2,959 acres. Real property, £6,048. Pop., 1,540. Houses, 334. The property is subdivided. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Abingdon, was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by Aubrey de Vere; and given, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Oxford. A seat of the Earls of Oxford, called Hall Place, with a park of 700 acres, also was here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £494. Patron, H. H. Carwardine, Esq. The church was built in 1532; has a tower, partly of flint; and contains monuments of the De Veres, removed to it from the priory. There are chapels for Baptists and Quakers, a neat recent institute

with reading-room, a free grammar-school, two other public schools, and six alms-houses.

COLNE-ENGAIN, or LITTLE COLNE, a village and a parish in Halstead district, Essex. The village occupies a rising-ground on the left side of the river Colne, 1¼ mile WNW of Colne r. station, and 2¼ ESE of Halstead; and has a post-office, of the name of Colne-Engain, under Halstead. The parish comprises 2,444 acres. Real property, £4,680. Pop., 627. Houses, 142. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Engaines; and passed to the Sherreves, to Colchester priory, and to the De Veres. Colne Park is a principal residence; and near it is an Ionic column by Soane. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £680.* Patron, Christ's Hospital. The church is very good.

COLNEIS, a sub-district in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. It comprises the peninsula SE of Ipswich, between the Orwell river and the Deben; and contains fifteen parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 28,365. Pop., 5,883. Houses, 1,524.

COLNEIS AND CARLFORD, a hundred in Suffolk; comprehending the same tract as the sub-districts of Colneis and Carlford. Acres, 47,999. Pop., 11,001. Houses, 2,371.

COLNE-VALLEY AND HALSTEAD RAILWAY, a railway in Essex; deflecting from the Colchester, Stour-Valley and Sudbury railway, at Chapel; and going up the Colne river, past Halstead, to Castle-Hedingham. It was opened to Halstead in 1860,—to Hedingham in 1861. An extension of it to Haverhill was authorized in 1859, and opened in 1863.

COLNE-WAKES, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; on the river Colne and the Colne-Valley railway, 1 mile WNW of Chapel r. station, and 5¼ ESE of Halstead. It has a post-office under Halstead. Acres, 1,926. Real property, £3,978. Pop., 535. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Wakes. Creeping Hall is an old moated house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £453.* Patron, the Earl of Verulam. The church is tolerable. Charities, £17.

COLNE-WHITE, a parish in Halstead district, Essex; on the river Colne and on the Colne-Valley railway, ¼ a mile E of Colne r. station, and 4¼ ESE of Halstead. Post-town, Colne-Wakes, under Halstead. Acres, 1,467. Real property, £2,562. Pop., 400. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Whites. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £130.* Patron, the Rev. G. J. Taylor. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel.

COLNEY, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 3 miles W of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 948. Real property, £2,150. Pop., 84. Houses, 14. The property is divided among a few. Colney-Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £199.* Patron, J. Scott, Esq. The church has a round tower, and is good.

COLNEY-HATCH, a hamlet in Fryern-Barnet parish, Middlesex, 1¼ mile W of the Great Northern railway, and 3¼ SSE of Barnet. It has a post-office under London N., and a station, jointly with Southgate, on the railway. The Middlesex county lunatic asylum here, opened in 1851, occupies fully 118 acres; is 1,883 feet long; and has accommodation for about 1,250 patients. An artesian well at it, 330 feet deep, yields 120,000 gallons a day.

COLNEY-HEATH, a chapelry in the parishes of St. Peter, St. Stephen, and Ridge, Herts; on the river Colne, near the St. Albans railway, 3 miles SE of St. Albans. It was constituted in 1847; and its post-town is St. Albans. Rated property, £2,795. Pop., 854. Houses, 180. The property is divided among a few. Colney House here, was built by Gov. Bouchier, and inhabited by the Margrave of Anspach; and there are traces at it of a moated monastic house or chapel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £330.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is tolerable.

COLNEY-ST. PETER, or LONDON-COLNEY, a cha-

pelty in the parishes of St. Peter, Ridge, and Shenley, Herts; on the river Colne, adjacent to the St. Albans railway, 3 miles S of St. Albans. It was constituted in 1826; and it includes Colney-Street, which has a post-office under St. Albans. Rated property, about £4,000. Pop., 792. Houses, 171. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £120. Patron, the Countess of Caledon. The church is good.

COLNEY-STREET. See **COLNEY-ST. PETER.**

COLN-ROGERS, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the river Colne, 4 miles SSW of Northleach, and 7 NE by N of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Northleach, under Cheltenham. Acres, 1,508. Real property, £1,502. Pop., 116. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £225.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is old but good. Charities, £6.

COLN-ST. ALDWIN, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the river Colne and the Fosse way, 3 miles N by W of Fairford, and 8½ ENE of Cirencester r. station. It has a post-office under Swindon. Acres, 3,420. Real property, £3,107. Pop., 516. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £103.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is variously Norman, early English, and perpendicular; and was repaired in 1853. Charities, £14.

COLN-ST. DENIS, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the river Colne, near the Fosse way, 3 miles SSW of Northleach, and 8 NE by N of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Northleach, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,430. Real property, £2,518. Pop., 206. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £400. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is Norman and good.

COLSCOTT, a hamlet in West Putford parish, Devon.

COLSTERWORTH, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Grantham district, Lincoln. The township bears the name of Colsterworth-with-Woolsthorpe; lies on the river Witham, and on the High Lyke Roman way, 4 miles W of Corby r. station, and 8 S of Grantham; and has a post-office, † of the name of Colsterworth, under Grantham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Twyford. Acres, 3,300. Real property, £4,084. Pop., 1,163. Houses, 274. The manor of Woolsthorpe belonged to the father of Sir Isaac Newton; and the manor-house, now a farm-house, still standing, was Sir Isaac's birthplace. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £535.* Patron, the Prebendary of South Grantham. The church is chiefly early English; has a tower; and was recently restored. There are two Methodist chapels. A school has £30 from endowment. Walker, the author of the "English Particles," was rector. The sub-district contains seventeen parishes. Acres, 35,320. Pop., 5,391. Houses, 1,163.

COLSTON-BASSET, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on the river Smeite, adjacent to the Grantham canal, 4½ miles S of Bingham r. station, and 10 SE by E of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 2,391. Real property, £3,934. Pop., 297. Houses, 60. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £270.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is cruciform, and was recently repaired. There are P. Methodist and R. Catholic chapels, and a free school.

COLTISHALL, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 2½ miles E of the line of projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, and 8 NNE of Norwich. It has a post-office † under Norwich, and a fair on Whit-Monday. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £4,322. Pop., 978. Houses, 216. The property is divided among a few. Coltishall House is a chief-residence. Many small cottages have recently been built. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £299.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is good; and

there are three Methodist chapels, and an endowed school with £21 a-year.

COLTON, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Blackwater, 3 miles NNE of Kimberley r. station, and 5½ N of Wymondham. Post-town, Marlingford, under Norwich. Acres, 911. Real property, £1,862. Pop., 228. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £348. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. A school has £9 from endowment; and other charities £27.

COLTON, a village and a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford. The village stands near the river Trent, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Trent Valley railway, 1½ mile N by E of Rugeley; and has a post-office under Rugeley. The parish includes also the hamlet of Lea-Lane and the village of Newland. Acres, 3,665. Real property, £9,543. Pop., 629. Houses, 142. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £461.* Patron, the Rev. C. W. Landor. The church was rebuilt in 1851, but has the tower of a previous edifice. A school has £45 from endowment; and other charities £23.

COLTON, a township in Bolton-Percy parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Derby railway, 6½ miles NW of York. Acres, 1,129. Real property, £1,641. Pop., 129. Houses, 31.

COLTON, a village in Templenewsam township, Whitkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SE of Leeds.

COLTON, or **COULTON**, a township in Hovingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles S of Helmsley. Real property, £1,024. Pop., 146. Houses, 29.

COLTON, or **COULTON**, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish, Somerset; 5½ miles S of Watchet.

COLTON, or **COULTON**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Ulverstone district, Lancashire. The village stands between the rivers Crake and Leven, under Furness fells, 3½ miles WSW of the foot of the lake Windermere, 4½ N of the Ulverstone and Lancaster railway, and 5½ NNE of Ulverstone. The parish includes also Haverthwaite and Rusland hamlets and Finsthwaite chapel; and the first of these has a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel. Acres, 13,330. Real property, £8,814. Pop., 1,794. Houses, 340. The property is subdivided. The surface shares in the fine scenery of the Furness fells and the Lake country. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £110. Patrons, the Landowners. The church is tolerable. The p. curacies of Haverthwaite, Rusland, and Finsthwaite are separate benefices. There is a Baptist chapel. A school has £67 from endowment; and other charities £14. The sub-district contains also four townships of Ulverstone parish. Acres, 22,486. Pop., 3,838. Houses, 730.

COLTS-HILL, a hamlet in Brenchley parish, Kent; 6½ miles SE of Tunbridge.

COLUMBJOHN. See **BROAD-CLIST.**

COLUMB (Str.), a sub-district and a district in Cornwall. The sub-district contains the parishes of St. Columb-Major, St. Columb-Minor, Colan, St. Wenn, and Mawgan-in-Pyder. Acres, 30,313. Pop., 6,512. Houses, 1,357. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Newlyn, containing the parishes of Newlyn, Cubert, Crantock, and St. Enoder; and the sub-district of Padstow, containing the parishes of Padstow, Little Petherick, St. Breock, St. Issey, St. Merryn, St. Ervan, and St. Eval. Acres, 78,693. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,239. Pop. in 1841, 16,167; in 1861, 16,754. Houses, 3,472. Marriages in 1860, 91; births, 520,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 277,—of which 91 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,244; births, 5,634; deaths, 3,046. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 5,591 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 726 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 80 s.; 23 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,043 s.; 21 of Bible Christians, with 2,502 s.; and one of Roman Catholics, with 121 s. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 766 scholars; 56 private day schools, with 1,053 s.; and 41 Sunday

schools, with 2,543 a. The workhouse is in St. Columb-Major.

COLUMB-MAJOR (Str.), a small town and a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall. The town stands on an eminence, the reputed site of a Danish fort, on the left side of the river Trent, 9 miles NW of St. Austell r. station, and 14 NNE of Truro. It consists chiefly of one good street; contains some good new Gothic houses; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, † of the name of St. Columb, Cornwall, a banking-office, two chief inns, a market-house, a parish church, five dissenting chapels, and a workhouse. One of the inns was kept by Polkinhorne, the famous wrestler. The church is chiefly of the 13th century; presents features of much beauty; consists of aisled nave, aisled chancel, and a transept, with pinnacled tower; and has a curious font, and monuments of the Hoblyns, the Vyvyans, the Bealiges, the Pendarvises, and the Arundels. A college for six priests stood adjacent to the church, and was destroyed by accidental fire in 1701. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on the Thursday after Mid-Lent Sunday, and after 12 Nov. The parish comprises 12,697 acres. Real property, £14,153. Pop., 2,879. Houses, 587. The property is sub-divided. Granite, felspar, tin, copper, cobalt, and bismuth are found. The ancient camp, called Castle-andinas, is 2 miles SE of the town; and there are several Druidical monuments. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £1,515.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Walker. Charities, £50. Bishop Arundel, who died in 1504, was a native.

COLUMB-MINOR (Str.), a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the coast, 5 miles W by S of St. Columb-Major, and 11 NNW of Grampond Road r. station. It has a fair on 9 June; and its post-town is Newquay, under St. Columb, Cornwall. Acres, 5,897; of which 335 are water. Real property, £6,796. Pop., 2,067. Houses, 446. The property is much subdivided. The rocks include good shelly sandstone. A blow-hole, with a high jet of water, in certain states of the tide, is at the small harbour of Lower-St. Columb-Porth. A priory was founded at Rialton, near the church, about the end of the 15th century, by Thomas Vyvyan; and some interesting remains of it were lately extant, but are now much mutilated. Rialton gave title to the statesman, Sidney Godolphin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £117.* Patron, Lord Churston. The church is large and good; and has an old rood-loft.

COLUMB-PORTH (Str.). See **COLUMB-MINOR (Str.)**.
COLONIO. See **COLNE**, Lancashire.

COLVA, a parochial chapelry in Presteigne district, Radnor; on the river Elwy, near the Central Wales railway, 5½ miles SW of New Radnor. Post-town, New Radnor. Acres, 2,293. Real property, £1,709. Pop., 185. Houses, 31. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Glascombe, in the diocese of St. Davids. The church is tolerable.

COLVESTON, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 6½ miles N by W of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Stoke-Ferry, under Brandon. Acres, 861. Real property, £488. Pop., 59. Houses, 9. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Diddington, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

COLVILLE-CARLTON. See **CARLTON-COLVILLE**.

COLWALL, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; under the Malvern Hills, and on the Worcester and Hereford railway, 3½ miles NE by N of Ledbury. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Colwall-Green, under Malvern. Acres, 3,771. Real property, £5,714. Pop., 1,628. Houses, 290. The surface shares the scenery of the Hereford beacon on the Malvern Hills. A gold circlet, set with stones, was found, in 1850, at Wind's point. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £540.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is decorated English, with a castellated tower; and contains some brasses and monuments. A school has £35 from endowment; and other charities £33.

COLWAY, a tything in Lyme-Regis parish, Dorset; within Lyme-Regis burgh.

COLWELL AND SWINBURN, a township in Cholerton parish, Northumberland; on Watling-street, 8 miles N of Hexham. Acres, 4,432. Pop., 373. Houses, 76. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

COLWELL-BAY, a bay in the west of the Isle of Wight; between Cliffs-End and Warden Point, 2 miles SW of Yarmouth. Its width is fully ½ of a mile; its depth inland, about 2¼ furlongs; its scenery picturesque; and its rocks, interesting to geologists.

COLWICH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district and county of Stafford. The village stands adjacent to the river Trent, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Trent Valley railway, near the junction of the North Stafford railway, 6¼ miles ESE of Stafford; is beautifully situated; and has a r. station at the junction, and a post-office under Stafford. The parish contains also the townships or hamlets of Fradswell, Bishton, Moreton, Wolsley, Shugborough, Swanmoor, and Mount-Priory, the post-office of Wolsley-Bridge, under Stafford, and parts of the townships of Drointon, Great Haywood, Little Haywood, and Hixon. Acres, 8,975. Real property, £26,583. Pop., 1,323. Houses, 371. The property is subdivided. Shugborough Park, a beautiful mansion, amid charming grounds, is the seat of the Earl of Lichfield, and was the birth-place of Lord Anson, the great navigator. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £514.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is ancient; and contains monuments of the Ansons and the Wolsleys. The vicarages of Fradswell, Great Haywood, and Hixon are separate benefices. Charities, £79.—The sub-district contains six parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 21,370. Pop., 4,322. Houses, 893.

COLWICK, a parish in Basford district, Notts; on the river Trent, and on the Nottingham and Grantham railway, 2¼ miles E of Nottingham. Post-town, Nottingham. Acres, 1,255. Real property, £3,412. Pop., 110. Houses, 20. The property is all in one estate. Colwick Hall is the seat of J. Musters, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £220.* Patron, J. Chaworth Musters, Esq. The church is good; and has monuments of the Musterses and the Byrons.

COLWINSTONE, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the Julian way, 2¼ miles SSW of Pencoed r. station, and 4 W of Cowbridge. Post-town, Pencoed, under Bridgend. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £1,870. Pop., 274. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £135.* Patron, W. Thomas, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

COLWITH-FORCE, a fall on the Little Langdale river, at the boundary between Westmoreland and Lancashire; 5 miles WSW of Ambleside. It occurs in a deep, wooded, picturesque dell; makes four leaps, with intermediate cataracts; has a total depth of 152 feet, and effects about 70 of these in the last of its leaps. The view of it from below, backed by the Weatherlam mountain, is very grand.

COLWORTH, a tything in Oving parish, Sussex; 2 miles E of Chichester. Pop., 123.

COLWYN, a chapelry in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; on the coast, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, 5 miles E of Conwy. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Conwy. Pop., 574. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £170. Patron, the Vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. The church is very good.

COLWYN, a sub-district and a hundred in Radnor. The sub-district is in the Brecon district of Builth; lies along the river Wye, contiguous to Brecon, around Aberedw and Trecoed; and contains five parishes, and four parochial chapelries. Acres, 25,020. Pop., 1,964. Houses, 350. The hundred is considerably identical with the sub-district, but more extensive. Acres, 31,335. Pop., 2,411. Houses, 437.

COLY (THE), a river of Devon. It rises in the up-

lands, near the boundary with Dorset and Somerset; and runs about 10 miles southward to the Axe, 2 miles below Colyton.

COLYFORD, a tything, with a village, in Colyton parish, Devon; on Seaton railway, 1 mile S of Colyton. The village stands on a Roman road; probably occupies the site of a Roman station; was once a pleasant place of some note; and has a post-office under Axminster, a r. station, and a fair on the Wednesday after 11 March.

COLYTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Devon. The town stands on the river Coly, near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 5 miles SW of Axminster; is irregularly built; consists chiefly of very ancient houses; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office; under Axminster, a station on the railway, two chief inns, a parish church, three dissenting chapels, and a free school. The church is later English; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; has an interesting eastern window of stained glass; and contains monuments of the Courtenays, the Poles, the Yonges, and others. A small weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on the first Wednesday of May and 30 Nov. Manufactures of paper and of pillow-lace are carried on. A royal force, while holding the town in the wars of Charles I., was attacked and defeated at it by a detachment of the parliamentarians from Lyme. The parish includes also the tything of Colyford. Acres, 7,196. Real property, £12,741. Pop., 2,446. Houses, 503. The property is divided among a few. The Courtenays and the Poles were seated at Colcombe Castle; and the Yonges, at Colyton Great House. See **COLCOMBE**. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Monkton, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £403.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Charities, £238.—The sub-district is in Axminster district; and contains five parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 19,856. Pop., 6,190. Houses, 1,281.—The hundred contains eleven parishes. Acres, 23,487. Pop., 7,810. Houses, 1,630.

COLYTON - RAWLEIGH, or **COLATON - RAWLEIGH**, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the river Otter, 3 miles W of Sidmouth, and 6 SSW of Ottery-Road r. station; and has a post-office under Exeter. The parish includes also the hamlets of Kingston, Stowford, Blackbury, Stonyford, Grindle, Bystock, and Hawkerland. Acres, 3,757. Real property, £4,265. Pop., 830. Houses, 182. The property belongs chiefly to the families of Rolle and Divett. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £370.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is bad. There is an Independent chapel. Charities, £7.

COMB-COFFIN. See **COMB-PYNE**.

COMBE, or **COOMBE**, an Anglo-Saxon word signifying "an upland hollow," or "a low place enclosed with hills," and used by itself and as a prefix in topographical nomenclature. It is similar to the Welsh Cwm.

COMBE, a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Hants; at the boundary with Berks and Wilts, 6 miles SSE of Hungerford r. station, and 10½ N of Andover. It includes the hamlet of Eastwick; and has a post-office under Hungerford. Acres, 2,226. Real property, £1,786. Pop., 225. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £107.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church is a very small ancient building, with a small wooden tower.

COMBE, a township in Presteigne parish, Hereford; 2 miles ESE of Presteigne. Acres, 599. Pop., 44. Houses, 7. Combe House is the seat of the Ricketts family.

COMBE, a hamlet in Woodnesborough parish, Kent.

COMBE, a tything in Endford parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 6 miles N of Amesbury. It has a post-office under Marlborough. Traces of an ancient British village exist on Combe hill.

COMBE, Surrey. See **COOMBE**.

COMBE, Gloucester. See **SYMONDS - HALL AND COMBE**, also **WESTINGTON-WITH-COMBE**.

COMBE-ABBAS, or **ABBAS AND TEMPLE-COMBE**, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; adjacent to the

river Cale, the boundary with Dorset, and the Yeovil and Salisbury railway, 4 miles S of Wincanton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Bath, both of the name of Temple-Combe. Acres, 1,850. Real property, with Stowell, £5,311. Pop., 487. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. A preceptory of the Knights-Templars was at Temple-Combe. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £398.* Patron, the Rev. T. Fox. The church is very good. Charities, £10.

COMBE-ABBEY. See **COMBE-FIELDS**.

COMBE-BISSETT. See **COOMBE-BISSETT**.

COMBE-CELLARS, a hamlet in Combinteignhead parish, Devon; about ¼ a mile from Combinteignhead village.

COMBE-DOWN, a chapelry in Combe-Monckton parish, Somerset; near the Great Western railway and the river Avon, 2 miles S of Bath. It has a post-office; under Bath. Pop., 940. A hill, giving name to the place, is 550 feet high; commands an extensive prospect; yields Bath stone in large quarries; is pierced and cut with caverns and passages; and bears on its slope a pleasant little town, with villas, an inn, and the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Vicar of South Stoke.

COMBE-ENGLISH, or **ENGLISH-COMBE**, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the Wans dyke, adjacent to the Great Western railway, near Twerton station, 2½ miles SW of Bath. Post-town, Twerton, under Bath. Acres, 1,852. Real property, £2,810. Pop., 559. Houses, 110. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £185.* Patron, not reported.

COMBE-FIELDS, or **COMBE-ABBEY**, a quondam extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in Rugby district, Warwick; near the Oxford canal and the Fosse way, 2½ miles WSW of Stretton r. station, and 5 E of Coventry. Post-town, Brinklow, under Coventry. Acres, 4,210. Real property, £6,167. Pop., 177. Houses, 37. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1150, by Richard de Camville; was given, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Warwick; and passed to Robert Kelway, Lord Harrington, and to the ancestor of the Earl of Craven. Combe-Abbey mansion, the Earl of Craven's seat, was built on the abbey-rains by Lord Harrington; has undergone changes and extensions; retains parts of the ancient cloisters, in Norman architecture; exhibits mainly Tudor features; includes a front, said to be after a design by Inigo Jones; stands in a park of about 500 acres; and contains a rich collection of pictures.

COMBE-FLOREY, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Taunton and Watchet railway, near Bishops-Lydeard station, 5 miles NE of Wiveliscombe. Post-town, Bishops-Lydeard, under Taunton. Acres, 1,369. Real property, £2,584. Pop., 383. Houses, 73. Combe House is the seat of the Perrings. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £263. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is neat, and has a tower. Sydney Smith was rector.

COMBE-HAY, or **COMBEHAY**, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the Fosse way and the Radford canal, 3½ miles SSW of Bath. Post-town, Wellow, under Bath. Acres, 1,091. Real property, 1,547. Pop., 245. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. Combe-Hay Park is the seat of the Hon. H. H. Tracey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £307.* Patron, the Hon. H. H. Tracey. The church is good; and the churchyard contains the grave of the poet Carrington, author of "Dartmoor." Charities, £7.

COMBE-HILL. See **COMBE**, Wilts; also **HEALEY AND COMB-HILL**.

COMBE-IN-TEIGNHEAD. See **COMBINTTEIGNHEAD**.

COMBE-KEYNES. See **COOMBE-KEYNES**.

COMB (LONG), a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; on the river Evenlode, adjacent to the West Midland railway, 1½ mile NW of Handborough r. station, and 2½ WSW of Woodstock. Post-town, Woodstock. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £2,589. Pop., 627. Houses, 128. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford.

Value, £90.* Patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. The church was built in 1395, and repaired in 1841. There are a Wesleyan chapel and charities £8.

COMBE-MARTIN, or COMBMARTIN, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Barnstaple district, Devon. The town sits in a deep romantic glen, opening into a small cove on the Bristol channel, 4 miles E of Ilfracombe, and 10 N by E of Barnstaple r. station; extends irregularly to a length of about 1½ mile; consists largely of old and decaying houses; was made a market-town about the year 1264, but has long lost its market; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Ilfracombe, an inn, a parish church, three dissenting chapels, and an endowed school. The church is early and later English; presents features of much interest; and has a very handsome tower. A project has been entertained by the North Devon Extension railway company to convert the cove into a harbour. The parish comprises 3,815 acres. Real property, £4,984. Pop., 1,484. Houses, 342. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry II., to the Norman baron Martyn de Tours. The scenery, in many parts, is highly picturesque. Silver-lead mines have been worked at intervals since the time of Edward I.; were last resumed in 1835; have shafts of from 20 to 120 fathoms deep; yield from 20 to 168 ounces of silver per ton of ore; and are notable for a cup, weighing 137 ounces, given by Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Mayor of London. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £387.* Patron, the Rev. H. W. Toms. The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 24,042. Pop., 3,875. Houses, 831.

COMBE-MONCKTON, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the Radford canal, near the Fosse way and the Great Western railway, 2½ miles SSE of Bath. Post-town, Combe-Down, under Bath. Acres, 720. Real property, £6,181; of which £1,648 are in quarries. Pop., 1,271. Houses, 255. Bath stone is very extensively quarried. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Value, £60.* Patron, the Vicar of South Stoke. The church is very good. The vicarage of Combe-Down is a separate benefice. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school.

COMBEND, a village in Colesborne parish, Gloucester; near Ermine-street, 6½ miles N by W of Cirencester.

COMBE-PARK, a place 2 miles E by N of Kingston-upon-Thames, in Surrey. It has a post-office under Wimbledon, London SW.

COMBE-RAWLEIGH. See COMBRAWLEIGH.

COMBERBACH, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 3 miles NNW of Northwich. Acres, 362. Real property, £1,285. Pop., 266. Houses, 66.

COMBERFORD, a village in Wigginton township, Tamworth parish, Stafford; adjacent to the Derby railway, 2 miles N of Tamworth. Pop., 122. Comberford Hall is the seat of the Tonge family.

COMBERMERE, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; 3½ miles NE of Whitchurch. A Benedictine abbey was founded here, in 1133, by Hugh de Malbaine; and given, at the dissolution, to the Cottons, ancestors of Viscount Combermere. Combermere Abbey mansion is the Viscount's seat.

COMBE-ROW, a place in Exton parish, Somerset; on the Brendon hills, at the terminus of the West Somerset Mineral railway, 4 miles NNE of Dulverton.

COMBERTON, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; on Bourn brook, 2 miles NW of Harston r. station, and 5 WSW of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 1,925. Real property, £3,131. Pop., 562. Houses, 110. The property is much subdivided. Part of the land is common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £153. Patron, Jesus' College, Cambridge. The church is later English, and good. Charities, £25.

COMBERTON, Worcester. See COMMERTON.

COMBERTON (GREAT), a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; on the river Avon, under Breton hill, 2½ miles E by N of Eckington r. station, and 2½ SSE of Pershore. Post-town, Pershore. Acres, 960. Real pro-

perty, £1,688. Pop., 247. Houses, 53. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £254.* Patron, the Rev. C. H. Parker. The church is good. Charities, £23.

COMBERTON (LITTLE), a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; adjacent to the river Avon, 3 miles ENE of Eckington r. station, and 2½ SE of Pershore. Post-town, Pershore. Acres, 770. Real property, £1,960. Pop., 257. Houses, 59. The property is divided among four. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £258. Patron, the Rev. W. Parker. The church is good.

COMBE-ST. NICHOLAS, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands near the Chard canal and the Chard and Taunton railway, 2 miles NW by N of Chard; and has a post-office under Chard, and a fair on the Wednesday after 10 Dec. The parish is divided into the tythings of Betham, Clayhanger, Ham, and Wadford; and includes the hamlets of Sticklepath and Walton. Acres, 4,203. Real property, £7,834. Pop., 1,223. Houses, 268. The property is much subdivided. There was anciently a nunnery at Walton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £440.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is later English, cruciform, and good; and has an embattled tower. Charities, £160.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 16,743. Pop., 3,398. Houses, 690.

COMBE-VALLEY, a picturesque ravine on the coast of Cornwall, 3¼ miles N of Bude.

COMBEWICK. See COMBWITH.

COMBHAY. See COMBE-HAY.

COMB-HILL. See HEALEY AND COMB-HILL.

COMBINTEIGNHEAD, or COMBE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands in the Teign valley, about ¼ mile from the Teign river, 3 miles E of Newton Junction r. station, and 5 N of Torquay. The parish includes also the hamlets of Combe-Cellars, Netherton, and Rocombe; and its post-town is Teignmouth. Acres, 2,407; of which 190 are water. Real property, £3,078. Pop., 417. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £324.* Patron, J. W. Harding and W. Long, Esqs. The church is old; consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with a square tower; has a carved oak screen; and was repaired in 1853.

COMB-MONCTON. See COMBE-MONCKTON.

COMB-PAFFORD, a hamlet in St. Mary-Church parish, Devon.

COMB-PYNE, or COOMPYNE, a parish in Axminster district, Devon; near the coast, 3 miles W of Lyme-Regis, and ¼ S of Axminster r. station. Post-town, Lyme. Acres, 796. Real property, £894. Pop., 118. Houses, 26. The property is divided between two. The manor belonged to the Coffin family; passed to the Pynes and the Knights; and was originally called Comb-Coffin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £127. Patrons, Messrs. Knight, Cuff, and Edwards. The church is ancient; was recently restored; consists of nave and chancel; and has a fine piscina.

COMBRAWLEIGH, or COMBE-RAWLEIGH, a parish in Honiton district, Devon; in the Otter valley, near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 1¼ mile NNW of Honiton. Post-town, Honiton. Acres, 1,747. Real property, £2,485. Pop., 299. Houses, 59. The manor belonged formerly to the families of Bawton and Matthew; and belongs now to the family of Bernard. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £272.* Patron, E. S. Drewe, Esq. The church is of the 15th century; consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with western embattled tower; and has a handsome western memorial window. The churchyard contains the tomb of John Sheldon, professor of anatomy in the royal academy.

COMBERTONIUM. See BRETENHAM, Suffolk.

COMBRIDGE, a hamlet in Rocester parish, Stafford; 4½ miles NNE of Uttoxeter.

COMBROOK, a chapelry in Kineton parish, Warwick; adjacent to the Fosse way, 2 miles W by N of Kineton,

and 7½ SSW of Southam-Road r. station. Post-town, Kineton, under Warwick. Real property, £1,293. Pop., 228. Houses, 55. Compton Verney is the seat of the Verneys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value and patron, not reported. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Verney's school has £25 a-year from endowment, with two scholarships at Trinity college, Cambridge.

COMBS, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; on the river Orwell, adjacent to the Eastern Union railway, 1 mile S of Stowmarket. Post-town, Stowmarket. Acres, 2,745. Real property, £6,147. Pop., 1,243. Houses, 269. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £880.* Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is tolerable.

COMB WELL, a manor in Goudhurst parish, Kent; 5½ miles WSW of Cranbrook. A small Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Robert de Thurnham.

COMB WICH, COMBEWICK, or CUMMIDGE, a village on the river Parret, in Somerset; 4½ miles NNW of Bridgewater. It has a post-office, of the name of Combwich, under Bridgewater; and is a sub-port to that town. A Roscreian chemist of the 16th century lived and died here.

COMLEY, a township in Cardington parish, Salop; 3½ miles NE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 57.

COMMERCH (THE), an affluent of the river Irton, at Llangamarch, in Brecon.

COMMERCIAL, a place 3½ miles from Narberth in Pembroke; with a post-office under Narberth.

COMMERTON, or COMBERTON, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; 1 mile SE of Kidderminster.

COMMINS-COCH, a place 7½ miles from Machynlleth in Montgomery; with a post-office under Shrewsbury.

COMMITMAEN, a hundred in Carnarvon. It forms the extremity of the Lley peninsula, and contains ten parishes. Acres, 21,434. Pop., 4,825. Houses, 1,048.

COMMONDALE, a township in Guisbrough and Danby parishes, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles SE of Guisbrough. Acres, 1,131. Pop., 130. Houses, 17.

COMMON (LITTLE), a place 2 miles W of Bexhill, in Sussex; with a post-office under Battle.

COMMON-SIDE, a division of Walton-upon-Thames parish, Surrey.

COMMON (SOUTH), a place 5 miles from Lewes, in Sussex; with a post-office under Lewes.

COMP, a hamlet in Leybourne parish, Kent; 5½ miles NW of Maidstone.

COMPASS POINT, a headland on the west side of Bude haven, in Cornwall. It commands a fine view of the coast; and is crowned with an octagonal tower.

COMP (GREAT), a place in Wrotham parish, Kent; near Mereworth wood, 3½ miles SE of Wrotham. It formerly had a chapel.

COMPSTALL, a village in Stockport parish, Cheshire; 5 miles E of Stockport. It has a post-office under Stockport; and is modern and thriving. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton works and coal mines.

COMPTON, a name corrupted from Combe-town, and signifying a town in a hill-girt hollow.

COMPTON, a parish and a hundred in Berks. The parish bears also the name of Compton-Parva; is in Wantage district; and lies on Icknield-street, around Compton-Down, near Blewberry plain, 2 miles SE by E of East Ilsley, and 4½ WSW of Goring r. station. It has a post-office under Newbury. Acres, 3,795. Real property, £4,690. Pop., 590. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. A large Roman town is thought to have stood on the ground around the church; and a circular camp, formed by the ancient British, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and now called Perborough Castle, is on a neighbouring eminence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £270.* Patron, J. T. Wasey, Esq. The church is Norman and good. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.—The hundred contains also six other parishes. Acres, 16,359. Pop., 2,711. Houses, 538.

COMPTON, a tything in Henbury parish, Gloucester; 5 miles NNW of Bristol. Pop., 113. Houses, 25.

COMPTON, a tything in Newent parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NNE of Newent. Real property, £3,992. Pop., 504.

COMPTON, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; on the river Itchen and the Southwestern railway, 2½ miles SSW of Winchester. It has a post-office under Winchester. Acres, 2,099. Real property, £5,369. Pop., 279. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. A camp of observation, with a battery, was raised on Compton Down, by Cromwell, preliminary to his siege of Winchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, 329.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is partly Norman, and has a rich Norman doorway. The churchyard contains the ashes of Dr. Huntingford, bishop of Hereford and warden of Winchester college; who commenced his career as curate of Compton. Charities, £9.

COMPTON, a liberty in Tettenhall parish, Stafford; on the Stafford and Birmingham canal, 2 miles W of Wolverhampton. It has a post-office under Wolverhampton. Pop., 641.

COMPTON, a hamlet in Kinfare parish, Stafford; 5½ miles W of Stourbridge.

COMPTON, a parish in Guildford district, Surrey; under Hogs Back hill, near the Alton and the Godalming railways, 3½ miles SW by W of Guildford. It has a post-office under Guildford. Acres, 1,971. Real property, £3,216. Pop., 502. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The manor was early annexed to the honour of Windsor, but soon divided into several parts. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £380.* Patron, J. M. Molyneux. The church is late Norman, with additions down to debased perpendicular; has a chapel over the chancel; and was recently repaired. Charities, £13.

COMPTON, a tything in Compton-Dunden parish, Somerset; 5½ miles NE of Langport. Pop., 355.

COMPTON, a tything in Enford parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 7 miles N by W of Amesbury. Pop., 73.

COMPTON, a parish in Westbourne district, Sussex; near the boundary with Hants, 3 miles W of Rowlands-Castle r. station, and 8½ NW of Chichester. It has a post-office under Petersfield. Acres, 1,661. Real property, £1,263. Pop., 266. Houses, 53. The manor is the Cuntune of Alfred's will. The living is a vicarage, united with Up. Marden, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £507.* Patron, the Rev. G. A. Langdale. The church is transition Norman; was restored in 1849; and has a very ancient screen. Charities, £12.

COMPTON, Derby. See CLIFTON-WITH-COMPTON.

COMPTON, Devon. See COMPTON-GIFFORD.

COMPTON, Dorset. See COMPTON (NETHER).

COMPTON-ABBAS, a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset; 2½ miles S by E of Shaftesbury, and 5½ S of Semley r. station. It includes Twyford hamlet; and its post-town is Shaftesbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,516. Real property, with Fontmell-Magna, £4,796. Pop., 456. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £267.* Patron, Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. The church is old and tolerable.

COMPTON-ABBAS (WEST), a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; 3½ miles SW of Maiden-Newton r. station, and 7 ENE of Bridport. Post-town, Compton-Valence, under Dorchester. Acres, 846. Real property, £1,122. Pop., 117. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Milton Abbey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £150. Patron, R. Williams, Esq.

COMPTON-ABDALE, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the river Colne, 3 miles WNW of Northleach, and 9 SE by E of Cheltenham r. station. Post-town, Northleach, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,215. Real property, £2,047. Pop., 258. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. Part of the surface is heath. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Glou-

ester and Bristol. Value, £31. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church was repaired in 1859.

COMPTON-BASSETT, a parish in Calne district, Wilts; 2 miles E of Calne r. station, and 7 SSW of Wootton-Basset. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 2,632. Real property, £4,324. Pop., 369. Houses, 33. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to the Bassets; and was forfeited by them to the Crown. Compton-Basset House is the seat of G. H. W. Heneage, Esq.; and commands an extensive view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £497.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is partly Norman, partly later English; and is good. Charities, £7.

COMPTON-BAY, an encroachment, 2 miles long, on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight; under Afton-Down, 3½ miles WNW of Brixton. Interesting cliffs line its shores; and are cut by Compton-chine and Compton-Grange-chine.

COMPTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Faringdon district, Berks; on the Ridge-way, adjacent to the Berks and Wilts canal and the Great Western railway, 2½ miles ESE of Shrivenham r. station, and 5½ S by W of Faringdon. It includes the hamlet of Knighton; and its post-town is Uffington, under Faringdon. Acres, 1,453. Real property, £1,982. Pop., 123. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Beauchamps. The manor-house is a moated building, with quaint old terraced garden. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £333.* Patron, Earl Craven. The church is ancient, picturesque, and good; and contains a curious ancient stone seat.

COMPTON-BISHOP, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; on the river Axe, under the Mendip hills, 2 miles W of Axbridge, and 4 SE of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station. It contains Cross and the Axbridge workhouse; and its post-town is Axbridge, under Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 2,535. Real property, £4,754. Pop., 663. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. A part of the Mendip hills, within the limits, has bone-caves. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £185.* Patron, the Prebendary of Compton-Bishop. The church is partly Norman; has a stone pulpit and a font; and is very good. An endowed school has £10 a-year.

COMPTON-CASTLE, an ancient seat, now a farmhouse, 4½ miles S of Newton-Bushel, in Devon. It belonged to successively the Poles, the Comptons, and the Gilberts; and passed, about the beginning of the present century, to the Templars. It has a machicolated gateway; and shows other features of the fortified mansion of the time of Edward III.

COMPTON-CHAMBERLAIN, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, adjacent to the South Devon railway, 1¼ mile SE of Dinton r. station, and 4½ W by S of Wilton. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £2,371. Pop., 348. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. Compton-Chamberlain House is the seat of C. Penruddock, Esq.; and belonged to Colonel Penruddock, who was executed for an attempt to overthrow Cromwell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported.* Patron, C. Penruddock, Esq. The church contains an obituary of the Penruddocks, and a large brass of a priest; and is good.

COMPTON-DANDO, a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset; on Wans dyke and an affluent of the river Avon, 2 miles E by N of Pensford, and 3 SSW of Saltford r. station. It includes Tucking-Mills hamlet and part of Woolard; and its post-town is Pensford under Bristol. Acres, 1,974. Real property, £3,081. Pop., 347. Houses, 77. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £130.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church has a square tower, and is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £75.

COMPTON-DUNDEN, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; on the river Carey, 2½ miles NNW of Somerton, and 4½ S by W of Glastonbury r. station. It in-

cludes the tythings of Compton and Dunden, and the hamlet of Littleton; and its post-town is Somerton, under Taunton. Acres, 2,571. Real property, £4,784. Pop., 662. Houses, 159. The property is subdivided. The manor-house has been partitioned into small dwellings; and an out-building of it contains a richly-carved, ancient, circular window. Dunden Beacon, adjacent to it, is an entrenched eminence 360 feet high. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is old but good.

COMPTON-DURVILL, a tything in South Petherton parish, Somerset; 1¼ mile NW of South Petherton. Pop., 136.

COMPTON (EAST). See COMPTON-VALLENCE.

COMPTON (EAST and WEST), two tythings in Pilton parish, Somerset; about 1¼ mile SW of Shepton-Mallet. Real property, £3,336.

COMPTON (FENNY), a parish in Southam district, Warwick; on the Oxford canal and the Oxford and Rugby railway, 8½ miles NNW of Banbury. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 2,330. Real property, £3,965. Pop., 639. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Earl of Melfort; and passed to Sir Simon Montfort, to the Cops, the Spencers, and the Willises. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £417.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are charities £9. Aymer, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, in the time of Henry III., was rector; and Sir H. B. Dudley was a native.

COMPTON-GIFFORD, a tything in Charles-the-Martyr parish, Devon; 1¼ mile NNE of Plymouth. It includes the small villages of Compton, Mannamead, Matley, and Hyde-Park-Terrace, comprising a number of fine residences; and has a post-office, of the name of Compton, under Plymouth. Acres, 641. Real property, £5,969; of which £156 are in quarries. Pop., 380. Houses, 140. The Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport cemeteries, established in 1846, comprising 13 acres, and containing two chapels, both in the decorated style of architecture, one of them with a bell-tower, is here. The new South Devon militia dépôt also is here, in Ford Park. The tything has a small chapel of ease; and is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Charles-the-Martyr, in the diocese of Exeter.

COMPTON-GREENFIELD, a parish in Clifton district, Gloucester; on the Bristol and South Wales Union railway, near the estuary of the Severn, 6 miles NNW of Bristol. Post-town, Almondsbury, under Bristol. Acres, 650. Real property, £3,720. Pop., 52. Houses, 3. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £114.* Patron, R. C. Lippincott, Esq. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1852; and is in the early English style; but has a fine Norman doorway, and an ancient, embattled, ivy-clad tower.

COMPTON-IN-THE-HOLE. See COMPTON-WYN-ATES.

COMPTON (LITTLE), or COMPTON-PARVA, a parish in the district of Chipping-Norton and county of Warwick; near the Four Shire stone, 4 miles E of Moreton r. station, and 4¼ NW of Chipping-Norton. Post-town, Barton-on-the-Heath, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £2,314. Pop., 398. Houses, 86. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £66. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1864, and is in the decorated English style. Charities, £45. Bishop Juxon, the chaplain of Charles I., was a resident.

COMPTON (LONG), a hamlet in Ranton parish, Stafford; 4½ miles W of Stafford.

COMPTON (LONG), a village and a parish in the district of Chipping-Norton and county of Warwick. The village stands near the boundary with Oxford and Gloucester, 5 miles SSE of Shipston-on-Stour, and 6 E of Moreton r. station; has a post-office under Shipston-ou-

Stour; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlet of Weston. Acres, 3,530. Real property, £6,117. Pop., 703. Houses, 166. Westón House is the seat of Sir George Phillips, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £191.* Patron, Eton College. The church was recently restored. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £18.

COMPTON-MARTIN, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; under the Mendip hills, 6½ miles SW of Pensford, and 7½ N of Wells r. station. It has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 2,314. Real property, £3,829. Pop., 558. Houses, 125. The property is much divided. The manor belonged to Martin de Tours. The sources of the river Yeo burst from the rock here in a copious stream. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £305.* Patron, Mrs. Hardwicke. The church is excellent; and there are charities £10.

COMPTON-MURDACH. See COMPTON-VERNEY.

COMPTON (NETHER), a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; at the boundary with Wilts, 2½ miles N of Yeovil Junction r. station, and 2½ W by N of Sherborne. It has a post-office, of the name of Compton, under Sherborne. Acres, 892. Real property, £3,155. Pop., 376. Houses, 86. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Over Compton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300. Patron, John Goodden, Esq. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £9.

COMPTON (OVER), a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; at the boundary with Wilts, 2½ miles ENE of Yeovil r. station, and 3¼ W by N of Sherborne. Post-town, Compton, under Sherborne. Acres, 788. Real property, £1,983. Pop., 150. Houses, 29. The property is all in one estate. Over Compton House is the seat of John Goodden, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Nether Compton, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good.

COMPTON-PARVA. See COMPTON, Berks, and COMPTON (LITTLE).

COMPTON-PAUNCEFOOT, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; 2 miles E by N of Sparkford r. station, and 5 WSW of Wincanton. Post-town, North Cadbury, under Bath. Acres, 672. Real property, £2,839. Pop., 253. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. Compton Castle is the seat of B. H. Hunt, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £140.* Patron, B. H. Hunt, Esq. The church is later English, with tower and spire, and is very good.

COMPTON PLACE, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire in Sussex; near Beachy Head, 6½ miles S of Hailsham. It was, for some time, the residence of the Duke of Snssex.

COMPTON-SCORPION, a hamlet in Ilmington parish, Warwick; 3¼ miles W by N of Shipston-on-Stour. It belonged to the Palmers; and was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Overbury. Real property, £1,154.

COMPTON-VALLENCE, or EAST COMPTON, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; 2½ miles SW of Grimstone and Frampton r. station, and 6¼ WNW of Dorchester. It has a post-office, of the name of Compton-Valence, under Dorchester. Acres, 1,296. Real property, £1,498. Pop., 136. Houses, 26. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, R. Williams, Esq. The church is an edifice of 1840, in the later English style, after designs by Ferrey.

COMPTON-VERNEY, or COMPTON-MURDACH, an extra-parochial tract in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; on the Fosse way, 2 miles WNW of Kineton. Acres, 1,740. Real property, £1,964. Pop., 94. Houses, 11. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to the Earl of Mellent; went, in the time of Henry I., to Robert Murdac; and passed, in that of Henry VI., to Richard Verney, ancestor of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Compton House, Lord Willoughby's seat, is an edifice of last century, by Adams; and stands amid extensive ornate grounds. A handsome chapel is near the mansion; and

was designed, but ineffectually, to be constituted a parish church.

COMPTON (WEST). See COMPTON (EAST and WEST).

COMPTON-WYNIATES, a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick; at the boundary with Oxford, 4½ miles ENE of Shipston-on-Stour, and 9 W by N of Banbury r. station. Post-town, Tysoe, under Warwick. Acres, 997. Real property, £1,424. Pop., 37. Houses, 6. The property has all belonged, from a remote period, to the Comptons, now represented by the Marquis of Northampton; and it gives to the Marquis the title of Earl. Compton House, a seat of the Marquis, is a picturesque edifice of the time of Henry VIII., built then out of the ruins of Fulbrooke Castle; eventually much altered and defaced by additions and neglect; and it recently was grandly restored, under the superintendence of Wyatt. It sits so hiddenly in an abrupt hill-screened hollow, as to have, till recently, been popularly called Compton-in-the-Hole. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Tysoe, in the diocese of Worcester. The church was destroyed in the civil war, and rebuilt after the Restoration; and has been the burial-place of several of the Compton family.

CONANBURGH. See CONISBROUGH.

CONCHAN. See KIRK-ONCHAN.

CONDATE. See KINDERTON.

CONDER (THE), a rivulet of Lancashire; running about 10 miles south-westward to the estuary of the Lune, 5½ miles SSW of Lancaster.

CONDERCUM. See BENWELL.

CONDERTON, a hamlet in Overbury parish, Worcester; 6 miles NE of Tewkesbury. Pop., 186. Houses, 41.

CONDICOTE, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 3 miles NW of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 4½ SW of Moreton r. station. Post-town, Stow-on-the-Wold, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 890. Real property, £1,625. Pop., 182. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. Slight traces exist of a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £158. Patrons, the Rev. W. Bishop and others. The church is ancient, and has a Norman doorway.

CONDOVER, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Salop. The village stands on an affluent of the river Severn, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 4¼ miles S of Shrewsbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury. The parish includes also the villages of Chaford and Dorrington. Acres, 7,422. Real property, £14,431. Pop., 1,871. Houses, 376. The property is subdivided. Condovery House is the seat of E. W. S. Owen, Esq.; and was built, about 1590, by Chief Justice Owen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £258.* Patron, R. Cholmondely, Esq. The church is chiefly Norman; contains monuments of the Owens, one of them by Roubiliac; and is good. The p. curacy of Dorrington is a separate benefice. Charities, £66.—The sub-district is in Atcham district; and contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 37,057. Pop., 6,063. Houses, 1,157.—The hundred includes most of the sub-district; extends considerably beyond it; and is cut into the divisions of Condovery and Coumd. Acres, 25,630 and 19,684. Pop. of the whole, 6,551. Houses, 1,261.

CONDUIT (NEW), a ward of St. Margaret parish, Kings-Lynn, Norfolk. Pop., 829. Houses, 193.

CONEY-BEDS, a Roman camp in Westmoreland; on Hay Fell, near Kendal. It has a bell-shaped outline; measures 128 feet at one end, 224 at the other, 208 at the sides; and commands a brilliant and extensive view.

CONEYSTHORPE, a township in Barton-le-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W of New Malton. Acres, 1,192. Real property, £1,001. Pop., 191. Houses, 40.

CONETHORPE, a township in Goldsborough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles E by N of Knaresborough. Pop., 115. Houses, 22.

CONEY-WESTON. See WESTON-CONEY.

CONGAVATA. See STANWIX.

CONGERSTON, a parish in Market-Bosworth district,

Leicester; on the river Anker and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 3 miles NW of Market-Bosworth, and 7 NNE of Atherstone r. station. Post-town, Twycross, under Atherstone. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £1,226. Pop., 250. Houses, 57. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £218.* Patron, Earl Home. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and alms-houses.

CONGHAM, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; 3 miles ESE of Castle-Rising, and 5¼ N of East Winch r. station. Post-town, Grimstone, under Lynn. Acres, 2,850. Real property, £2,687. Pop., 315. Houses, 63. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £453.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Kersley. The church is ancient, of stone and flint; and consists of nave and chancel, with a tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school. Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, was a native.

CONGLETON, a town, a township, three chapelries, a sub-district, and a district, in Cheshire. The town stands in a fine valley, on the river Dane, adjacent to the Macclesfield and Colwich railway and the Macclesfield canal, 8¼ miles SSW of Macclesfield. It was known at Domesday as Cogleton; possessed consequence in the time of Henry III.; and retains a number of old timbered houses; but presents now an aspect of modern neatness. It ranks as a municipal borough, chartered by James I., conterminates with the township, and governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; is a polling-place; publishes two weekly newspapers; gives title of Baron to the family of Parnell; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, three chief inns, a town-hall, a market-hall and assembly-room, three churches, six dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, four national schools, and a mechanics' institute. The present town-hall was built in 1866, at a cost of about £3,000, and is in the Venetian-Gothic style. The market-hall and assembly-room were built in 1822, at a cost of £2,000, defrayed by Sir E. Antrobus. St. Peter's church occupies an elevated site, and was rebuilt in 1740. St. James' church is an elegant edifice in the pointed style of the 13th century, and was built in 1848. St. Stephen's church consists of nave, chancel, aisles, bell-turret, and vestry, in the early decorated style, and was built in 1860. The grammar-school dates from the 16th century, and was reconstructed in 1865. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, and 12 May, 5 July, and 22 Nov. The making of gloves and of tagged-leather laces, called Congleton points, was at one time the chief employment. But silk manufacture, in various departments, is now the staple, and has a number of mills. Much business is done also in connexion with extensive neighbouring coal-mines and limestone quarries. Whitehurst, the engineer, was a native, and Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was mayor. The township, co-extensive with the borough, is in Astbury parish, and comprises 2,564 acres. Real property, £32,860; of which £1,150 are in gas-works. Pop., in 1841, 9,222; in 1861, 12,344. Houses, 2,620. Congleton viaduct, on the railway, about ¼ a mile from the station, is a fine work, 114 feet high and 231 feet long, exclusive of the embankments; and has arches 50 feet in span.—The three chapelries are St. Peter, St. James, and St. Stephen; the first ancient, the second constituted in 1844, the third constituted in 1845; and the three are jointly conterminates with the township. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. Peter, £210; of St. James, £150; of St. Stephen, £150.* Patron of St. Peter, T. Rowley, Esq.; of each of the others, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

The sub-district contains the parish of Biddulph, electorally in Stafford, and the townships of Congleton, Newbold-Astbury, Moreton-cum-Alcumlow, Somerford, Somerford-Booths, Hulme-Walfield, Radnor, and Buglawton in the parish of Astbury. Acres, 18,657. Pop., 19,124. Houses, 3,954. The district comprehends also

the sub-district of Sandbach, containing the parish of Church-Lawton, the township of Alsager, in the parish of Barthomley, the townships of Smallwood and Odd-Rode, in the parish of Astbury, the townships of Sandbach, Arclid, Bradwall, Hassall, Betchton, and Wheelock, in the parish of Sandbach, and the townships of Tetton, Moston, and Elton in the parish of Warrington; and the sub-district of Church-Hulme, containing the parishes of Swettenham and Breton-cum-Smethwick, the township of Davenport, in the parish of Astbury, and the townships of Church-Hulme, Blackden, Twemlow, Cranage, Leese, and Cotton, in the parish of Sandbach. Acres, 52,389. Poor-rates, in 1862, £9,663. Pop., in 1841, 26,421; in 1861, 34,323. Houses, 6,994. Marriages, in 1860, 265; births, 1,263,—of which 127 were illegitimate; deaths, 822,—of which 351 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,610; births, 11,118; deaths, 7,566. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 9,056 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 935 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 550 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 150 s.; 25 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,683 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 500 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,483 s.; 4 of the Wesleyan Association, with 613 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 242 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, s. not reported. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 2,682 scholars; 44 private day schools, with 1,087 s.; 53 Sunday schools, with 5,973 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 91 s. The workhouse is in Arclid.

CONGRESBURY, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Yeo, 2 miles S by E of Yatton r. station, and 6¼ N of Axbridge; has a post-office, of the name of Congressbury, Somerset; was once a market-town; and still has a fair on 14 Sep. A college is said to have been founded at it, in 711, by St. Congar, an Eastern prince; and an interesting ancient market cross is still here, on five flights of steps. The parish comprises 4,443 acres. Real property, £12,203. Pop., 1,190. Houses, 267. The property is much subdivided. Part of the land is marshy. The living is a vicarage, united with St. Lawrence-Wick, in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Value, £800.* Patron, R. Hunt, Esq. The church is later English. The vicarage of St. Ann is a separate benefice; and the church of it was built in 1865. There are two dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £14.

CONGREVE, the birthplace of Bishop Hurd, near Penkridge, in Stafford.

CONHOLT PARK, the seat of Lady Charles Wellesley, on the E border of Wilts, 4¼ miles NE of Ludgershill.

CONHOPE, or COVENHOPE, a township in Aymestrey parish, Hereford; 6¼ miles NW of Leominster. Pop., 72.

CONIE CASTLE, a strong entrenchment in the SW of Dorset; 3 miles N of Charmouth. It is thought to have been formed by Egbert in his conflict with the Danes.

CONINGSBURGH. See CONISBROUGH.

CONINGSBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the rivers Bain and Witham, and the Horncastle canal, adjacent to the Boston and Lincoln and the Horncastle railways, near Tattershall and Dogdyke r. stations, 8 miles SSW of Horncastle. It includes allotments in the Wildmore fen and twenty detached pieces of old enclosure; and has a post-office under Boston. Acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial tracts of Haven-Bank and Langrick-Ferry, 5,560. Real property, £9,132. Pop., 1,938. Houses, 437. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £644.* Patron, Lord Aveland. The church is good; and there are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £82. Eusden, the poet-laureate, and Dyer, the author of the "Fleece," were rectors.

CONINGSHEAD. See CONISHEAD.

CONINGTON, a parish in the district of St. Ives and county of Cambridge; at the boundary with Huntingdon, 3 miles SW of Swavesey r. station, and 3¼ S of St. Ives. Post-town, Fenstanton, under St. Ives. Acres, 1,477.

Real property, £1,830. Pop., 233. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £238.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is old but good.

CONINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; near Ermine-street, 2½ miles SW of Holme r. station, and 2½ SSE of Stilton. It has a post-office under Peterborough. Acres, 3,089. Real property, £4,740. Pop., 301. Houses, 57. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged, in the time of Canute, to Torquil the Dane; was given, at the Conquest, to Waltheof, the Conqueror's nephew; and passed to David I., Earl of Huntingdon, the Bruces, the Wesenham, and Cotton the antiquary. Conington House, a castellated mansion, is the seat of J. Heathcote, Esq. Conington fen is a drained tract in the east; and Conington round hill is one of the wonders of the county. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £508. Patron, J. Heathcote, Esq. The church is later English; has two chapels, a Norman font, a tablet to Prince David, and monuments of the Cottons; and is very good. Charities, £15.

CONISBROUGH, or CONINGSBURGH, a village and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Don, adjacent to the Doncaster, Swinton, and Sheffield railway, near the Dearne and Dove canal, 5½ miles SW of Doncaster; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rotherham. It is the Caer-Conan of the ancient Britons, and the Cynningburgh or Conanburgh of the Saxons; and it has, on a natural eminence, a well-preserved polygonal keep, 78 feet high, of an ancient castle. This structure is assigned by some antiquaries to the time of the British queen Cartimandua; by others to the Norman Earls of Warren; by Sir Walter Scott, partly to the Saxons, partly to the Normans; possesses interest as the residence of Athelstane in "Ivanhoe;" and was the birthplace of Richard de Conisbrough, Earl of Cambridge, grandson of Edward III. The parish includes also the hamlet of Clifton. Acres, 4,107. Real property, £7,094; of which £335 are in quarries. Pop., 1,655. Houses, 356. The manor belongs to the Duke of Leeds. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £206.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is partly Norman, partly of later dates; and has a chantry, a font, a Saxon monumental stone, a mutilated statue of a knight, and monuments of the Bosvilles and others. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school has £8 from endowment; and other charities have £24.

CONISCLIFFE, two townships and a parish in Darlington district, Durham. High Coniscliffe township lies on the river Tees, on the Roman road to Binchester, and on the South Durham railway, adjacent to Piercebridge r. station, 4½ miles W of Darlington; and has a post-office under Darlington. Real property, £2,608. Pop., 234. Houses, 51. A Roman station seems to have been here; and Roman relics, including coins and an altar, have been found. Low Coniscliffe township lies also on the Tees, about a mile SE of High Coniscliffe; and includes the hamlet of Carlbury. Real property, £1,429. Pop., 200. Houses, 38. The parish comprises 3,003 acres. Real property, £4,037. Pop., 434. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. The Coniscliffe fells, in the north, are romantic eminences, with slate quarries and copper ore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £216.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is early English, has a tall spire, and commands a fine prospect. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £12.

CONISFORD, a sub-district in the district and city of Norwich. It contains the parishes of St. George-Tombland, St. Peter-per-Mountergate, St. John-Timberhill, All Saints, St. Michael-at-Thorne, St. Julian, St. Etheldred, St. John-Sepulchre, and St. Peter-Southgate, part of the parish of Trowse, and the extra-parochial place of Norfolk county jail. Pop., 12,933. Houses, 2,922.

CONISHEAD PRIORY, or CONINGSHEAD, the seat

of the Braddyll family, in Lancashire; on the W side of Morecambe bay, 2 miles SSE of Ulverstone. A priory of black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal; and went, after the dissolution, to the Braddylls. The present mansion, on the site of the priory, was recently rebuilt, in room of a very fine previous one; is a magnificent edifice, in the pointed style, with an entrance hall 61 feet long, 23 wide, and 40 high, and cloisters and arched passages, 177 feet long, 19½ wide, and 17½ high; and contains a rich variety of pictures and other works of art. The grounds around it include a conservatory, three gardens, a rural temple, and splendid terraces; and command brilliant and extensive views.

CONISHOLME, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; near the coast, 5½ miles ESE of Ludborough r. station, and 7½ NE of Louth. Post-town, Grainthorpe, under Grimsby. Acres, 1,195. Real property, £2,218. Pop., 167. Houses, 31. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250. Patron, the Earl of Ripon. The church is mainly early English; was once cruciform, without aisles; is so altered that the central tower now forms the chancel; contains a brass of 1550; and is in tolerable condition. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists.

CONISTON, a township in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles N by E of Marfleet r. station, and 6 NE of Hull. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 600. Real property, £1,038. Pop., 101. Houses, 22.

CONISTON, a small town in Church-Coniston chapelry, Ulverstone parish, Lancashire; on the west side of Coniston water, at the terminus of the Coniston railway, 3 miles SW by W of Hawkshead. It is a picturesque place, amid some of the grandest scenery of the Lake country; has a post-office under Windermere; two inns, a reading-room, a public library, a church, and a Baptist chapel; and forms one of the centres of the Lake tourists. Oldfield, who piloted Nelson's fleet into action at the battle of the Baltic, resided here; and De Quincey made his notable unsuccessful pilgrimage hither to visit Wordsworth. Considerable trade is done in exporting copper ore, slates, flags, birch brooms, and small timber. Copper mines exist about ¼ a mile up the adjacent mountain; are supposed to have been worked by the ancient Britons and the Romans; have a chief shaft about 640 feet deep; and yield about 250 tons of copper ore per month. See CONISTON (CHURCH).

CONISTON, W. R. Yorkshire. See CONISTON-WITH-KILNSAY.

CONISTON-BANK. See CONISTON WATER.

CONISTON (CHURCH), a township-chapelry in Ulverstone parish, Lancashire; containing the town, the railway station, and the post-office of Coniston, under Windermere. Acres, 7,210. Real property, £8,631; of which £4,875 are in mines, and £127 in quarries. Pop., 1,324. Houses, 260. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Urswicks; and passed by marriage, in the time of Henry III., to the Flemings. Coniston Hall, some time a ruin, now a refitted picturesque farm-house, about ¼ a mile south of the town, was the residence of the Flemings till the middle of the 17th century. The area of the chapelry includes the Coniston copper-mines, and a large portion of Coniston fells. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £117.* Patron, the Rev. A. Peache. The church is a plain, oblong edifice, with a small unsightly tower.

CONISTON-COLD, a township in Gargrave parish, and a chapelry in Gargrave and Kirkby-in-Malhamdale parishes, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Bradford, Skipton, and Colne railway, 2 miles WNW of Gargrave r. station, and 6 WNW of Skipton. It includes the hamlet of Bell-Busk; and has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 1,282. Real property, £1,768. Pop., 238. Houses, 47. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. Rated property, £1,832. Pop., 265. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Ripon. Value, £90.* Patron,

P. Garforth, Esq. The church is modern; and there are charities £22.

CONISTON-FELLS, a range of mountains on the west side of Coniston water, in the extreme NW of Lancashire. It forms the grandest portion of the magnificent mountain tract of Upper Furness; and culminates, 3 miles W by N of the head of Coniston water, in a remarkable summit, 2,577 feet high, called the Old Man of Coniston. This summit is crowned by a recent pinnacle, in room of a larger previous one, pulled down by the ordnance surveyors; and it commands a very gorgeous and extensive view. Transition limestone is at the base of the range; sienitic granite appears in part of the ascent; and fine clay-slate forms the main substance.

CONISTON-HALL. See **CONISTON (CHURCH)**.

CONISTON (MONK), a division of Hawkshead township, Hawkshead parish, Lancashire; at the head of Coniston water, 2 miles W by S of Hawkshead.

CONISTON RAILWAY, a railway in the NW of Lancashire; from Coniston south-westward to the Furness railway at Broughton. It was authorized in 1857, and opened in 1859; and is 9 miles long.

CONISTON-WATER, a lake in the NW of Lancashire; along the east base of Coniston Fells. Its length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; its surface elevation above sea-level, 105 feet; its greatest depth, 160 feet. Its ancient name was Thurston-Water. Its superfluence is carried off by the river Crake; its waters abound with the finest char, and with trout; its shores are adorned with woods and edifices; and its flanks include the grand masses of the Coniston fells and the Yewdale and Tilberthwaite mountains. The views of it, from many points, all round, are exquisite; and one from Coniston-Bank, a new mansion, amid beautifully-wooded grounds, about a mile from the head of its east side, is regarded by many persons as the best.

CONISTON-WITH-KILNSAY, a township in Burnesall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 11 miles N of Skipton. Acres, 8,583. Real property, £3,396. Pop., 160. Houses, 30. It forms a curacy with Burnesall; and it has a church, and charities £5.

CONNAH'S-QUAY, a sea-port village and a chapelry, in Northop parish, Flint. The village stands on the estuary of the Dee, at the terminus of the Buckley railway, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, 3 miles SE of Flint; and has a post-office; under Flint. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,422. Houses, 314. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £301. Patron, the Vicar of Northop.

CONNERIE, a village in St. Brelade parish, Jersey. Pop., 39.

CONNINGTON. See **CONINGTON**.

CONOCK, a tything in Chirton parish, Wilts; under the Ridge way, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Devizes. Pop., 138. Houses, 35. Conock House is the seat of the Warriners.

CONONLEY, a township in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the North Midland railway, 3 miles S by E of Skipton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds; and it forms a curacy with Kildwick. Acres, 1,431. Pop., 905. Houses, 220. A number of the inhabitants are employed in worsted mills.

CONOVIVM. See **CAEBRIVM**.

CONSETT, a township and a chapelry in Lancashire parish, Durham. The township bears also the name of Consider-cum-Knitsley; lies at the terminus of the Lancashire branch of the Northeastern railway, near Shetley-Bridge, on the river Derwent, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Wolsingham; and has a post-office under Gateshead. Acres, 2,617. Real property, £52,239; of which £34,700 are in iron-works, and £1,000 in mines. Pop., 4,953. Houses, 823. This place, besides having very extensive iron-works of its own, is the centre of a great coal-mining and iron-working region, including Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, Ebchester, Lancashire, Medomsley, Crook, Blanchland, and other places; and it publishes a weekly newspaper.—The chapelry was constituted in 1862; and is more extensive than the township. Post-town, Consett, under Gateshead. Pop., about 5,500. The living

is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. There are two Methodist chapels.

CONSOLS, copper mines near Gwennap, in Cornwall. They are about 300 fathoms deep; and they employ about 1,000 men.

CONSTABLE-BURTON. See **BURTON-CONSTABLE**.

CONSTABLE-SAND, a shoal off the coast of Denbigh; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extending east and west, with from 2 to 9 fathoms water.

CONSTANTINE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Falmouth district, Cornwall. The village stands on a branch of the Helford river, near the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Falmouth town and r. station; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Falmouth, and fairs on 12 April, 21 June, and 27 Sept. The parish comprises 7,909 acres of land and 270 of water. Real property, £8,517; of which £445 are in fisheries, and £199 in quarries. Pop., 2,014. Houses, 413. The property is divided among a few. Fine-grained granite is quarried; copper and tin mines are worked; and oyster-fishing is carried on. The Tolmén, Meantol, or Holed Stone, an egg-shaped block of granite, 33 feet long and 18 feet broad, supposed by some antiquaries to be Druidical, is here on a barren hill 690 feet high. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £450.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church contains monuments of the Gerveyses; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 13,006. Pop., 3,199. Houses, 645.

CONSTANTINE BAY, a small bay with an island on the west coast of Cornwall; immediately S of Trevose Head, 4 miles W of Padstow.

CONVIL. See **CONWIL**.

CONWAY (TRE), a river of North Wales. It issues from Llyn-Conway, a lake among mountains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the point where the counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Denbigh meet; runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles circuitously to the boundary between Carnarvon and Denbigh; traces that boundary, in a serpentine course northward for 17 miles; and goes thence in a tolerably straight line northward to the sea, at the north-east corner of Beaumaris bay. Its early course is rapid and tumultuous, along reaches of romantic mountain valley; and it speedily acquires volume from the Machno, the Ceirw, the Llugwy, and other mountain affluents. Its path, below Lima Hall, about midway of its career on the boundary between Carnarvon and Denbigh, is beset by a precipice 50 feet deep; and it there makes a grand leap, called the Conway falls, into a rocky basin surrounded by hanging woods. It proceeds thence past Bettws-y-Coed and Llanrwst; begins at Trefriw, a mile below Llanrwst, to be navigable; and is thence to the sea, past Conway, a large, placid, beautiful stream. Its upper part is famous for trout; and its mouth has been noted for abundance of inferior pearl mussels.

CONWAY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Carnarvon. The town stands on the right side of the river Conway, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, about a mile above the Conway's mouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the Roman Conovium, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Bangor. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1185, by Llewelyn-ap-Iorworth; but was transferred, by Edward I., to Maynan; and cannot now be traced. A great castle, of oblong form, on the verge of a precipitous rock, was erected, in 1283, by Edward I., to check the revolts of the Welsh; was occupied, in 1389, by Richard II., when he abdicated; was garrisoned by Archbishop Williams, for Charles I.; was taken, in 1646, by Mytton; and was given, by Charles II., to the Earl of Conway, who ruthlessly dismantled it, for sake of its lead, iron, and other salable materials. The walls of it, of enormous thickness, with four massive round towers, are still standing; the great hall, once a splendid apartment, 130 feet long, 30 feet wide, and upwards of 23 feet high, exists in a state of ruin; and the King's Chamber, in one of the round towers, shows traces of high ornamentation.

and has a very pretty Gothic window. Walls around the town, from twelve to fifteen feet thick, were built at the same time as the castle; pierced with three gates, defended by twenty-four strong towers, and enclosing a triangular space of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circuit; and they are still standing. The town is chiefly within the walls; has only one main street, of irregular form, with a few narrow alleys; contains some curiously-built and ancient houses; and has recently acquired a number of new houses, for the accommodation of summer visitors. The *Plás Mawr*, in the Main-street, was a seat of the Wynnes, built, in 1585, by Robert Wynne-ab-Meredith, uncle to the historian of Gwydir. The parish church sprang from the Cistercian abbey; contains some late decorated work, a fine screen, an interesting font, and several monuments; and was, not long ago, repaired. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and C. Methodists. A suspension-bridge across the Conway here, on the line of the Chester and Bangor highway, was constructed by Telford, in 1822-6; hangs on eight chains, in two sets, over two piers, with adjustment at one end into the rock under the castle, at the other end deep into solid rock; and is 327 feet long, and eighteen feet above high water. A tubular bridge, adjacent, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway, was constructed, in 1847-8, by Stephenson; is 412 feet long; increases in height above high water, from 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the ends to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the centre; and has two tubes, each 14 feet wide, and about 1,300 tons in weight. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and three inns; is a seat of petty sessions; and was formerly a place of assizes, alternately with Carmarvon. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on 6 April, 5 Sept., 11 Oct., and 8 Nov. A steamer plies on the river up to Trefriw; a small coasting trade exists; and shipbuilding is carried on. Conway was chartered by Edward III.; is governed by a mayor and corporation; and unites with Bangor, Carmarvon, and three other places in sending a member to parliament; but, as a borough, extends beyond the parish, and includes a circuit of about 18 miles. Pop., 2,523. Houses, 496. It gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Hertford; and ranks among its natives Archbishop Williams. Its neighbourhood presents a number of strong attractions to strangers. The Conway mountain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, shows traces of the ancient Castell Caer Seion. The imaginary rock of Gray's famous ode will be sought in vain, but has taxed the ingenuity of many an enthusiast to find it.—

“On a rock whose lofty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,
Robed in a sable garb of woe
With haggard eyes the poet stood.”

The parish comprises 1,505 acres of land and 932 of water. Real property, £6,084. Pop., 1,855. Houses, 361. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £220. Patron, Lady Erskine. Charities, £52.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Conway, Gyffin, and Dwygyfyllchi. Acres, 11,936. Pop., 3,956. Houses, 776.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llechwedd-Isaf, containing the parishes of Llangelynin, Caerhun, and Llanbedr-y-Cennin; and the sub-district of Creuddyn, containing the parishes of Eglwys-Rhôs, Llandudno, Llangwstennin, Llysaen, Llanellian, Llanisaintffraid-Glan-Conway, and Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs,—the last partly, the two previous wholly in Denbigh electoral. Acres, 57,131. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,970. Pop. in 1841, 10,706; in 1861, 13,896. Houses, 2,918. Marriages in 1860, 92; births, 408,—of which 25 were illegitimate; deaths, 273,—of which 85 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 823; births, 3,763; deaths, 2,346. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 4,328 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,310 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 988 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,936 s.; 18 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,098 s.; and 1 undefined, with 290 s. The schools were 12 public

day schools, with 1,236 scholars; 2 private day schools, with 56 s.; and 53 Sunday schools, with 4,508 a.

CONWAY AND LLANRWST RAILWAY, a railway in North Wales; southward from the Chester and Holyhead, near Conway, to Llanrwst. It was authorized in July, 1860, and opened in June, 1863. Its length is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

CONWIL, a village and a sub-district in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village is in the parochial chapelry of Conwil-in-Elfet; stands on the river Gwili, adjacent to the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, 6 miles NW by N of Carmarthen; and has a station on the railway. The sub-district contains Conwil-in-Elfet chapelry and eight parishes. Acres, 63,244. Pop., 8,196. Houses, 1,701.

CONWIL-CAYO, a parish and a sub-district in Llandovery district, Carmarthen. The parish lies on the Sarn-Helen way, and on a headstream of the river Towy, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Llandovery town and r. station; and contains the village of Cayo and the hamlets of Cwmcothy, Cwmtwrch Lower, and Maestroyddin. Post-town, Llandovery, under Carmarthen. Acres, 41,785. Real property, £3,138. Pop., 2,251. Houses, 442. Mineral springs of several kinds occur, and are in repute. Mines yielding gold were worked here by the Romans. Several tumuli are near a place called Remus' Ford; remains of an aqueduct lead to the place of the old mines; remains of the Sarn-Helen way are seen; and Roman bricks, inscriptions, torques, and coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llansawel, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £305.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is ancient, large, and good. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Conwil-Cayo is sung by the poet Llywarch-Hen.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

CONWIL-IN-ELFET, a parochial chapelry in the district and county of Carmarthen; containing the village of Conwil, on the river Gwili and on the Cardigan railway, at Conwil r. station, 6 miles NW by N of Carmarthen. It has a post-office, Carmarthen. Acres, 13,153. Real property, £5,123. Pop., 1,703. Houses, 357. The property is subdivided. There are a large British camp, a remarkable earth-work, called the Line, about 18 feet high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and fragments of one of the largest cromlechs in Wales. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Abernant, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is good; and there are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £23.

CONYNGHAM HOUSE, a seat on the river Nidd, near Knaresborough, W. R. Yorkshire. It belonged formerly to the Coghills; and belongs now to the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. Two ancient camps, Saxon and Danish, are in its vicinity.

COOKBURY, a parish in Holsworthy district, Devon; 4 miles ENE of Holsworthy, and 14 S by W of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Holsworthy, North Devon. Acres, 2,710. Real property, £1,135. Pop., 249. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Milton-Damerell, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is early English, and not good.

COOKHAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Berks. The village stands on the river Thames, adjacent to the Maidenhead and Wycombe railway, 3 miles N of Maidenhead; has a post-office; under Maidenhead, a station on the railway, an inn much resorted to by anglers, a wooden bridge across the Thames, a parish church, an endowed school, and an alms-house; was the meeting-place, between 996 and 1,001, of a gemot, attended by many thanes from Wessex and Mercia; was once a market-town, and still has fairs on 16 May and 11 Oct. The church is early English, with western tower of flint; was restored in 1860; and contains several good brasses, a canopied altar-tomb of 1517, and a fine marble monument by Flaxman to Sir Isaac Bocoek. The parish contains also Cookham-Dean village and part of Maidenhead borough. Acres, 6,509. Real property, £25,374. Pop., 4,468. Houses, 832. The property is much subdivided. A skirmish was fought, in the civil

ware, at Battle-Mead. A number of Roman swords and javelin-heads was found, in 1830, at Sashes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £480.* Patron, J. Rogers, Esq. The chapelries of Cookham-Dean and Maidenhead are separate benefices. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The sub-district contains the parishes of Cookham, Bisham, and Hurley. Acres, 13,126. Pop., 6,317. Houses, 1,202. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bray, containing the parishes of Bray, Shottesbrook, Waltham-St. Lawrence, and White-Waltham. Acres, 29,588. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,319. Pop. in 1841, 11,058; in 1861, 13,031. Houses, 2,522. Marriages in 1860, 82; births, 396,—of which 19 were illegitimate; deaths, 219,—of which 61 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 797; births, 3,961; deaths, 2,259. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 5,995 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 809 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 120 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 761 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 306 s.; 2 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 400 s.; and 1 undefined, with 16 attendants. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,324 scholars; 26 private day schools, with 443 s.; and 24 Sunday schools, with 2,322 s.—The hundred contains only four parishes. Acres, 9,716. Pop., 3,809. Houses, 735.

COOKHAM-DEAN, a chapelry, with a village, in Cookham parish, Berks; about a mile WNW of Cookham r. station. Pop., 743. Houses, 157. Part of the surface rises steeply to a height of 600 feet, and part is a dell. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Oxford. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Cookham. The church was built in 1845. There are Independent and P. Methodist chapels, and a national school.

COOKLEY, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; near the East Suffolk railway, 3 miles WSW of Halesworth. Post-town, Halesworth. Acres, 1,704. Real property, £2,648. Pop., 252. Houses, 56. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Huntingfield, in the diocese of Norwich. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and has a Norman door, decorated English windows, an oaken roof, good carved benches, an octagonal font, and a brass of 1537.

COOKLEY, a chapelry in Wolverley parish, Worcester; adjacent to the West Midland railway, 2½ miles NNE of Kidderminster. It was constituted in 1849; and it has a post-office under Kidderminster. Pop., 1,454. Houses, 299. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £200.* Patron, W. Hancock, Esq. The church is good.

COOKNOE. See **COGENHOE**.

COOKRIDGE, a hamlet in Addle parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE of Otley.

COOKS-BRIDGE, a railway station in Sussex; on the Keymer branch of the London and Brighton railway, 3 miles NNW of Lewes.

COOKS-CASTLE, a modern ruin on Shanklin Down, 1½ mile W by S of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. It commands a splendid view.

COOKS-FOLLY. See **CLIFTON**, Gloucester.

COOKS-KITCHEN, a rich copper-mine, near Redruth, in Cornwall.

COOLING, or **COWLING**, a parish in H60 district, Kent; on the Thames, 3¼ miles NE of Higham r. station, and 5 N of Rochester. Post-town, Cliffe, under Rochester. Acres, 1,544. Real property, £3,386. Pop., 121. Houses, 22. The manor belonged to Duke Eadulf; and went to the Cobhams. A moated castle, of square form, with machicolated gateway, flanked by two round towers, was built here in the time of Richard II.; and sustained a siege by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the time of Queen Mary. The gatehouse still stands in tolerable preservation; and other parts, after having become ruinous, were converted into a farm-house. A tract of marsh extends from the vicinity of the castle to the Thames. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £600. Patron, Rev. T. A. Hooper. The church is ancient, with a tower, and has a double piscina and a brass of 1508.

COOL-PILATE, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; on the Trent and Mersey canal, 3¼ miles S of Nantwich. Acres, 685. Real property, £971. Pop., 44. Houses, 6.

COOMBE. See **COMBE**.

COOMBE, a hamlet in Malborough parish, Devon; 3¼ miles SW of Kingsbridge.

COOMBE, a hamlet in Bishopsteignton parish, Devon; 1½ mile from Bishopsteignton village.

COOMBE, a tything in East Meon parish, Hants; 6¼ miles WSW of Petersfield. Pop., 44.

COOMBE, a tything in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; near Crewkerne. Pop., 74.

COOMBE, a hamlet in Huish-Episcopi parish, Somerset; near Langport. Pop., 25.

COOMBE, a chapelry in Kingston parish, Surrey; on the Southwestern railway, 2¼ miles E of Kingston. It was constituted in 1866; it includes New Malden; and it has a r. station. Pop., 1,200. Coombe House was the residence of the prime minister, Lord Liverpool; where he entertained the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, and Emperor of Russia. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Winchester. Value, £170. Patrons, Trustees.

COOMBE, Wilts. See **COMBE**.

COOMBE, Sussex. See **COOMBS**.

COOMBE-ABBEY. See **COMBE-FIELDS**.

COOMBE-ALMER, a tything in Sturminster-Marshall parish, Dorset; 4½ miles W of Wimborne-Minster.

COOMBE-BANK, a seat 3¼ miles NW of Sevenoaks, in Kent. It belonged to the Isleys and others; and passed to the Mannings. Roman urns have been found here.

COOMBE-BISSETT, a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, 3 miles S of Wilton r. station, and 3¼ SW of Salisbury. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, 2,196. Real property, with Hornington and Odstock, £5,180. Pop., 337. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Hamnham, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £220.* Patron, the Prebendary of Combe. The church is very good. Charities, £7.

COOMBE-CASTLE, a hamlet in Heytesbury parish, Wilts; near Heytesbury.

COOMBE-DOWN. See **COMBE-DOWN**.

COOMBE (EAST), a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 5½ miles NW of Taunton.

COOMBE-FISHACRE, a hamlet in Ipplepen parish, Devon.

COOMBE-HILL. See **HEALEY** and **COMB-HILL**.

COOMBE-IN-TEIGNHEAD. See **COMBINTEIGNHEAD**.

COOMBE-KEYNES, a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; 2 miles S of Wool r. station, and 5¼ WSW of Wareham. Post-town, Wool, under Wareham. Acres, 2,004. Real property, with Wool, £3,743. Pop., 163. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £95. Patron, J. Weld, Esq. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1862; consists of nave and chancel; and is in the early English style.

COOMBE (NETHER), a hamlet in Litton-Cheney parish, Dorset; 5½ miles E of Bridport.

COOMBE-PLACE, the seat of the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, 2½ miles NNW of Lewes, in Sussex.

COOMBLY, a hamlet in Whippingham parish, Isle of Wight; 3¼ miles NNE of Newport.

COOMBS, or **COOMBE**, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the river Adur, and on the Steyning and Henfield railway, 1½ mile S by E of Bramber station, and 2¼ SSE of Steyning. Post-town, Steyning, under Hurst-perpoint. Acres, 1,292. Real property, £930. Pop., 77. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £201. Patron, Lord Leconfield. The church is early English and tolerable.

COOMBS-DITCH, a hundred in Blandford and Wareham divisions, Dorset. It lies around Blandford; and contains nine parishes. Acres, 9,836. Pop., 1,432. Houses, 282.

COOMBS-EDGE, a township in Chapel-en-le-Frith parish, Derby; 2½ miles N of Buxton. Pop., 449. Houses, 84.

COOPER-BRIDGE, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; at a junction of railways, 2½ miles NE of Huddersfield.

COOPERSALE, a place 2 miles SSE of Epping, Essex; with a post-office under Epping. Coopersale House here belonged to the Archers from the time of Henry V.; and passed to the Newtons. See THOYDON GARNON.

COOPERS-HILL, a ridge of bagshot sand, rising abruptly from the meadows at Runnimede, and flanking the south side of the Thames, on the mutual border of Berks and Surrey. It commands a brilliant view; and was the subject of Sir John Denham's famous poem, written at Oxford in 1643. Dryden pronounced that poem "the exact standard of good writing;" and Pope, with thanks to "majestic Denham," declares that

"On Coopers-Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow."

COOTHAM-COMMON, a place 1 mile from Storrington, and 19 miles W of Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex; with a post-office under Hurstpierpoint.

COPDOCK, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Orwell, 2 miles NNE of Capel r. station, and 3½ SW of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 954. Real property, £2,233. Pop., 341. Houses, 70. The property is much subdivided. Copdock Hall is the seat of Lord Walsingham. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Washbrook, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £483.* Patron, Lord Walsingham. The church is very good.

COPELAND-BECK, a hamlet in St. Michael-Appleby parish, Westmoreland; 1½ mile SE of Appleby.

COPELAND-CASTLE, an old seat in the north of Northumberland; on the river Glen, 4½ miles NW of Wooler. It succeeded an older seat, which belonged to John de Copeland who took David II. prisoner; and it was built, in 1614, by the Wallaces; and passed to the Ogles.

COPELAND FOREST, a moorish mountainous tract in the SW of Cumberland; between Ennerdale-water and West-water, from 3 to 9 miles E of Egremont. It includes numerous fells and peaks; and has an altitude, at the Pillar-fell, of 2,893 feet.

COPPENHALL. See COPPENHALL.

COPFORD, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; on the river Roman, 1½ mile E of Marks-Tey r. station, and 4 WSW of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 2,397. Real property, £4,428. Pop., 775. Houses, 163. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Bishops of London. Copford Hall is the seat of the Harrisons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £680.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a Norman apse, and is good.

COPGROVE, a parish in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, 2½ miles ESE of Wormald-Green r. station, and 4½ N of Knaresborough. Post-town, Staveley, under York. Acres, 832. Real property, £1,024. Pop., 63. Houses, 14. The property is all in one estate. Copgrove Hall is the seat of T. Duncombe, Esq., and contains some good portraits. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200.* Patron, T. Duncombe, Esq.

COPHEAD, a wooded knoll, crowned by a conspicuous ditched barrow, 1½ mile NNE of Warmminster, in Wilts. The barrow was opened by Sir R. C. Hoare; and found to contain a human skeleton, with beads, flints, and deer-horns.

COPLE, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on an affluent of the river Ouse, 1½ mile E of Cardington r. station, and 3½ ESE of Bedford. Post-town, Bedford. Acres, 2,109. Real property, £3,379. Pop., 565. Houses, 110. Cople Hall was the seat of the late Earl of Ludlow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £215.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is later English and good.

COPLEY, a chapelry, with a r. station, in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Halifax. Pop., 1,610. The living is a vicarage. The church was built in 1866.

COPMANFORD. See COPPINGFORD.

COPMANTHORPE, a chapelry in St. Mary-Bishop-hill-Junior parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the North-Midland railway, adjacent to the river Ouse, 4 miles SSE of York. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is York. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £3,075. Pop., 350. Houses, 78. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of York; and, till 1867, was united with Up. Poppleton. Value, £280. Patron, the Vicar of St. Mary-Bishop-hill-Junior. The church is good.

COPP, a chapelry in St. Michael-on-Wyre and Kirkham parishes, Lancashire; adjacent to the Preston and Lancashire railway, 3 miles SSE of Garstang. It was constituted in 1849; and its post-town is Garstang. Pop., 1,140. Houses, 247. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £190.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

COPPARDS-GAP, a place 3 miles from Shoreham, in Sussex; with a post-office under Shoreham.

COPPENHALL, two townships and a parish in Nantwich district, Cheshire. Church-Coppenhall township lies on the North-Western railway, 1½ mile NNW of Crewe r. station, and 5 NE of Nantwich. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,987. Pop., 822. Houses, 175. Monks-Coppenhall township lies round the junction of railways at Crewe station; and includes the town of Crewe. Acres, 1,318. Real property, £15,532. Pop., 8,159. Houses, 1,473. The parish consists wholly of these two townships. Post-town, Crewe. Real property, £18,519. Pop., in 1841, 747; in 1861, 8,981. Houses, 1,648. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £216.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was rebuilt in 1851; and is a brick edifice, with a tower. The p. curacy of Crewe is a separate benefice. See CREWE.

COPPENHALL, a chapelry in Penkridge parish, Staffordshire; near the Birmingham and Stafford railway, 3 miles S by W of Stafford. Post-town, Dunston, under Stafford. Pop., 88. Houses, 18. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £85. Patron, Lord Hatherton. The church is ancient.

COPPINGFORD, or COPMANFORD, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on Alconbury brook, 6½ miles SW of Holme r. station, and 7½ NW of Huntingdon. Post-town, Alconbury, under Huntingdon. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £805. Pop., 62. Houses, 15. Coppingford Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Upton, in the diocese of Ely. The church is in ruins.

COPPING-SYKE, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; contiguous to Bicker parish, and Langrick-Ville township, near Swineshead. Pop., 42.

COPPLESTONE, a village in Colebrook parish, Devon; adjacent to the North Devon railway, 6½ miles NW of Crediton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Coppelstone, North Devon; it had a chapel, a mint, and a prison, which have been destroyed; it retains an ancient cross, about 12 feet high, rudely ornamented with scroll-work; and it gave name to the numerous family of Coppelstones, who are said to have flourished in Devon before the Conquest.

COPPULL, a township and a chapelry in Standish parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Wigan and Preston railway, 6 miles N by W of Wigan; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Chorley. Acres, 2,279. Real property, £6,152; of which £1,950 are in mines. Pop., 1,230. Houses, 218. The chapelry was constituted in 1842; and was at first more extensive than the township, with a pop. of upwards of 2,000; but is now conteminate with the township. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £120. Patron, the Rector of Standish. The church was rebuilt in 1861. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £44.

COPSE-HALL, the seat of Earl Cottenham, near Wimbledon, in Surrey.

COPSON, a hamlet in Wolvey parish, Warwick.

COPSTON-MAGNA, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby parish, Warwick; 6½ miles SE by E of Nuneaton. It forms a curacy with Monks-Kirby; and has a modern church, in the Norman style. Pop., 109. Houses, 21.

COPT-HALL, a seat 2 miles W of Epping in Essex. It belonged to the Heneages; and passed to the Conyerses. It is a Tudor edifice, amid fine grounds. An ancient British camp is near it.

COPT-HEWICK, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1¼ mile from Ripon. Acres, 626. Pop., 194. Houses, 44.

COPHTHORNE, a hundred in Surrey. It lies around Epsom and Leatherhead; contains eleven parishes and part of another; and is cut into two divisions, first and second. Acres, 14,909 and 19,745. Pop. of the whole, 13,964. Houses, 2,523.

COPTIVINNEY. See STOCKS-WITH-COPTIVINNEY.

COPT-OAKS, a chapelry in Markfield, Whitwick, Charley, Bardon, Newtown-Linford, and Ulverscroft parishes, Leicester; in Charnwood forest, adjacent to the Midland railway, 5 miles SW of Loughborough. Post-town, Loughborough. Pop., 393. Houses, 81. The chapelry was constituted in 1863. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Patrons, the Lords of Forest Manors.

COPT-POINT, a headland about a mile ENE of Folkestone, in Kent. It has picturesque cliffs; and abounds in fossils of the gault.

COQUET (THE), a river of Northumberland. It rises among the Cheviots, a short way within Scotland; enters England under Blackhall hill, 14 miles NW of Otterburn; runs 24 miles east-south-eastward, past Alwinton and Rothbury; then goes about 11 miles east-north-eastward, past Felton and Warkworth to the sea, opposite Coquet Island. Its last reach, below Warkworth, is navigable. Its general course is winding and picturesque. Its bed has yielded many fine crystals, cornelians, agates, and other gems; and its waters cherish a good salmon fishery, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

COQUETDALE, a ward in Northumberland; taking name from the Coquet river; lying along that stream, from Scotland to the sea; and cut into four divisions, north, south, west, and east. Acres of the N div., 83,045; of the S div., 75,927; of the W div., 86,638; of the E div., 41,152. Pop. of the whole, 21,331. Houses, 3,788.

COQUET ISLAND, an island in Northumberland; about a mile E by S of the mouth of the Coquet river, and 5 SE by S of Alnmouth. It is about a mile in circuit; and has good pasture and a rabbit warren. It was a resort of the Culdees in the times of the Northumbrian kings; it had afterwards a Benedictine monastery, subordinate to Tynemouth priory; and it was fortified against the Scots, and taken by them in the time of Charles I. A lighthouse, erected in 1841, is on its south-west side and 80 feet high; and the passage between this and the mainland is full of reefs.

CORBETSTYE, a hamlet in Upminster parish, Essex; 4¼ miles SE of Romford. It has a post-office under Romford. Pop., 177.

CORBRIDGE, a small town, a township, and a parish in Hexham district, Northumberland. The town stands on Watling-street and the river Tyne, adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, in the vicinity of the Roman Corstopitum, 2½ miles S of the Roman wall, and 3¼ E of Hexham. It had a monastery in 771; was occupied by David I. in 1138; was burnt by the Scots in 1296 and 1311; sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; had, at one period, five churches; was long a market town; displays now an aspect of grey antiquity; and has a head post-office, a railway station, a market cross, an old tower, once a jail, a seven-arched bridge, a parish church, three dissenting chapels, and charities £67. The church is old, of fortified structure, and in good condition.—The township includes the town, and comprises 4,499 acres. Pop., 1,340. Houses, 288.

Corchester, about ¼ a mile west of the town, is the Roman Corstopitum; and there Roman coins and altars, two Greek inscriptions, a silver-votive tablet of 148 oz., and remains of an ancient bridge have been found.—The parish contains also the townships of Dilston, Thornbrough, Aydon, Aydon-Castle, Halton, Halton-Shields, Clarewood, Great Whittington, and Little Whittington. Acres, 13,130. Real property, £10,582. Pop., 2,170. Houses, 444. The manor belonged to the Claverings and the Percys. Dilston was the seat of the Earls of Derwentwater. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Halton, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £482.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

CORBRY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Bourn district, Lincoln. The village stands on the river Glen, and on the Roman road to Ancaster, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 8¼ miles SSE of Grantham; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Grant-ham, and fairs on 26 Aug. and the Monday before 11 Oct.—The parish comprises 2,726 acres. Real property, £4,607. Pop., 813. Houses, 169. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Irnham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is decorated English; was partially restored in 1861; and has a square pinnacled tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. A grammar school, founded in 1669, has £48 from endowment; and other charities £11. The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 20,103. Pop., 3,396. Houses, 672.

CORBRY, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nea, 3¼ miles SSE of Rockingham r. station, and 7¼ NNE of Kettering; and has a post-office under Thrapston. The parish comprises 2,800 acres. Real property, £3,445. Pop., 794. Houses, 188. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. The church is ancient. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and an endowed British school.—The sub-district is in Kettering district; and contains ten parishes. Acres, 20,103. Pop., 4,210. Houses, 930.—The hundred contains twenty-seven parishes. Pop., 10,959.

CORBRY (GREAT), a township in Wetheral parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, adjacent to Wetheral r. station, 4¼ miles ESE of Carlisle. It has a post-office, of the name of Corby, under Carlisle. Acres, inclusive of Warwick-Bridge township, 2,747. Real property, with Warwick-Bridge, £6,935. Pop., 323. Houses, 79. The manor belonged once to the Salkelds; but has long been held by the Howards. Corby Castle, the seat of P. H. Howard, Esq., was originally a castellated edifice, but has acquired a modernized appearance by a new Grecian front; and it contains a portrait of Lord William Howard, Titian's Charles V., and the claymore of "Fergus M'Yvor," Major Macdonald.

CORBRY (LITTLE), a township in Wetheral parish, Cumberland; adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 5¼ miles E of Carlisle. Acres, 352. Real property, £294. Pop., 241. Houses, 58.

CORCHESTER. See CORBRIDGE.

CORELEY, a parish in Cleobury-Mortimer district, Salop; under the Clee Hills, 3¼ miles NNE of Tenbury r. station, and 5 WSW of Cleobury-Mortimer. Post-town, Tenbury. Acres, 2,175. Rated property, £1,490. Pop., 515. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £280.* Patron, Rev. J. Burnett Stuart. The church is of brick, and ancient, with tower and spire; and was reported in 1859 as bad.

CORFE, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Chard and Taunton railway, 3¼ miles S by E of Taunton. Post-town, Taunton. Acres, 1,127. Real property, £1,734. Pop., 381. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. Much improvement has recently been made; and many new houses built. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £66.* Patron, Lady Cooper. The church was repaired in 1858.

CORFE-CASTLE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Wareham district, Dorset. The town stands adjacent to the central gap of the Isle of Purbeck range of hills, 4 miles SE of Wareham r. station. A famous castle here dates from the Saxon times; and was, for many centuries, one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom. It belonged to the Crown; was given, in the time of Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton; passed, in 1635, to Sir John Bankes, attorney-general to Charles I.; and belongs now to the Bankeses of Kingston-Lacy. Edward the Martyr was murdered here by his stepmother; Peter the hermit was incarcerated here; twenty-two noblemen were starved in the dungeons by King John; Edward II. was imprisoned here some time before his murder; Lady Bankes, with slight assistance, defended the castle, for Charles I., against a siege of six weeks, in 1643; and Fairfax besieged, captured, and dismantled it in 1646. The ruins crown a steep rocky knoll; are approached by a four-arched bridge across a chasm; present a butting, massive, picturesque appearance; include a keep, a chapel, and several towers; and present features of architecture of almost every date and transition from the time of Edgar till that of Henry VII. The town consists of one long street of picturesque stone cottages; and has a post-office; under Wareham, a market-cross, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, and charities £70. The church is early English, with a large tower; and excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1860. The chief trade is connected with the exporting of potter's clay from neighbouring pits; and fairs are held on 12 May and 29 Oct. The town is incorporate, but not regulated by the municipal act; and it sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the act of 1832.—The parish includes also the village of Kingston, and the tythings of Affington, Blakenwell, Ower, Rempstone, and Rollington. Acres, 9,384; of which 1,075 are water. Real property, £13,174; of which £7,350 are in mines. Pop., 1,900. Houses, 337. The property is divided among a few. Nine Barrow Down, extending eastward from the town, is 642 feet high; and commands a very brilliant view. Creech Barrow, extending north-westward, is 369 feet high; and also commands a noble prospect. Potter's clay, to the amount of upwards of 60,000 tons a-year, is dug and exported; and a railway for conveying it, goes from the pits to Wareham harbour. The grey and variegated fine limestone, known as Purbeck marble, also was, till very recently, quarried and exported on a large scale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £685.* Patron, the Bankes family. There are chapels of ease at Kingston and Bushey.—The sub-district contains likewise Church Knowle parish. Acres, 12,804. Pop., 2,411. Houses, 449.

CORFE-GATE, or **CORYATTS**, a hamlet in Portisham parish, Dorset; 5½ miles SW of Dorchester.

CORFE-MULLEN, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; on the Roman road from Poole, near the river Stour and the Southampton and Dorset railway, 2½ miles SW of Wimborne-Minster. It has a post-office under Wimborne. Acres, 3,086. Real property, £3,335. Pop., 724. Houses, 165. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, under the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £336.* Patron, Eton College. The church was, not long ago, enlarged; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £40 from endowment; and other charities £80.

CORFTON, a township in Diddlebury parish, Salop; 6½ miles NNW of Ludlow. Pop., 232.

CORHAMPTON, a parish in Droxford district, Hants; 4 miles NE of Bishops-Waltham town and r. station. Post-town, Exton, under Southampton. Acres, 2,410. Real property, £1,634. Pop., 189. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. Corhampton House is a principal residence. Corhampton Down is a meet for the Hambleton hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £39. Patron, J. H. C. Windham, Esq. The church looks outwardly uninteresting; but has inwardly Saxon characters; and is one of the oldest well-preserved churches in the world. Charities, £44.

CORINGHAM. See **CORRINGHAM**.

CORINUM. See **CIRENCESTER**.

CORKICKLE, a village in Preston-Quarter township, St. Bees parish, Cumberland; on the Whitehaven and Furness railway, in the southern vicinity of Whitehaven. It has a station on the railway.

CORK-KNOT, and **CORK-SAND**, two shoals off the north-east coast of Essex. The Knot lies 5 miles SE by E of Harwich; is rocky, under 19 feet of water; and has a floating light, 23 feet high, seen at the distance of 9 miles. The Sand lies 1½ mile W of the Knot; and is partly dry at low water, with from 1 to 5 fathoms around.

CORLEY, a parish in Meriden district, Warwick; 3½ miles W of Longford and Exhall r. station, and 4½ NW of Coventry. Post-town, Fillongley, under Coventry. Acres, 1,378. Real property, £3,525. Pop., 327. Houses, 73. The property is subdivided. A spot here was a chief station in the trigonometrical survey; and commands an extensive view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £400. Patron, A. F. Gregory, Esq. The church is ancient; and its nave was recently restored. There is a national school.

CORNARD (GREAT), a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; 1½ mile SE of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 1,567. Real property, £4,049. Pop., 604. Houses, 201. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Ely. Value, £155.* Patron, B. Sparrow, Esq. The church was recently restored.

CORNARD (LITTLE), a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; on the river Stour, adjacent to the Sudbury railway, 2½ miles SE of Sudbury. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 1,657. Real property, £3,124. Pop., 404. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £509.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Norwich and G. M. Hawkins, Esq. The church is tolerable.

CORN BROOK, a railway station on the south border of Lancashire; on the Manchester and Warrington railway, 2 miles SW of Manchester.

CORN BROOK, a valuable coal-field in the Clee Hills, 4½ miles WNW of Cleobury-Mortimer, in Salop.

CORN BROUGH, a hamlet in Sheriff-Hutton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles ESE of Easingwold. Acres, 1,082. Real property, £1,473. Pop., 54. Houses, 9.

CORN BURY PARK, an extra-parochial tract in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; adjacent to the West Midland railway, 1 mile SSW of Charlbury. Pop., 39. Houses, 5. Here is the seat of Lord Churchill. See **BLANDFORD PARK**.

CORND EAN, a hamlet in Winchcomb parish, Gloucester; 1 mile SSW of Winchcomb.

CORN EL DU, a summit of the Brecknock Beacons in South Wales. See **ARTHUR'S CHAIR**.

CORN ELLY, a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; 1½ mile WNW of Tregony, and 2½ SSW of Grampound Road r. station. Post-town, Tregony, under Grampound, Cornwall. Acres, 1,348. Real property, £1,307. Pop., 99. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £47. Patron, the Vicar of Probus. The church is good. See **CORNEWELL**.

CORNEY, a parish in Bootle district, Cumberland; on the Furness railway, 2 miles N of Bootle r. station, and 4 SSE of Ravenglass. Post-town, Bootle, under Whitehaven. Acres, 3,890. Real property, £2,294. Pop., 256. Houses, 51. The property is much divided. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Carlisle. Value, £140. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is old.

CORN FORTH, a township-chapelry in Bishops-Middleham parish, Durham; on the Hartlepool railway, 6½ miles SSE of Durham. Acres, 1,689. Real property, £3,172. Pop., 1,619. Houses, 336. The living is a vicarage. Value, £200. The church was built in 1865.

CORN HILL, a village and a chapelry in Norham parish, Northumberland. The village stands adjacent to the Tweedmouth and Kelso railway, about a mile from the Tweed, and 5½ SSW of Norham. It has a station on the railway, which serves for the neighbouring Scotch town of Coldstream; has also a good inn, and a fair on 6

Dec.; and is a good centre for anglers. The chapelry comprises 4,746 acres; and its post-town is Coldstream. Real property, £7,989. Pop., 853. Houses, 167. The property is divided among a few. Traces exist of a castle taken by the Scots in 1549. There is a mineral well. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is early English, and was repaired in 1840.

CORNILO, a hundred in the lathe of St. Augustine, Kent. It contains East Langdon parish and nine other parishes. Acres, 13,690. Pop., 5,963. Houses, 1,063.

CORNISH-HALL-END, a chapelry in Finchingfield, Ridgwell, and Birdbrook parishes, Essex; 6½ miles W of Castle-Hedingham r. station, and 10 ESE of Saffron-Walden. It was constituted in 1842; and its post-town is Finchingfield, under Braintree. Pop., 722. Houses, 156. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

CORNORION, a township in Pennant parish, Montgomery; 9½ miles NW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 106.

CORNOYRON, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; 5½ miles NW of Llandeilo-fawr. Real property, £1,872.

CORN-PARK, a hamlet in Cotherston township, Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

CORNSAY, a township in Lanchester parish, Durham; 6½ miles NE of Wolsingham. Acres, 3,404. Pop., 367. Houses, 79.

CORNWALL, a township in Llanfairtalhaiarn parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles S of Abergele. Pop., 68.

CORNWALL, a maritime county in the extreme south-west of England; bounded on the north-north-east by Devon,—on all other sides, by the sea. It is divided from Devon chiefly by the river Tamar; and washed, along the north-west coast, by the Bristol channel,—along the south-east coast, by the English channel. Its form is cornute or horn-shaped; extending south-westward from a base at the boundary with Devon to a point at Lands-End. Its breadth, at the boundary with Devon, is 43 miles; its average breadth, over the 17 miles next Lands-End, is about 5½ miles; its average breadth elsewhere, is about 20 miles; its length, from the middle of the boundary with Devon, along the centre, to Lands-End, is 73 miles; its circuit, including sinuosities, is about 265 miles; and its area, which includes some near islets and the Scilly Islands, is 873,600 acres. A ridge of bare rugged hills, with one summit 1,368 feet high, and several others nearly as high, extends along all the centre; bleak moors lie among the hills and spread down from their sides; mounds of drifted sand, in some instances several hundred feet high, occupy considerable space along the north-west coast; and only very fertile valleys and bottoms, together with pieces of exceedingly romantic scenery, redeem the entire county from one general aspect of dreariness and desert. The chief rivers are the Tamar, the Lynher, the Looe, the Fowey, the Camel, and the Fal. Rocks of millstone grit form a tract in the extreme north, toward the boundary with Devon; rocks of carboniferous limestone and shale form a belt immediately south of that tract; rocks of old red sandstone form the greater part of the county, all southward and south-westward of that belt; rocks of granite and intrusive felspathic trap form four large tracts and many small ones amid the old red sandstone region or contiguous to it; and rocks of greenstone, basalt, and other traps, with serpentine, form a considerable tract around the Lizard. Tin and copper ores are worked in about 200 mines, with a capital of about £2,500,000, by upwards of 50,000 hands; the tin ores producing about 5,000 tons a-year, and the copper ores about 10,000 tons. Lead ore, China stone, soap rock, slate, and building-stone also are largely worked; and zinc, arsenic, cobalt, bismuth, and many other minerals are found.

The soils are generally light, often largely mixed with gravel; yet show considerable variety, and range from sterility on the moors to fertility in the valleys; and they may be classified into three kinds, the gritty and

black, the shelvy and slaty, and the clayey and reddish. About 115,000 acres are waste; and the rest of the area is variously pasture, meadow, and arable land. Much moisture, both in frequent mists and frequent rains, characterizes the climate; but this is favourable to agriculture, in consequence of the lightness of the soils, especially as few days pass without alternations of sunshine; and it does not produce a much greater aggregate of water throughout the year than in most other English counties. Agriculture has undergone great improvement; yet, being secondary here to mining, is not so improved as amongst most entirely agricultural populations. Farms are small; and are usually let from 7 to 21 years, or on leases of three lives. Lime, shell-sand, sea-weed and pilchards are largely used as manures. Wheat, barley, and potatoes give good yield; and hops have been tried. Cattle and sheep are chiefly a cross between native breeds and the breeds of Devon; goats abound; and mules are reared for walking the hills. A few woollens are manufactured for home use. Extensive fisheries, of various kinds, are carried on; and about 21,000 hogsheads of pilchards, chiefly for exportation, are annually obtained. A great commerce exists in the export of minerals, and in the import of articles required for the mines and the fisheries. A railway for general traffic, coming in from the South Devonshire at Plymouth; enters the county at Saltash, and traverses it 76½ miles to Penzance; and railways for mineral traffic go from Blisland and Bodmin to Wadebridge, from Roche to St. Blazey, from St. Austell to Pentewan, and from Perranarworthal, Redruth, and Camborne, to St. Ives bay, with branches to Pontreath and Godolphin. Canals go from Bude to Launceston, and from St. Cleer and Liskeard to St. Looe. Main lines of road traverse the county lengthways, as far as to Penzance; and connecting lines go across the moors.

The county contains 203 parishes, parts of 3 other parishes, and 2 extra-parochial places; and is distributed primarily into two divisions, East and West, for parliamentary representation, and secondarily into the boroughs of Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, Penryn, Penzance, St. Ives, and Truro, the Scilly Islands, and the hundreds of East, West, Kerrier, Lesnewth, Penwith, Powder, Pryder, Stratton, and Trigg. The registration county makes some interchange of territory with Devon, receiving more than it gives; comprises 881,496 acres; and is divided into the districts of Stratton, Camelford, Launceston, St. Germans, Liskeard, Bodmin, St. Columb, St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth, Helston, Redruth, Penzance, and Scilly Islands. The towns, or what rank as such, are exceedingly numerous; and about 28 are market towns; but some of these, and most of the others, are merely small villages. Some of the seats are Mount-Edgecumbe, Godolphin, Port-Elliott, Werrington, Tregothnan, Trefusis, Tehidy, Glynn, Pencarrow, Trelawney, Carclew, Haldon, Prideaux, Trengwainton, Trelowarren, Trewinnard, Whitford, Boskenna, Carhayes, Carynes, Harlyn, Helston, Heligan, Harewood, Coldrinnick, Clowance, Menabilly, Pendarves, Llanhydrock, Morval, Penrose, Restormel, St. Minver, Pentilly, Tregahan, Trelaske, Treneere, Trewarthenick, and Trewithian. Real property in 1815, £922,259; in 1843, £1,353,261; in 1851, £1,349,959; in 1860, £1,417,048,—of which £313,459 were in mines, £11,914 in quarries, £1,384 in iron-works, £23,056 in railways, and £650 in canals. The metalliferous territories of Cornwall and Dartmoor were constituted by Edward III. a peculiar appanage of the eldest son of the English monarch, under the name of the Duchy of Cornwall. The revenue from them arose mainly out of tin dues till 1838; was then commuted into a tax on the nett annual produce, as averaged over ten years; and amounts now, after deducting expenses, to about £33,000.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, 35 deputy-lieutenants, and about 125 magistrates. It is in the western judicial circuit, and the western military district; and it constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Exeter. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Bodmin. The county jail is at Bodmin, and borough jails are at Falmouth, Penzance, and Helston. The

police force, in 1862, comprised 192 men for the county at large at a cost of £15,770, and 46 for the boroughs of Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, Penryn, Penzance, St. Ives, and Truro, at a cost of £1,416. The crimes committed in the county at large were 254; in the nine police boroughs, 54. The persons apprehended for these crimes, in the county at large, were 240; in the nine boroughs, 56. The deprecators and suspected persons in the county at large were 510; in the nine boroughs, 180. The houses of bad character in the county at large were 48; in the nine boroughs, 33. The county at large, and each of twenty-one boroughs, formerly sent two members to parliament, making a total of forty-four members; but most of the boroughs were either disfranchised or reduced by the Reform bill. The eastern and western divisions now send each two members; the boroughs of Truro and Penryn with Falmouth, send each two; and the boroughs of Bodmin, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, and St. Ives, send each one; making a total of thirteen members. Electors of the eastern division in 1863, 5,781; of the western division, 4,615. The poor-rates of the registration county in 1862 were £113,118. Marriages in 1860, 2,790,—of which 662 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 12,292,—of which 669 were illegitimate; deaths, 7,425,—of which 2,778 were at ages under 5 years, and 247 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years, 1851–60, 28,416; births, 122,663; deaths, 73,367. The places of worship in the county proper in 1851 were 265 of the Church of England, with 95,155 sittings; 37 of Independents, with 8,739 s.; 25 of Baptists, with 5,392 s.; 12 of Quakers, with 2,465 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 200 s.; 412 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 95,061 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,550 s.; 38 of Primitive Methodists, with 7,416 s.; 93 of the Wesleyan Association, with 16,296 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 880 s.; 182 of Bible Christians, with 25,763 s.; 3 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 964 s.; 6 of Brethren, with 668 s.; 10 of isolated congregations, with 875 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 260 s.; 7 of Roman Catholics, with 1,131 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 96 s. The schools were 258 public day schools, with 18,982 scholars; 816 private day schools, with 19,622 s.; 635 Sunday schools, with 58,005 s.; and 22 evening schools for adults, with 287 s. Pop. in 1801, 192,281; in 1821, 261,645; in 1841, 342,159; in 1861, 369,390. Inhabited houses, 72,954; uninhabited, 3,451 building, 462.

Cornwall was the Cassiterides or "tin islands" of the Phœnicians and the Greeks. It was inhabited, previous to the Roman conquest, by the Carnubii, the Cimbri, and the Damnonii; was included by the Romans in their province of Britannia Prima; became, with Dartmoor, in 446, a separate kingdom, under Vortigern; was overrun by the Saxons under Egbert in 813, under Alfred in 892, under Athelstane in 927; was annexed by Athelstane, in 938, to the kingdom of Wessex; was ravaged by the Danes in 977–81; assumed more fixity and quietness under the English crown than most other counties, prior to its erection into a duchy in 1333; has ever since maintained the same quiet character; and was the last scene of triumphant display by Charles and his cavaliers. The language of its ancient people was a variety of the Celtic, akin to the Welsh, the Gaelic, and the Breton; was used in the pulpit so late as 1678; continued, till a few generations ago, to be generally spoken; and has left traces in the speech of the present inhabitants. The title of Earl of Cornwall was held by Robert de Mortain who came from Normandy with the Conqueror, by Reginald de Dunstanville, by John Plantagenet, by Richard Fitz-Count, by Richard, King of the Romans, and by John of Eltham; and that of Duke of Cornwall was created for the Black Prince, and has ever since belonged to the eldest son of the British sovereign. Ancient British antiquities, of great variety, some of them Druidical, and many highly interesting, are very numerous. Castles which belonged to the old Earls are at Launcester, Lostwithiel, Trematon, and Restormel; and other castles of the middle ages are at Pengerswick, St.

Michael's Mount, and many other places. Twenty monasteries, a preceptory of the Knights-Hospitallers, eleven colleges, and seven hospitals were in Cornwall before the Reformation; but the only monastic remains of any note are at St. Germans, Rialton, and St. Roche. Interesting ancient churches are at Probus, Truro, Bodmin, St. Neots, St. Germans, and Duloe.

CORNWALL RAILWAY, a railway from Plymouth in Devon, west-south-westward to Penzance in Cornwall. It was authorized in 1846, and completed in 1859. It connects, at Plymouth, with the South Devon railway; enters Cornwall at Saltash, 4½ miles from Plymouth; and is altogether 81¼ miles long. It crosses the Hamoaze on a stupendous viaduct, noticed in our article ALBERT-BRIDGE; and elsewhere traverses seven tunnels and forty-two viaducts, some of the latter 150 feet high. A branch or extension of it to Falmouth was authorized in 1861, and opened in Aug. 1863.

CORNWELL, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; 2½ miles E by N of Adlestrop r. station, and 3 W of Chipping-Norton. Post-town, Chipping-Norton. Acres, 820. Real property, £1,308. Pop., 97. Houses, 23. Cornwell House was the seat of the Pennystones. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £140. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and has a tower.

CORNWOOD, a village and a parish in Plympton-St. Mary district, Devon. The village is commonly called Cross; stands on the river Yealm, close to the borders of Dartmoor, 1½ mile N of the South Devon railway, and 9¼ ENE of Plymouth; and has a post-office under Ivy-Bridge, a station of the name of Cornwood Road, on the railway, and fairs on the first Monday of May and the fourth Monday of Sept. The parish includes also the hamlet of Lutton, several other small hamlets, and part of the chapelry of Ivy-Bridge. Acres, 10,680. Real property, £5,730. Pop., 1,087. Houses, 201. The property is divided among a few. Delamore House, the seat of the late W. M. Praed, Esq., commands extensive views; Slade, the seat of the Podes, is an interesting ancient mansion; Blatchford, the seat of Lady Rodgers, is an elegant edifice, with some valuable paintings; and Fardell, a very old farm-house, was the occasional residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. About 8,000 acres of the parish are common and moor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £405.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is chiefly perpendicular English, partly much older; and is in tolerable condition. The p. curacy of Ivy-Bridge is a separate benefice. Charities, 68.

CORNWOOD-ROAD. See CORNWOOD.

CORNWORTHY, a parish in Totnes district, Devon; on the river Dart, 4 miles SSE of Totnes r. station. It contains the hamlets of Allaleigh and East Cornworthy; and its post-town is Totnes. Acres, 2,721; of which 240 are water. Real property, with Ashprington, £7,768. Pop., 479. Houses, 104. The property is much subdivided. An Augustinian nunnery was founded, on the farm of Court-Prior, by the ancestors of the Edgcombes; and some remains of it exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £210.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. W. K. Sweetland. The church is a fine ancient edifice, with a square tower; and has an ancient carved oak screen, and a very fine monument of Sir T. Harris, of the year 1610. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £46.

CORNWORTHY (EAST). See CORNWORTHY.

CORPUS-CHRISTI COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

CORPUSTY, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 5¼ miles NW of Aylsham, and 11 ENE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Heydon, under Norwich. Acres, 1,018. Real property, £1,509. Pop., 425. Houses, 107. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £62. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a square tower, and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

CORRA. See CALVERHALL.

CORRIDGE, a township in Hartburn parish, North-

umberland; on the river Wansbeck, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Morpeth. Acres, 329. Pop., 16. Houses, 2.

CORRINGHAM, a parish in Orset district, Essex: on the river Thames above Canvey Island, and on the London and Southend railway, 2 miles NE of Stanford-le-Hope r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Billericay. Post-town, Stanford-le-Hope, under Romford, London E. Acres, 3,536, of which 680 are water. Real property, £3,729. Pop., 229. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £866. Patron, the Rev. S. S. Greathead. The church has a Norman tower and two brasses; and is good. Charities, £6.

CORRINGHAM, two hamlets, a parish, and a wapentake in Lincoln. The hamlets are Great and Little Corringham, and lie about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Blyton r. station, and 4 E by N of Gainsborough. The parish includes also the hamlets or villages of Aisby, Dunstall, Yawthorpe, and Somerby; and is in the district of Gainsborough. Post-town, Blyton, under Gainsborough. Acres, 6,189. Real property, £7,109. Pop., 717. Houses, 138. The property is divided among a few. Somerby Park is the seat of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church belonged to the Templars; shows some Norman features; has stalls and a brass; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £15.—The wapentake is in the parts of Lindsey; extends to the boundary with Notts; and contains fourteen parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 49,209. Pop., 14,190. Houses, 3,139.

CORRIS, or **CORYS**, a township-chapelry, with a village, in Taiyilyn parish, Merioneth; under Cader-Idris, 6 miles N by E of Machynlleth r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Corys, under Shrewsbury. Real property, £3,459; of which £2,305 are in quarries. Pop., 1,150. The quarrying of slates, of excellent quality, is extensively carried on. A tram railway goes from the quarries to the Dovey, in Towyn parish; and a railway from this to iron-ore quarries in Dolgelly parish, was authorised in 1864. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Bangor. Value, £123. Patron, Earl Vane. The church was built in 1860.

CORRITON. See **CORYTON**.

CORSCOMBE, a hamlet in Sampford-Courtney parish, Devon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Okehampton. Pop., 37.

CORSCOMBE, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; 4 miles NE of Beaminster, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W of Evershot r. station. It has a post-office under Dorchester. Acres, 5,003. Real property, with Benville, Chelborough, and Halstock, £12,104. Pop., 753. Houses, 165. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Disneys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £514.* Patron, the Rev. T. B. Ferris. The church is of the time of Henry VII., and is good.

CORSE, a parish in Newent district, Gloucestershire; on an affluent of the river Severn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Newent, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Gloucester. It has a post-office, of the name of Corse-Lawn, under Tewkesbury. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £4,252. Pop., 552. Houses, 135. The property is much subdivided. Corse-Court was the seat of Speaker Dowdeswell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £443.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £25.

CORSE-LAWN. See **Corse**.

CORSENSIDE, a parish in Bellingham district, Northumberland; on Watling-street and the river Reed, around Woodburn r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bellingham. It includes the villages of East Woodburn and West Woodburn; the last of which has a post-office under Hexham. Acres, 11,152. Real property, £5,175. Pop., 505. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. Ironstone and limestone occur, and have been largely worked. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Durham. Value, £275.* Patron, William

Bewicke, Esq. The church is ancient, and was reported in 1859 as bad.

CORSHAM, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chippenham district, Wilts. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of the Great Western railway, and 4 SW of Chippenham; it was a residence of the Saxon kings, afterwards of the Earls of Cornwall, and was long called Corsham-Regis; it had formerly a jail, a court-house, a market-cross, and some ancient buildings, which have been swept away; it forms now one long street of stone houses; and it has a post-office; under Chippenham, a railway station, an inn, a market-house, a parish church, and four dissenting chapels. The church is a large edifice, with central tower; comprises parts from Norman to late English; and has a richly carved screen and two altar-tombs. A weekly market was formerly held on Wednesday; and fairs are still held on 8 March and 4 Sept.—The parish includes also Pickwick and Easton tythings, and Corsham-Side hamlet. Acres, 6,498. Real property, £19,654; of which £2,703 are in quarries. Pop., 3,196. Houses, 633. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Domesday, to Earl Tosti; passed to the Earls of Cornwall, and to the Hungerfords; and belongs now to Lord Methuen. Corsham Court, Lord Methuen's seat, has a fine south Tudor front of 1582, and a new north front in good Italian, by Bellamy; and contains a rich collection of paintings, founded by Sir Paul Methuen, the framer of the "Methuen treaty" of Portugal. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, Lord Methuen. A chapel of ease is at Hartham, and a church at Corsham-Side; and the latter was built in 1866, and is a separate charge. A Gothic almshouse and free school, founded in 1672, has £60 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £238. Edward Hasted, the historian of Kent, was for some years master of the free school; and Sir Richard Blackmore, physician to William III. and poet, was a native. Two alien priories were in the parish, the one a cell to Caen abbey, the other to Marmonstier.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 17,127. Pop., 6,979. Houses, 1,468.

CORSLEY, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; at the boundary with Somerset, near the Weymouth and the Salisbury branches of the Great Western railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Frome. It contains Great and Little Corsley hamlets; includes Corsley-Heath, where fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the first Monday of Aug.; and has a post-office under Warminster. Acres, 2,530. Real property, £5,023. Pop., 1,235. Houses, 303. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £215.* Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church was recently rebuilt, and is in the early English style. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

CORSLEY (GREAT AND LITTLE), and **CORSLEY-HEATH**. See **CORSLEY**.

CORSTON, a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset; on the Great Western railway, adjacent to the river Avon, about a mile SW of Salford r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Bath. Post-town, Twerton, under Bath. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £2,730. Pop., 472. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is early English; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and is in good condition. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £15.

CORSTON, a tything-chapelry in St. Paul-Malmsbury parish, Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Malmsbury, and 7 N by E of Chippenham r. station. Post-town, Malmsbury, under Chippenham. Pop., 315. Houses, 66. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Malmsbury, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is perpendicular English, and has an elegant bell-turret.

CORSTON-HACKETT. See **COSTON-HACKETT**.

CORSTOPITUM. See **CORBRIDGE**.

CORSYGEDOL, a seat $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Barmouth, in Merioneth. It belonged to the Vaughans; and passed to

the Mostyns. It has a fine gateway, of 1630, from a design by Inigo Jones; and it contains curious furniture and a striking series of family portraits. A cromlech and a stone called Arthur's Quoit, are near.

CORTLINGSTOCK. See **COSROCK.**

CORTON, a parish in Suffolk district, Suffolk; on the coast, near the East Suffolk railway, 3 miles N by W of Lowestoft. Post-town, Lowestoft. Acres, 1,495; of which 140 are water. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 530. Houses, 126. The property is subdivided. The sea has made encroachments. Mammoth bones and other interesting fossils have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, 119. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, excepting chancel and tower, was long dilapidated; but has been partially restored. Charities, £18.

CORTON, a township in Boyton parish, Wilts; 1 mile S of Heytesbury. Pop., 305.

CORTON-DENHAM, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; 2½ miles E of Marston r. station, and 4 N of Sherborne. Post-town, Marston-Magna, under Sherborne. Acres, 1,371. Real property, with Sandford-Orcas, £5,232. Pop., 413. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £320.* Patron, Lord Portman. The church is Norman and good; consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and porch, with a tower; and contains an ancient font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CORTON-HACKETT. See **COSTON-HACKETT.**

CORTOWN, a village in Ewenny parish, Glamorgan; 3½ miles SSE of Bridgend.

CORTWOOD, a hamlet in Brampton-Bierlow parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Rotherham.

CORVE (THE), a river of Salop. It rises on the east side of Wenlock-Edge, about 4 miles SSW of Much-Wenlock; and runs about 12 miles south-south-westward to the Teme at Ludlow. The vale traversed by it is flanked on one side by Wenlock-Edge, on the other by the Cleve Hills; and bears the name of Corvedale.

CORWEN, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Merioneth. The town stands on the river Dee, under a lofty rock at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, 10 miles W of Llangollen, and 11 SSW of Ruthin; has been put into connexion with the Northwestern railway system, by branches to Ruthin and to Llangollen-Road; is connected also by railway south-westward with Dolgelly; is a neat place of village appearance, amid magnificent scenery,—a seat of petty sessions, and a resort of anglers; and has a head post-office, a good inn, a house of correction, a parish church, a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, a clergymen's widows' hospital, an alms-house, some other charities, and a workhouse. The church is cruciform; has Norman parts; and contains a monument to Jorwerth-ap-Sulien,—thought by some to have been Bishop St. Julian, "the godliest man and greatest clerk of Wales." An ancient stone cross, in the churchyard, is traditionally called the Sword of Glendower. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on 24 May, 14 July, 7 Oct., and 20 Dec.—The parish is divided into the townships of Bodorlas, Carrog, Dol-ac-Aberalwen, Hendreforfydd, Llygadog, Mwstwr, Rhnggatt and Bonwen, Tirllanerch, Trewyn, and Ychylidref. Acres, 12,646. Real property, £10,487. Pop., 2,042. Houses, 437. The property is divided among a few. Rhng is a seat of the Vanghans; and has a knife and a dagger said to have belonged to Owen Glendower. Caer-Drewyn, on an eminence 1½ mile N of the town, is an ancient British fort; occupied by Owen Gwynedd, in opposition to Henry II., and by Owen Glendower in opposition to Henry IV.; and commanding a fine view of the vales of Glyn-Dwrwy and Edeirion. A spot on the Berwyn mountains bears the name of Glendower's seat; and has a view of nearly 40 square miles of Glendower's own land. The living is a rectory in the dio. of St. Asaph; and, prior to 1862, was a sinecure, while the vicarage of it was united with Glyndwrwy; but the rectory is now in charge, and Glyndwrwy is separate. Value, £390.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.—The sub-district

contains the parishes of Corwen, Llansaintffraid-Glyndwrwy, Bryn-Eglwys, Llantsylilo, Llangollen, Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, and Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceiriog, all, except the two first, electorally in Denbigh. Acres, 53,886. Pop., 10,628. Houses, 2,287.—The district includes also the sub-district of Gwyddelwern, containing the parishes of Gwyddelwern, Llangar, Llandrillo, and Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch, the extra-parochial tract of Bottegir-bach, and the parishes of Llangwm, Cerrig-y-Druiddion, and Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr,—the last partly, the two previous wholly, electorally in Denbigh. Acres, 123,807. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,151. Pop. in 1841, 15,089; in 1861, 16,107. Houses, 3,462. Marriages in 1860, 94; births, 499,—of which 37 were illegitimate; deaths, 310,—of which 87 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 989; births, 3,979; deaths, 2,844. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 2,621 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 1,497 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,190 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,638 s.; and 27 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 5,111 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,014 scholars; 4 private day schools, with 89 s.; and 44 Sunday schools, with 3,370 s.

CORWEN AND BALA RAILWAY, a railway in Merionethshire, 13½ miles long; authorized in June 1862; and in operation in 1869.

CORYATT. See **CORFE-GATE.**

CORYS. See **CORRIS.**

CORYTON, or **CORRITON**, a parish, with a r. station, in Tavistock district, Devon; on Lyd river, 7 miles NNW of Tavistock. Post-town, Tavistock. Acres, 1,334. Real property, £1,926. Pop., 238. Houses, 48. The property is all in one estate. Slate has been largely quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £208.* Patron, Sir L. Newman, Bart. The church is ancient; and was repaired and enlarged in 1838. Charities, £20.

COSBY, a village and a parish in Blaby district, Leicestershire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Soar, near the Midland railway and the Fosse way, 1½ mile NNE of Broughton-Astley r. station, and 7 SSW of Leicester; and has a post-office under Lutterworth. The parish includes also the hamlet of Little Thorpe. Acres, 2,550. Real property, £4,653. Pop., 974. Houses, 228. The property is much subdivided. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £138. Patron, Thomas Pares, Esq. The church is old but good. There are a Baptist chapel and charities £6.

COSCOMB, a hamlet in Didbrook parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NE of Winchcomb.

COSDON. See **CAWLAND BEACON.**

COSELEY, a village and a chapelry in Sedgley parish, Stafford. The village stands on the Birmingham canal, near the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, 1½ mile S of Bilston; and has a post-office under Bilston, and a station, jointly with Deepfield, on the railway. The chapelry includes the village and a tract around it; and was constituted in 1832. Pop., 15,796. Houses, 3,022. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the iron and the coal trade. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £250.* Patron, the Earl of Dudley.

COSENTON. See **AYLESFORD.**

COSFORD, a district and a hundred, around Hadleigh, in the SW of Suffolk. The district comprehends the sub-district of Hadleigh, containing the parishes of Hadleigh, Aldham, Elmsett, Naughton, Layham, Polstead, Boxford, Groton, Edwardstone, Lindsey, Kersey, Semer, and Whatfield; and the sub-district of Lavenham, containing the parishes of Lavenham, Brent-Eleigh, Monks-Eleigh, Milden, Chelsworth, Nedging, Cockfield, Thorpe-Morieux, Brettenham, Wattisham, Hitcham, Bildeston, Kettlebaston, and Preston. Acres, 52,696. Poor-rates in 1862, £10,500. Pop. in 1841, 18,238; in 1861, 17,376. Houses, 3,882. Marriages in 1860, 125; births, 571,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 334,—of which 93 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above

85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,304; births, 5,640; deaths, 3,456. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 9,302 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 3,330 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,414 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 260 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 688 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 120 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,862 scholars; 37 private day schools, with 785 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 2,250 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 38 s. The workhouse is in Semer.—The hundred is less than the district by eleven parishes; but is otherwise identical. Acres, 30,532. Pop., 10,404. Houses, 2,273.

COSFORD, a township in Newbold-on-Avon parish, Warwick; on the Midland Counties railway, 2½ miles N of Rugby. Real property, £1,069. Pop., 82.

COSGROVE, a village and a parish in Potterspury district, Northampton. The village stands near the Bucks boundary, Watling-street, the Buckingham and Grand Junction canals, and the confluence of the Tove and Ouse rivers, 1¼ mile N of Stony Stratford, and 1¼ NW of Wolverton r. station; and has a post-office under Stony Stratford. The parish includes also part of the hamlets of Old Stratford and Puxley. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £5,323. Pop., 776. Houses, 143. The property is divided among a few. Cosgrove House is the seat of Mrs. H. Mansel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £363.* Patron, Mrs. H. Mansel. The church is old but good.

COSHAM, a village in the parishes of Widley and Wymering, Hants; adjacent to the junction of the South Coast and Southwestern railways, 4 miles NNE of Portsmouth. It is a neat place; and has an inn, a post-office under Portsmouth, and a railway station.

COSHESTON, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on a branch of Milford Haven, 2 miles NNE of Pembroke, and 2½ ESE of New Milford r. station. Post-town, Pembroke. Acres, 2,440; of which 240 are water. Real property, £2,816. Pop., 602. Houses, 121. The property is much subdivided. Cosheston House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £160.* Patron, George Bowling, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £30.

COSLANY, a sub-district, containing the parishes of St. Clement, St. Augustine, St. Martin-at-Oak, St. Mary-at-Coslany, St. Michael-at-Coslany, St. George-Colegate, and part of the parish of Hellesdon, in the district and city of Norwich. Pop., 13,260. Houses, 3,144.

COSMASTON, a village in Lavernock parish, Glamorgan; 5 miles S of Cardiff.

COSMUS (St.). See BLEAN.

COSALL, a parish in Basford district, Notts; at the boundary with Derby, and at the Erewash river, canal, and railway, 1¼ mile ENE of Ilkeston r. station, and 6½ WNW of Nottingham. It includes the hamlet of Cosall-Marsh; and its post-town is Ilkeston, under Nottingham. Acres, 720. Real property, £1,311. Pop., 256. Houses, 58. The property is all in one estate. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory annexed to the rectory of Willaton, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is good; and there is an alms-hospital with £132 a-year.

COSALL-MARSH. See COSALL.

COSSEY, or **COSTESSEY**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Forehoe district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wensum, 4½ miles NW of Norwich; consists chiefly of one long street; and has a post-office, of the name of Cossey, under Norwich. The parish comprises 3,040 acres. Real property, £5,509. Pop., 1,047. Houses, 244. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, after the Conquest, to Alan, Earl of Richmond; passed, in the time of Henry II., to the Crown; went back to the Earls of Richmond, and back again to the Crown; formed part of the dowry of Queen Anne of Cleves; was given, in 1557, to Sir Henry Jermingham; and has descended from him to Lord Stafford. Cossey Hall, Lord Stafford's seat, dates

from the time of Sir Henry Jermingham; was rebuilt in pure Tudor style, after designs by Buckler; has an elegant chapel, in the pointed style, 90 feet long and 35 feet wide; contains a number of interesting portraits; and stands in a beautiful park of upwards of 900 acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patrons, the Corporation of Norwich. The church has a square tower, with wooden spire, and is good; and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. The sub-district contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 15,618. Pop., 4,116. Houses, 922.

COSSINGTON, a parish in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicester; on the rivers Soar and Wreak, and on the Midland railway, adjacent to the Fosse way, 1 mile S of Sibley r. station, and 2 SE of Mount Sorrel. It has a post-office under Loughborough. Acres, 1,551. Real property, £4,139. Pop., 408. Houses, 71. The property is subdivided. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £448.* Patron, the Rev. Joseph Mayor. The church is early English, with a square tower; has a piscina and stalls; and is very good. Charities, £97.

COSSINGTON, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 4 miles NE of Bridgewater. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £2,790. Pop., 252. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The surface is picturesque. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £254.* Patrons, E. and G. Broderip, Esqs. The church is later English, with a tower, and good; and there are charities £18.

COSSON. See CAWSAND-BEACON.

COSTESSEY. See COSSEY.

COSTHORPE. See BARROWBY, Lincoln.

COSTOCK, or **CORTLINGSTOCK**, a parish in the district of Loughborough and county of Nottingham; on an affluent of the river Soar, adjacent to the boundary with Leicester, 4½ miles E of Kegworth r. station, and 8½ S of Nottingham. Post-town, East Leake, under Loughborough. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,648. Pop., 440. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £395.* Patron, the Rev. C. S. Millard. The church is ungainly but good.

COSTON, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on an affluent of the river Wreak, 3½ miles NE of Saxby r. station, and 7 ENE of Melton-Mowbray. It has a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,745. Real property, £2,556. Pop., 179. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. Coston House is the seat of the Phelps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £334.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is neat, and was recently restored.

COSTON, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Blackwater, adjacent to the Norfolk railway, 1½ mile S of Hardingham r. station, and 4½ NW of Wymondham. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 342. Real property, £485. Pop., 53. Houses, 12. The property is nearly all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Runhall, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £103. Patron, alternately the Bishop of Norwich and the Earl of Kimberley. The church is good.

COSTON-HACKETT, **CORTON-HACKETT**, or **COFTON-HACKETT**, a parish in Bromsgrove district, Worcester; on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, adjacent to the Birmingham canal, near Barnt-Green r. station, 4½ miles NE by N of Bromsgrove. Post-town, Northfield, under Birmingham. Acres, 1,261. Real property, £2,389. Pop., 173. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Coston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Northfield, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is ancient.

COTCLIFF, an extra-parochial tract in Northallerton

district, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Thirsk. Pop., 13. Houses, 2.

COTE, a hamlet in Fixby township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Halifax.

COTE, Gloucester. See OLVESTON.

COTE, Oxford. See ASTON.

COTEHELE. See COTHELE.

COTEHILL, a township-chapelry in Wetheral parish, Cumberland; 4 miles SE by E of Carlisle. Acres, 2,549. Pop., 333. Houses, 77. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £200. The chapelry was constituted in 1868.

COTES, a township in Prestwold parish, Leicester; on the river Soar, near the Midland railway, 1 mile NE of Loughborough. Real property, £1,246. Pop., 55.

COTES, a township and a chapelry in Eccleshall parish, Stafford. The township lies adjacent to the North-western railway, about a mile from Standon-Bridge station, and ¼ NNE of Eccleshall. Real property, £1,761. Pop., 288. Houses, 66. The chapelry bears the name of Cotes-Heath; and was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Standon, under Eccleshall. Pop., 479. Houses, 101. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Eccleshall.

COTES-DE-VAJ., a hamlet in Kimcote parish, Leicester; 3½ miles N of Lutterworth.

COTES-HEATH. See COTES, Stafford.

COTGRAVE, a village and a parish in Bingham district, Notts. The village stands adjacent to Grantham canal, near the Fosse way, 4 miles S of Ratcliffe r. station, and 7 SE by E of Nottingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Stragglethorpe. Acres, 3,350. Real property, £5,581. Pop., 878. Houses, 193. The property is all in one estate. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. Limestone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £628.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church is ancient, has a spire, and is very good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

COTHAM, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the river Devon, near the meeting-point of Notts, Lincoln, and Leicester, 4½ miles W by S of Claypole r. station, and 4½ S of Newark. Post-town, Newark. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £1,819. Pop., 95. Houses, 22. The property is all in one estate. The living is a donative curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £35. Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is good.

COTHAM, a hamlet in Keelby parish, Lincoln; 5½ miles WNW of Great Grimsby. A small Cistercian nunnery was founded here, in the time of Stephen, by Allan Munceaux; and given, at the dissolution, to the Skipwiths.

COTHAM, N. R. Yorkshire. See COATHAM.

COTHELE, or COTEHELE, the seat of the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe on the NE verge of Cornwall; on the river Tamar, 6½ miles N of Saltash. The land around it belonged, prior to the time of Edward III., to a family of the name of Cothele; and passed, by marriage, to an ancestor of the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe. The mansion is a quadrangular embattled structure, in perpendicular English, apparently of the time of Henry VII.; retains its pristine character, in excellent preservation; is furnished in the same manner as in the time of Elizabeth; has a small simple interesting chapel; and contains many curiosities in ancient armour and other antiquities. Charles II. resided in it several days; George III. and his queen visited it in 1789; and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made it a visit. The scenery on the Tamar, adjacent to it, is very fine.

COTHELSTONE, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; among the Quantock hills, near the Taunton and Watchet railway, 2 miles NE of Bishops-Lydeard r. station, and 6½ NNW of Taunton. Post-town, Bishops-Lydeard, under Taunton. Acres, 906. Real property, £1,286. Pop., 107. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. Cothelstone Park is the seat of E. J. Esdaile, Esq. Cothelstone old manor-house, now a farm-house, is an ivy-clad edifice, in a singular style of architecture, with series of pillars decorating the front,

and forming large oblong windows; and has the arms of Stawel over the doorway. Cothelstone Hill is 1,250 feet high; and commands a very extensive view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £58. Patron, the Vicar of Kingston. The church contains some ancient monuments; and is good.

COTHERCOTT, a township in Church-Pulverbatch parish, Salop; 5½ miles NNW of Church-Stretton. Pop., 33.

COTHERIDGE, a parish in Martley district, Worcestershire; on the river Teme, and on the Worcester and Malvern railway, 4 miles W of Worcester. It includes the hamlets of Hewson and Otherton; and has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 2,202. Real property, £3,104. Pop., 233. Houses, 46. Cotheridge Court, the seat of the Rev. W. C. Berkeley, the lord of the manor, stands amid extensive grounds; and is approached by a straight avenue of lofty trees, ¼ a mile long. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. W. C. Berkeley. The church has an arched partition between nave and chancel; and one of the arches is Norman. Charities, £3.

COTHERSTON, a township in Romaldkirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees and the Tees Valley branch railway, 3½ miles NW of Barnard-Castle. It contains five hamlets, and has a post-office under Darlington and a railway station. Acres, 8,228. Real property, £4,120. Pop., 561. Houses, 128. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists; and ruins of an old castle, which belonged to the Fitz-Hughes.

COTHILL, a hamlet in Marcham parish, Berks; 2 miles NNW of Abingdon. Pop., 45.

COTHY (THE), a river of South Wales; chiefly of Carmarthen. It rises a little east of the Craig-Twrch mountains, within the southern border of Cardigan; and runs about 25 miles south-westward, past Dolan-Cothy, Abergorlech, and Brechfa, to the Towy, near Llanergwad, 5½ miles E of Carmarthen. It affords good trout-fishing.

COTISCUE, a hamlet in Coverham township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Middleham.

COTLEIGH, a parish in Honiton district, Devon; near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 3 miles ENE of Honiton. Post-town, Honiton. Acres, 1,218. Real property, £1,736. Pop., 188. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Coteleigh House is a principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £229.* Patron, Lady Ashburton. The church consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch, with western embattled tower; has Norman parts; and is good. Charities, £15.

COTLEY HILL, an eminence in the north-western vicinity of Heytesbury, in Wilts. It commands a gorgeous panoramic view; and is crowned by a tumulus, which was formerly encircled by a ditch, 480 feet in diameter.

COTMANHAY, a hamlet in Ilkeston parish, and a chapelry in Ilkeston and Heanor parishes, Derby. The hamlet adjoins the Erewash river, canal, and railway, at the boundary with Notts, 1½ mile N of Ilkeston. The chapelry was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Ilkeston, under Nottingham. Pop., 2,615. Houses, 514. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. There are two Methodist chapels.

COTMERE, a hamlet in Horseley township, Eccleshall parish, Stafford; 2 miles WNW of Eccleshall.

COTNESS, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 4½ miles SE of Howden. Acres, 240. Real property, £1,021. Pop., 46. Houses, 9.

COTON, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; near the Bedford and Cambridge railway, 2½ miles W of Cambridge. Post-town, Cambridge. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £1,785. Pop., 311. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £213.* Patron, Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church is Norman and early English; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and two porches, with tower and spire; has the monument of Downes,

the translator of the Apocrypha; and is good. Charities, £37.

COTON, a hamlet in Ravensthorpe parish, Northampton; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Brixworth. Acres, 860. Real property, £1,206. Pop., 104. Houses, 22.

COTON, a hamlet in Wardington chapelry, Cropredy parish, Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Banbury.

COTON, a township in Hanbury parish, Stafford; on the river Dove, and the North Stafford railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Tutbury. Pop., 72. A viaduct of the North Stafford railway, 114 feet high, and 693 feet long, is in the neighbourhood.

COTON, a village in Wigginton parish, Stafford; 1 mile NW of Tamworth. Pop., 216.

COTON, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Stafford. Wollaston, the author of the "Religion of Nature," was a native.

COTON, a hamlet in Market-Bosworth parish, Leicesters; 1 mile SW of Market-Bosworth. Pop., 67.

COTON, in St. Mary parish, Stafford. See **HORTON AND COTON**.

COTON-CLAY. See **CLAY-COTON**.

COTON-HALL, a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, on the east border of Warwick; near Watling-street, 4 miles NNE of Rugby. It commands a fine view.

COTON-IN-THE-ELMS, a chapelry in Lullington parish, Derby; 5 miles SW of Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £2,636. Pop., 353. The living was separated from Lullington in 1868, and is a vicarage. Value, £88.*

COTSWOLD, a sub-district in Cirencester district, Gloucester; containing thirteen parishes. Acres, 29,094. Pop., 3,946. Houses, 848.

COTSWOLDS (THE), a hill tract in Gloucester; extending south-westward, through the whole length of the county, from Chipping-Camden in the north to the vicinity of Bath in the south. Its length is about 50 miles; its breadth, in some parts, is 8 miles; its mean height is between 500 and 600 feet; and its chief summits are 1,036 and 1,134 feet high. Its continuity is interrupted by a broad dingle around Stroud and Minchinhampton, traversed by the Great Western Union railway; and its two portions, north and south of this, are called the Upper and the Lower Cotswolds. Its surface is partly open down,—more largely enclosed sheep-walk; but breaks into many winding dales, and contains a great amount of good land and charming scenery. Its watershed divides the basin of the Lower Severn from that of the Avon, and from the head-streams of the Thames. The estates in it are large, and the seats numerous.

COTTAM, a chapelry in South Leverton parish, Notts; on the Retford and Lincoln railway, near the river Trent, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of East Retford. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is South Leverton, under Retford. Acres, 900. Real property, £814. Pop., 86. Houses, 19. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of South Leverton, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is small and plain.

COTTAM, Lancashire. See **ASHTON-ON-RIBBLE**.

COTTAM, or **COTTON**, a township in Langtoft parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Great Driffield. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £2,272. Pop., 95. Houses, 9. It forms a curacy with Langtoft; has an ancient chapel and font; and was the birth-place of Langtoft, the chronicler.

COTTENHAM, a village and a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire. The village stands 2 miles S of the Old West river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Waterbeach r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cambridge; and has a post-office under Cambridge. It is the place where the monks of the abbot of Croyland, in the early part of the 12th century, established courses of lectures which resulted in a regular system of academical education at Cambridge; it was damaged by fire, to the value of about £100,000, in the spring of 1850; and it gives the title of Baron and Earl to the family of Pepys. The parish comprises 7,107 acres. Real property, £16,489. Pop., 2,415. Houses, 526. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the beginning of the 12th century, to Geoffrey, abbot of

Croyland. The land was long famous for pasture, and for the produce of a fine cream cheese, called the Cottenham cheese. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £770.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is later English, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower. There are four dissenting chapels. A free school, founded in 1703, by Catherine Pepys, has £153 from endowment; and other charities have £375. Archbishop Tenison and Lord Chancellor Cottenham were natives.

COTTERDALE, a hamlet in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Hawes.

COTTERED, a parish in Royston district, Herts; at the sources of the river Beane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Buntingford town and r. station. It has a post-office under Buntingford. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £2,290. Pop., 470. Houses, 97. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broadfield, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £450.* Patron, the Rev. John J. Manley. The church is very good; and there is an Independent chapel. A school has £40 from endowment; and other charities £73.

COTTER-HILLS, a mountain range on the mutual border of Yorkshire and Westmoreland; around the sources of the Ure, the Swale, and the Eden. Its highest summit is Shunner fell, 2,350 feet high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Muker.

COTTERSTOCK, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; on the river Nen, adjacent to the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 2 miles N by E of Oundle. Post-town, Oundle. Acres, 690. Real property, £1,445. Pop., 211. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. Cotterstock Hall belonged to Norton, the friend of Dryden; was the place where that poet wrote his "Fables," and spent the two last summers of his life; and belongs now to the Berkeleys. Tesselated pavements and other Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Glapthorn, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £105.* Patron, Viscount Melville. The church was made collegiate in 1339; has stalls and a canopied brass; and is good. Charities, £5.

COTTERSBACH, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicesters; adjacent to Watling-street and the boundary with Warwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Lutterworth, and 4 SE by S of Ullesthorpe r. station. It has a post-office under Lutterworth. Acres, 1,227. Real property, £2,327. Pop., 125. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £282.* Patron, the Rev. R. Marriott. The church is old but good, and has a tower. Wells, the author of the "Geography of the Bible," was rector.

COTTESBROOK, a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Lamport r. station, and 3 NW of Brixworth. Post-town, Lamport, under Northampton. Acres, 2,780. Real property, £5,387. Pop., 201. Houses, 46. The property is all in one estate. Cottesbrook House is the seat of Sir J. Langham, Bart. Traces exist of a small priory, which was a cell to Sulby abbey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, Sir J. Langham, Bart. The church is good. An alms-hospital, founded in 1655, by John Langham, Esq., has £60 from endowment; and other charities £7.

COTTESFORD, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; near the boundary with Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Brackley r. station, and 6 N of Bicester. Post-town, Hethe, under Bicester. Acres, 1,520. Real property, £2,049. Pop., 269. Houses, 62. Cottesford House is the seat of the Turners. Part of the land is heath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £344. Patron, Eton College. The church is old, and has a tower.

COTTESLOE, a hundred in Bucks; adjoining Beds and Herts; extending south-eastward from within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Stony Stratford to the vicinity of Great Berkhamstead; and containing thirty-one parishes and part of another. Acres, 70,922. Pop. in 1851, 20,681; in 1861, 21,149. Houses, 4,441.

COTTESMORE, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands near the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ashwell r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Oakham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Barrow; and its post-town is Greetham, under Oakham. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £5,749. Pop., 627. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Beauchamps, the Durants, the Harringtons, and others; and passed to the Noels. Cottesmore House is a hunting-seat of the Earl of Lonsdale; and was visited in 1813-4, by the Prince Regent. Limestone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £893.* Patron, the Earl of Gainsborough. The church is good; and there are a national school, and charities £52.

COTTESWOLD HILLS. See **COTSWOLDS (THE)**.

COTTINGHAM, a village and a parish in Kettering district, Northampton. The village stands near the river Welland, and the boundaries with Leicester and Rutland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rockingham r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ N of Kettering. The parish includes also Middleton township; and its post-town is Rockingham, under Leicester. Acres, 3,286. Real property, £6,780. Pop., 1,139. Houses, 240. The property is subdivided. Cottingham House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £426.* Patron, Brazenose College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £43.

COTTINGHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Selcotes district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Hull and Scarborough railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Hull; has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Hull; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlets of Dunswell and Newland. Acres, 9,495. Real property, £31,275. Pop., 3,131. Houses, 693. The property is much subdivided. A moated baronial fortalice of the Lords Wake stood here, on Castle Hill; and was burnt down in 1541. A monastery of Augustinian canons also was founded here, in 1324, by the Wakes. Some country residences of the Hull merchants are here. Part of the land is disposed in market gardens. An intermittent spring flows at intervals of two or three years. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £124.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is cruciform, early English, and perpendicular; has a lofty central tower; and contains several monumental brasses,—one of them perhaps the finest in the kingdom. The p. curacy of Newland is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A school has £40 from endowment; and other charities £29.

—The sub-district contains also Willerby township. Acres, 10,315. Pop., 3,391. Houses, 745.

COTTINGLEY, a hamlet in Bingley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bingley. It has a post-office under Leeds.

COTTINGWITH (EAST), a township-chapelry in Aughton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent and the Pocklington canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bubwith r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Selby. Post-town, Sutton-on-Derwent, under York. Acres, 1,140. Real property, £2,141. Pop., 316. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aughton, in the diocese of York. The church is good; and there are charities £30.

COTTINGWITH (WEST), a township in Thorganby parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, opposite East Cottingwith, 8 miles NE of Selby. Pop., 201.

COTTLES. See **CHALFIELD (LITTLE)**.

COTTON, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane, 3 miles E by N of Middlewich. Acres, 355. Real property, £822. Pop., 62. Houses, 12.

COTTON, a township in Wem parish, Salop; 3 miles N of Wem. Pop., 439.

COTTON, a township in Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns parish, Salop; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 14.

COTTON, a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk; on the Eastern Union railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Fressingham r.

station, and 6 N by E of Stowmarket. Post-town, Fressingham, under Stowmarket. Acres, 1,921. Real property, £3,278. Pop., 542. Houses, 120. The property is much subdivided. Cotton Hall is the seat of M. Turner, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £355.* Patron, M. Turner, Esq. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a parochial school, and charities £12.

COTTON, or **LOWER AND UPPER COTTON**, a township-chapelry in Alton parish, Stafford; near the Uttoxeter canal and the North Stafford railway, 2 miles ENE of Oakamoor r. station, and 5 NE of Cheadle. Post-town, Oakamoor, under Stafford. Real property, £1,954. Pop., 446. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £44. Patron, the Vicar of Alton. The church was built in 1795; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

COTTON, E. R. Yorkshire. See **COTNAM**.

COTTON, N. R. Yorkshire. See **COLTON**.

COTTON-ABBOTTS, a township in Christleton parish, Cheshire; near the Chester and Crew railway, 4 miles E of Chester. Acres, 311. Real property, £481. Pop., 20. Houses, 2.

COTTON-EDMUNDS, a township in Christleton parish, Cheshire; near the Chester and Crew railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Chester. Acres, 595. Real property, £993. Pop., 59. Houses, 11.

COTTON-END, a hamlet in Cardington parish, Beds; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bedford. Pop., 508. Here is a Baptist chapel.

COTTON-END, or **FAR-COTTON**, a hamlet in Hardingstone parish, Northamptonshire; 2 miles S of Northampton. Pop., 279. A lepers' hospital was founded here by the Conqueror. Cotton-End House is the seat of the Chettleworths.

COTTON (LOWER AND UPPER). See **COTTON**, Stafford.

COTTRELL, the seat of Sir G. Tyler, in Glamorgan; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Cowbridge.

COTWALL AND MOORTOWN, a township in Er-call-Magna parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wellington. Pop., 439.

COTWALL-END, a village in Sedgley parish, Stafford; 2 miles NW of Dudley.

COUGHALL, a township in Backford parish, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal, 3 miles N by E of Chester.

COUGHTON, a hamlet in Walford parish, Hereford; near the river Wye, 2 miles S of Ross.

COUGHTON, a village and a parish in Alcester district, Warwick. The village stands on the Midland railway, 2 miles N of Alcester, and has a post-office under Bromsgrove, and a r. station. The parish includes the hamlet of Sambourne. Acres, 3,070. Real property, £5,423. Pop., 883. Houses, 183. The manor comprises all the property; belonged, in the time of William the Conqueror, to Turchil de Warwick; was held, in the time of Henry I., by a family who took name from it; passed, in the time of Henry IV., to the family of Throckmorton; and belongs now to Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart. Coughton Court, the mansion on it, is a castellated edifice, of the time of Henry VIII.; and commands a fine view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £161.* Patron, Sir W. Throckmorton, Bart. The church is ancient and good; and contains monuments of the Throckmortons. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1857. Charities £34, and an alms-house.

COULDSMOUTH AND THOMPSONS-WALLS, a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Wooler. Acres, 1,415. Pop., 30. Houses, 5.

COULSDON, or **CULLEDEN**, a parish in Croydon district, Surrey; between the Brighton and Caterham railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Caterham-Junction r. station, and 5 S by W of Croydon. Post-town, Caterham, under Red Hill. Acres, 4,403. Real property, £4,451. Pop., 993. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £636.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canter-

bury. The church has a curious monument of 1635; and is good. An hospital for incurables, spacious, cheerful, and even elegant, was erected at Coulston in 1863.

COULSTON (EAST), a parish in Westbury district, Wilts; at the north-west verge of Salisbury plain, 5½ miles ENE of Westbury, and about 6¼ from Melksham, Trowbridge, and Westbury r. stations. Post-town, Edington, under Westbury. Acres, 868. Real property, £3,013. Pop., 119. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £168.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. Mrs. Delany, the niece of Lord Lansdowne, famous for cutting flowers in paper, was a native.

COULSTON (WEST), a tything in Edington parish, Wilts; 3¼ miles ENE of Westbury. Pop., 144. West Coulston House is the seat of the Lucys.

COULTON. See COLTON.

COUND, a village, a parish, and a division in Salop. The village stands near the river Severn, 3¼ miles E by S of Condover r. station, and 6¼ SE by S of Shrewsbury. The parish is in Aitcham district; and includes the chapelry of Cressage, which has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 5,530. Real property, £3,330. Pop., 908. Houses, 169. The property is divided among a few. Cound Hall is the seat of the Pelhams. Coal is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; and, till 1864, was united with Cressage. Value, £650.* Patron, the Rev. H. T. Pelham. The church is ancient but good, with a tower; and there are charities £12.—The division is part of Condover hundred; and contains seven parishes. Acres, 19,684. Pop., 2,877. Houses, 540.

COUNDON, a township and a chapelry in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham. The township lies adjacent to the Stockton railway, 2 miles ESE of Bishop-Auckland; and has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 584. Real property, £4,725; of which £2,205 are in mines. Pop., 2,765. Houses, 534. The chapelry was constituted in 1842. Pop., 3,095. Houses, 608. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

COUNDON, or **COUNDEN**, a hamlet in Holy Trinity parish, Warwick; adjacent to the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 2 miles N of Coventry. It has a station on the railway, of the name of Coundon-Road, 1¼ mile from Coventry. Acres, 1,046. Real property, £3,019. Pop., 225. Houses, 52.

COUNDON GRANGE, a township in Auckland St. Andrew parish, Durham; adjacent to the Stockton railway, 1¼ mile ESE of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 584. Real property, £7,849; of which £6,515 are in mines. Pop., 552. Houses, 104.

COUNTER-DRAIN, a station on the Bourn and Spalding railway, Lincoln; 4¼ miles W of Spalding.

COUNTERSIDE, a hamlet in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Askrigg.

COUNTESBURY. See **COUNTISBURY**.

COUNTESS CLOSE. See **ALKBOROUGH**.

COUNTESS PARK, a place 4¼ miles SE of Bellingham, in Northumberland. It is a meet for the Tyndale hounds.

COUNTESS WEIR, a chapelry in Topsham parish, Devon; near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 3 miles E by S of Exeter. It was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Exeter. Pop., 508. Houses, 95. There are a few gentlemen's seats and a paper mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £100. Patron, the Incumbent of Topsham. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a small bell-turret; and was built in 1838.

COUNTESTHORPE, a chapelry in Blaby parish, Leicestershire; on a branch of the river Soar, and on the Midland railway, 5½ miles S by W of Leicester. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leicester. Acres, 1,920. Real property, £2,940. Pop., 975. Houses, 219. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-

makers. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Blaby, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church was built in 1842, but has the tower of a previous edifice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists.

COUNTHORPE, a hamlet in Castle-Bytham parish, Lincoln; on the river Glen, 2¼ miles S of Corby. Real property, £980. Pop., 62. Houses, 10.

COUNTISBURY, or **COUNTESBURY**, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the coast, at the boundary with Somerset, 15¼ miles E by N of Ilfracombe, and 17¼ NE of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Lynton, under Barnstaple. Acres, 3,512; of which 285 are water. Real property, £2,268. Pop., 176. Houses, 38. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Ailmar, a Saxon; was given, at the Conquest, to William Chieire, a follower of the Conqueror; passed through various hands; and belongs now to the Hallidays of Glen-thorne. The land rises steeply from the sea; attains a height of 1,146 feet, at Barney-barrow, in the vicinity of the church; and is elsewhere hilly. Many remains of Roman camps are seen; and a great number of Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a belfry; and was rebuilt within the present cent.

COUPEE (THE). See **CHAMSEE (THE)**.

COUPE-LENCHES. See **COUPE-LENCHES**.

COUPERON (THE), a lofty cliff, with interesting Druidical remains, in Jersey; adjacent to Rozel bay, 5¼ miles NE of St. Helier.

COUPLAND, a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland; on the river Glen, 4¼ miles NW of Wooler. Acres, 1,423. Pop., 109. Houses, 20.

COURAGE, or **CURRIDGE**, a tything in Chieveley parish, Berks; 3¼ miles NNE of Newbury. Pop., 277. It forms a curacy with Chieveley.

COURT, a village in Llanwenog parish, Cardigan; 6¼ miles SW of Lampeter.

COURT, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; 5¼ miles NW of Bristol. Pop., 59.

COURT-AT-STREET, a hamlet in Lympe parish, Kent; on the Roman road from Lympe to Pevensey, in the south-western vicinity of Hythe. It has traditions of ancient greatness; and was the scene of the imposture of the "Holy Maid of Kent."

COURTEENHALL, a parish in Hardington district, Northamptonshire; adjacent to the North-western railway and the Grand Junction canal, 1¼ mile NE of Roade r. station, and 5 S of Northampton. Post-town, Northampton. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £2,349. Pop., 162. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Courteenhall House, belongs to Sir Charles Wake, Bart. Limestone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £275.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, but good; and it contains monuments of the Wakes, and an altar-tomb of Samuel Jones, who died in 1672, and left funds for a school and apprenticing, which now yield £120 a-year.

COURTENAY-WOOTTON. See **WOOTTON-COURTNEY**.

COURTFIELD. See **BICKNOB (WELSH)**.

COURT-HALL, a seat of Lord Poltimore, in North Molton parish, Devon.

COURT-HOUSE, a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, at Cranborne, in Dorset.

COURTHOUSES, a hamlet in Scotter parish, Lincoln; 9¼ miles NNE of Gainsborough.

COURTWAY, a hamlet in Spaxton parish, Somerset; 3¼ miles NW of Bridgewater. Pop., 31.

COUSLEY-WOOD, a village on the NE border of Sussex; 6 miles SE by E of Tunbridge Wells. It has a post-office under Hurst Green.

COVE, a tything-chapelry in Yateley parish, Hants; on the South Western railway, adjacent to the boundary with Surrey, near Farnborough r. station, and 5¼ miles NNE of Farnham. It has a post-office under Farnborough Station. Real property, £1,359. Pop., 671.

Houses, 131. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

COVE, a chapelry in Tiverton parish, Devon; in Pitt quarter, near Tiverton. Post-town, Tiverton. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Pitts-Portion, in the diocese of Exeter.

COVEHITHE, or NORTH HALES, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the coast, 4½ miles N by E of Southwold, and 6¼ SSE of Carlton-Colville r. station. Post-town, Wrentham, under Wangford. Acres, 1,553. Real property, £973. Pop., 192. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Benacre, in the diocese of Norwich. The ancient church was a fine structure, destroyed in the civil war; and the present one was erected in 1672, and has a handsome tower. Charities, £28. Bishop Bale was a native.

COVE (NORTH), a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; on the Lowestoft railway, adjacent to the river Waveney, 2 miles ESE of Beccles. Post-town, Beccles. Acres, 1,242. Real property, £1,783. Pop., 200. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. Cove Hall is an ancient edifice, and commands an extensive view. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Willingham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £353. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and good. Charities, £5.

COVE (SOUTH), a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; near the coast, 4 miles N of Southwold, and 5¼ E of Brampton r. station. Post-town, Wrentham, under Wangford. Acres, 1,214. Real property, £1,617. Pop., 187. Houses, 33. Some clay-pits are here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £274.* Patron, Sir T. Gooch, Bart. Charities, £14.

COVEN, a chapelry in Brewrod parish, Stafford; adjacent to the Liverpool canal and the Northwestern railway, 1¼ mile SSW of Four-Ashes r. station, and 4¼ N of Wolverhampton. It was constituted in 1858; and it has a post-office under Wolverhampton. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £3,346. Pop., 766. Houses, 169. Some of the land is heathy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, 146.* Patron, the Vicar of Brewrod.

COVENEY, a village in Ely district, and a parish in Ely and North Witchford districts, Cambridge. The village stands near the New Bedford river, 3 miles W by S of Chittisham r. station, and 3¼ NW by W of Ely; and its post-town is Ely. The parish includes also the hamlet of Wardy-Hill and the chapelry of Manea; the latter of which has a post-office under March. Acres, 7,249. Real property, £14,806. Pop., 1,756. Houses, 382. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Manea, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £809.* Patron, Lord Rokeby. The church is small. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school at Manea has £70 from endowment. Conyers Middleton was rector.

COVENHAM-ST. BARTHOLOMEW, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Boston and Grimsby railway and to the Louth navigation, 1¼ mile ESE of Ludborough r. station, and 5 NNE of Louth. It has a post-office, of the name of Covenham, under Louth. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £2,441. Pop., 298. Houses, 66. A small Benedictine priory was founded here in 1082, by Bishop Carleph. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £237. Patrons, the Rev. C. D. Holland and the heirs of S. Harrold, Esq. The church is early English; was the minster of the Benedictine priory,—cruciform, without aisles, but with a central tower; has lost the north transept; and contains a curiously sculptured octagonal font. There are three Methodist chapels,—Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free. Charities, £16.

COVENHAM-ST. MARY, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Boston and Grimsby railway and to the Louth navigation, 2 miles SE of Ludborough r. station, and 4¼ NNE of Louth. Post-town, Covenham, under Louth. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,565. Pop., 196. Houses, 46. The living is a rectory in the

diocese of Lincoln. Value, £197. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is decorated English, in tolerable condition; and contains an Easter sepulchre in the north wall of the chancel. Charities, £32.

COVENTRY, a town, a district, and a quondam county, in Warwick. The town stands on the river Sherbourne, at the depôt of a ramified canal, and at a convergence of railways, nearly in the centre of England, 9 miles NNE of Warwick, 17 ESE of Birmingham, and 91 by road, but 94 by railway, NNW of London. The canal connects with the Oxford, the Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Fazeley, and the Grand Trunk canals; and gives vast communication, both inland and to ports. The railways are connected with the North-western system; go northward, southward, eastward, and westward; and give communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—Coventry claims a high but obscure antiquity. The original town is believed, from traces of extensive foundations, to have stood on the north of the present one; and it possibly was founded by the ancient Britons; but does not appear to have been occupied, at least in any military way, by the Romans. A nunnery existed here as early as the 9th century; and was destroyed, in 1016, by the Danes. A new nunnery of great wealth, was founded in 1043, by Leofric, fifth Earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva; and this is thought to have originated the name Convent-tre, signifying "convent-town," and corrupted into Coventry. Godiva is traditionally said to have freed the town from some grievous imposts, and obtained for it many privileges, by acts of self-sacrifice; and she has been held in high esteem by all subsequent generations of the townsmen. The manor came, soon after the Conquest, to the Earls of Chester; passed to the Montalts, the Arundels, and the Crown; and was settled by Edward III., on the Black Prince, under the name of the manor of Cheylesmore, as a perpetual appanage of the dukedom of Cornwall. Cheylesmore, situated on the south side of the town, had been the seat of Leofric; and a castle, of great extent, was built there by the Earls of Chester. The town was walled and fortified, and acquired a prosperous cap and clothing trade, in the times of Edward III. and Richard II. The hostile meeting between Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, immortalized in Shakspeare's King Richard II., took place near it, at Gosford Green, in 1397. A parliament was held in the town, by Henry IV. in 1404; known as the "parliamentum inductorum," from the circumstance that the writs forbade the return of lawyers. Henry VI. visited it in 1436, 1450, and 1456, to see religious plays, hocktide sports, and other pageants for which it had become noted. A parliament was held in it in 1459, passing many attainders against the Yorkists, and thence called by them parliamentum diabolicum. Edward IV. visited it in 1474 and 1477; Richard III., in 1483; Henry VII., in 1485, 1492, and 1495; Mary, in 1525; and Elizabeth, in 1565. Mary Queen of Scots was for some time a prisoner in it in 1566 and 1569. James I. visited it in 1616. It took part with the parliamentarians against Charles I.; and was dismantled at the Restoration.—The phrase "to send to Coventry," appears to have originated in the exclusion of military men, at some period, from the society of the respectable inhabitants. An obnoxious procession, of great splendour, long took place annually; alleged to commemorate the services rendered to the town by the Countess Godiva, but known to have originated in the licentious times of Charles II. A romantic legend, to which the incidents of it allude, has been well rendered, in his own style, by Tennyson, in the lines ending,—

"Even then she gained
Her bower; whence reissuing rob'd and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away,
And built herself an everlasting name."

Streets and Public Buildings.—The town stands partly on low ground, partly on a gentle ascent. The old streets are generally narrow, and obscured by high, projecting, richly-ornamented gable ends and upper stories;

while the modern ones are well-built and commodious. Many remains of the olden times appear in the edifices, both public and private; and are preserved with care. The town walls were 9 feet thick, and about 3 miles in circuit, and had 32 towers and 12 gates; and, though demolished at the dismantling in 1662, some interesting remnants of them, with 3 of the gates, still exist. A striking effect, in exterior views of the town, is produced by its beautiful tapering spires. A market-cross, erected in 1544, was hexagonal, three-storied, and 57 feet high, with pillars, arches, pinnacles, and numerous niches and statues; but was taken down in 1771. St. Mary's Hall, or the Guildhall, was built, about the beginning of the 15th century, for an ancient guild, and passed to the borough corporation; shows a noble main window, of very fine masonry; includes a very spacious kitchen, with liberal arrangements for cooking, and a modernized parlour, used till 1864 as a police court; and contains a great hall, 63 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 34 feet high, with timbered roof and minstrels' gallery. The county-hall was built in 1785; has Doric columns; and is commodious. A corn-exchange was built in 1866; and a memorial cross of Sir Joseph Paxton erected in 1868. The Drapers' hall was rebuilt in 1832; and is a neat Doric edifice. The borough jail, with house of correction, was rebuilt in 1730, at a cost of £16,000; and has capacity for 90 male and 10 female prisoners. The barracks, in Smithford-street, occupy the site of an inn where Henry VII. was entertained, and Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned; and have accommodation for two full troops of cavalry. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

Ecclesiastical Affairs. A bishopric, first founded at Lichfield, was moved, in 1075, to Chester; and in 1102, to Coventry. The five bishops who followed were styled Bishops of Coventry; their successors, till the time of Charles II., were styled Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield; and the successors thence, till 1836, were styled Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. The church of the priory, founded by Earl Leofric, was the cathedral; and, till the time of Henry VIII., had its own dean and chapter, distinct from Lichfield. The edifice resembled Lichfield cathedral, but was destroyed at the Reformation; and a portion of one of its western towers, and doorways to a crypt, are the chief fragments of it which remain. An archdeaconry of Coventry, comprising fourteen rural deaneries, represents the territory over which the cathedral ruled, but was transferred, in 1836, to the diocese of Worcester. A white friars' monastery was founded in the town about 1342; a grey friars' monastery, about 1358; and a Carthusian monastery, in 1381. The white friars' monastery, greatly altered, but with many portions of the original edifice in good preservation, is now the workhouse; the grey friars' church steeple, a structure in good early decorated English, stands now attached to Christ Church, built by Rickman in 1834; and the Carthusian monastery has disappeared.

The livings in the borough are St. Michael, Christ Church, St. John, St. Thomas, Holy Trinity, and St. Peter; and St. John is a rectory, Christchurch a p. curacy, the others vicarages, in the diocese of Worcester. Value of St. Michael, £300; of Christ Church, £175; of St. John, £180; of St. Thomas, £160; of Holy Trinity, £650; of St. Peter, £170. Patron of St. Michael, the Crown; of Christ Church, the Vicar of St. Michael; of St. John, the Mayor and Corporation; of St. Thomas, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of Holy Trinity, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Peter, the Vicar of Holy Trinity. The vicarage of Keresley and Coundon also is a separate benefice. The places of worship within the borough in 1851, were 6 of the Church of England, with 7,981 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 2,548 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,160 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 460 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 750 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 260 s.; 1 undefined, with 1,023 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 800 s. St. Michael's church was pronounced by Sir Christopher Wren a masterpiece of architecture; and is not unaptly called the boast

of Coventry. It measures 293½ feet, by 127; has a nave of seven bays and 50 feet high, built in 1434,—a chancel of six bays, ending in an hexagonal apse,—light pillars, very broad aisles, panelled clerestory, and windows so closely arranged as to give a blaze of illumination; and contains very fine stall-work seats, a perpendicular chest, and a cinque-cento monument to Wade, who died in 1556. The tower of it is a magnificent early perpendicular structure of four stories, niched and panelled, 136 feet high, built in 1373–95; surmounted by a two-banded spire, 130 feet high, springing from an embattled lantern 32 feet high within the parapet, and built in 1434. Christ Church is an edifice in the early decorated style, erected in 1834, at a cost of £9,702; and, as already noticed, has incorporated with it the ancient steeple of the Greyfriars' monastery. St. John's church is a cruciform structure of the time of Edward III.; was erected by the members of St. John's guild, stood some time in neglect after the suppression of the guilds, and was made a parish church in 1734; has a good panelled clerestory, a magnificent west window, and a handsome central square tower; and contains a font, copied from that of St. Edward's church at Cambridge, and erected in 1843. Holy Trinity church is later English; was partly rebuilt, partly repaired in 1832; has a central steeple, 237 feet high; and contains a font of 1394, a panelled and battle-mented stone pulpit of 1500, a good brass lectern, and a monument to Dr. Holland, the first translator of Camden's "Britannia." A curious fresco, representing the last judgment, was discovered under the white-wash of the tower in 1832. St. Peter's church was erected in 1841; St. Thomas' in 1849; St. Mark's and All Saints' in 1869. The Roman Catholic church was built in 1843; measures 115 feet by 50; and is in the decorated style. The new Coventry cemetery was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton.

Schools and Charities.—The schools within the borough in 1851 were 17 public day schools, with 1,667 scholars. 41 private day schools, with 1,133 s.; and 21 Sunday schools, with 3,913 s. The free grammar-school is held in the chapel of St. John's hospital, founded in the time of Henry II.; was converted into a school, by John Hales, in the time of Henry VIII.; has an endowed income of £1,070, with five exhibitions, three fellowships, and one scholarship; and numbers among its pupils Dugdale the antiquary. Wheatly's school has £387 from endowment; Baker's Cow Lane school, £400; Bayley's school, £154; Southern's school, £39; Fairfax's school, £72; and the girls' blue coat school, £134. There is an important school of design; and a new building for it, in the Gothic style, estimated to cost £2,130, was founded in 1862. Ford's hospital was founded in 1529; is a well-preserved specimen of the half-timbered architecture of the 16th century; serves now as an alms-house for aged females; and has an endowed income of upwards of £500. Bond's hospital was founded in 1506; was, a number of years ago, renovated and enlarged; stands compacted in a square with Wheatly's school and St. John's church; has a hall with good timber roof; serves as an alms-house for poor men; and has an endowed income of £1,001. The Spon hospital, or St. Mary Magdalene's hospital, for lepers, was founded by one of the Earls of Chester; and some portions of it, with rich wood-work, still remain. The total of endowed charities is £9,440.

Trade, &c.—Coventry has a head post-office, a telegraph station, three banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a polling-place and an excise collection; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Fridays; and fairs on the second Friday after Ash-Wednesday, 2 May, Trinity week, 26 and 27 Aug., and 1 Nov. A considerable transfer traffic exists, both by canal and by railway; and races are run in March. Manufactures are carried on in ribbons, gimp trimming, silk plush, elastics, broad-cloth, cotton, watches, brass, dyeing, and some other departments. The ribbon trade includes every style of plain and fancy weaving; employs about 8,000 hands; and gives support to many persons in the neighbouring town and villages. The warch trade also is very various and large; and has been at least doubled within the last twenty-five years.

The Borough.—Coventry was first chartered by Edward III.; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Henry VI.; and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. The parliamentary borough is conterminous with the registration district; and comprises 3,665 acres of the parish of St. Michael-with-St. John, and 1,824 acres of the parish of Holy Trinity-with-St. Peter. St. Michael-with-St. John parish is sometimes described as St. John the Baptist-with-St. Michael; includes the manor of Whitley and Pinley within the borough; and lies, to the extent of 1,058 acres, constituting the hamlet of Keresley, in the district of Foleshill. Holy Trinity-with-St. Peter parish includes Radford hamlet within Coventry district; and lies, to the extent of 1,046 and 440 acres, constituting the hamlets of Coundon and Willenhall, in the districts of Meriden and Foleshill. The municipal borough is co-extensive with the parliamentary borough, exclusive of Radford hamlet. Real property of the p. borough in 1860, £142,157; of which £6,635 were in the canal, and £4,000 in gas-works. Direct taxes in 1857, £22,471. Electors in 1868, 4,967. Pop. of the p. borough in 1841, 30,743; in 1861, 41,647. Houses, 9,154. Pop. of the m. borough, 40,936. Houses, 8,991. The town gives the title of Earl to the Coventrys of Croome-Court. And it numbers among its natives Vincent, the eminent Franciscan of the 13th century; Maklesfield, the eminent Dominican; Bird, the last provincial of the Carmelites, afterwards bishop of Bangor and of Chester; Wanley, the antiquary, and author of the "Wonders of the Little World;" Carte, the antiquary; and Tipper, the original publisher of the "Lady's Diary."

The District.—The registration district, conterminous with the parliamentary borough, is divided into the sub-districts of St. John and Holy Trinity; the former comprising the borough portion of St. Michael-with-St. John parish, the latter the borough portion of Holy Trinity-with-St. Peter parish; and it is administered under a local act. Poor-rates in 1862, £19,097. Marriages in 1860, 389; births, 1,665,—of which 85 were illegitimate; deaths, 886,—of which 404 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 4,538; births, 15,542; deaths, 9,914. The workhouse, as already noticed, was originally the White friars' monastery; and it has remains of a gate and early perpendicular cloisters, and of the refectory and dormitory.

The County of the City.—A tract around the town, and including it, 7½ miles long, 20 miles in circuit, and including the parishes of Anstey, Exhall, Foleshill, Stoviehall, Stoke, Wyken, and parts of St. Michael, Holy Trinity, and Sowe, was constituted by Henry VI., a separate county, under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Coventry; but this was abolished by the boundary act of 1842, and annexed to the Kirby division of Knightlow hundred.

COVENTRY CANAL, a canal in Warwick and Stafford; northward from Coventry to Nuneaton, and north-westward thence to Fradley Heath, 4 miles NE of Lichfield. It was formed in 1790; is 32½ miles long; and rises 96 feet, with 14 locks. It goes from Coventry to Longford; is joined there by the Oxford canal; goes thence to Marston Bridge, where it is joined by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal; goes thence to Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Tamworth, somewhat parallel to the Trent Valley railway; is joined at Tamworth by the Fazeley canal; and goes thence along the east border of Stafford, to Fradley Heath, where it forms a junction with the Grand Trunk canal.

COVER (THE), a river of N. R. Yorkshire. It rises on the west side of Great Whernside mountain, at the boundary with the west riding; and runs about 12 miles north-eastward, along the vale of Carlton, and past Coverham, to the river Ure, 2 miles SE of Middleham.

COVERACK, a village on the SE coast of Cornwall; in a cove of its own name, 2 miles N by E of Black Head, and 10½ S of Falmouth. It is highly picturesque; and the rocks around it show veins of hornblende in masses of serpentine.

COVER-BRIDGE, a hamlet in East Witton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Cover, near the Ure, 2 miles SE by S of Middleham.

COVERHAM, a township and a parish in Leyburn district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township bears the name of Coverham-cum-Agglethorpe; lies on the river Cover, 2 miles SW of Middleham, and 4 SSW of Leyburn r. station; and includes the hamlets or villages of Cotiscue, Tuppill, Ashgill, Brecongill, and Bird-Ridding. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £2,114. Pop., 220. Houses, 27. The parish contains also the townships of Caldbridge, West Sraffton, Carlton, Carlton-Highdale, and Melmerby; and its post-towns are Middleham and Carlton, both under Bedale. Acres, 21,726. Real property, £9,270. Pop., 1,191. Houses, 240. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is hill and moor. A small Premonstratensian priory was founded here, in 1215, by Ralph Fitz-Robert; and some small but interesting remains of it exist, adjoined to a handsome modern residence. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Horsehouse, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £220.* Patron, T. Topham, Esq. The church has a tower, and is good; and there are charities £91.

COVERHEAD, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the source of the river Cover, 11 miles SW of Middleham.

COVE (SOUTH). See COVE.

COVINGTON, a parish in the district of Thrapston and county of Huntingdon; at the boundary with Beds and Northampton, 3¼ miles NW of Kimbolton r. station, and 6¼ E of Higham-Ferrars. It has a post-office under St. Neots. Acres, 1,290. Real property, £1,315. Pop., 188. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £182.* Patron, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is good.

COWAGE. See BREMILHAM.

COW AND CALF. See LEWESDON AND PILLEDON.

COWARCH, a township in Llanymowddwy parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N of Dinas-Mowddwy. Real property, £1,113; of which £200 are in mines. Pop., 250.

COWARNE (LITTLE), a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; 4¼ miles SW of Bromyard, and 6 E of Dinmore r. station. Post-town, Stoke-Lacey, under Worcester. Acres, 696. Real property, £1,174. Pop., 186. Houses, 47. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Ullingswick, in the diocese of Hereford. The church was repaired in 1859 to need repair.

COWARNE (MUCH), a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; 5½ miles SSW of Bromyard, and 8 E of Moreton r. station. Post-town, Stoke-Lacey, under Worcester. Acres, 3,706. Real property, £4,978. Pop., 563. Houses, 110. Cowarne Court is the seat of the Thomases. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church spire and part of the church were destroyed by lightning in 1840.

COWAY-STAKES, a place on the right bank of the Thames, 3 miles E of Chertsey, in Surrey. It is generally regarded as the point where Cæsar crossed the Thames in pursuit of Cassivelaunus. Stakes had been driven in to defend the passage; and trunks of young oaks, so indurated as to resemble ebony, were not long ago found at the place.

COWBIT, a village and a parish in Spalding district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Welland navigation and the March and Spalding railway, 3¼ miles SSE of Spalding, and 5 NNE of Crowland; and has a post-office under Spalding, and a r. station. The parish includes also Peakhill hamlet, and allotments in Pinchbeck North Fen. Acres, 4,590. Real property, £4,591. Pop., 649. Houses, 141. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £625.* Patrons, Feeffees. The church was built in 1486; and has a tower with a groined roof, and an octagonal panelled font. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £55 from endowment; and other charities £30.

COWBIT-WASH, a tract in Pinchbeck parish, Lincoln. Pop., 15. Houses, 3.

COWBRIDGE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Glamorgan. The town stands on the river Ddaw and on the Roman maritime way, 5 miles SSW of Llantrissant r. station, and 12 W by S of Cardiff. A railway 6 miles long, connecting it with the Llantrissant and Taff Vale, and also with the South Wales at Llantrissant, was authorized in 1862, and opened in September, 1865. The town was formerly called Pont-Vaen; is thought by some to occupy the site of the ancient Bovium; was engirt with walls, and otherwise fortified, in 1091, by Robert St. Quintin, one of Fitzhamon's knights; and a portion of its walls, with buttresses and a gateway, still remains. It was chartered by Charles II.; unites with Cardiff and Llantrissant in sending a member to parliament; and is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgesses. It is a seat of sessions; and has a head post-office, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, a market-place, a church, three dissenting chapels, and a grammar school. The church is ancient; and has a south aisle to the nave, and a north one to the chancel; looks, at a distance, like an embattled fortress; and contains several handsome monuments. The grammar-school was founded, in the time of Charles II., by Sir Leoline Jenkins; is an edifice erected or improved by the fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, at a cost of about £5,500; and has an endowed income of £100, with two fellowships, two scholarships, and an exhibition at Jesus College. Markets are held on Tuesdays; fairs, at the town, on the first Tuesday of Feb., the Tuesday before 25 March, 4 May, 24 June, the first Tuesday of Aug., 29 Sept., and the first Tuesday of Dec.; and fairs at Aubrey Arms, near the town, on the second Monday of March and Oct. Remains of a large tumulus, and traces of a Druidical temple, are in a neighbouring field. Pelagius and Judge Jeffreys were natives.—The parish comprises 96 acres. Real property, £3,122. Pop., 1,094. Houses, 235. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llanblethian, in the diocese of Llandaff.—The sub-district contains twenty-four parishes and two extra-parochial tracts; and is in the district of Bridgend. Acres, 32,939. Pop., 6,483. Houses, 1,394.—The hundred has a general identity with the sub-district; yet differs in some parts, and is not quite so large. Acres, 32,390. Pop., 6,084. Houses, 1,297.

COWBRIDGE, a place at the foot of Brothers-water, in Patterdale, Westmoreland; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Ambleside. It commands a fine view.

COWBRIDGE RAILWAY. See **COWBRIDGE**, Glamorgan.

COWBROW, a hamlet in Lupton township, Kirby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; 4 miles NW of Kirby-Lonsdale.

COWBUSH, a hamlet in Sawley township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SW of Ripon.

COWCOMBE, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucester; on the Cheltenham railway, 2 miles NE of Minchinhampton.

COWDEN, a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent; on a headstream of the Medway river, at the boundary with Sussex, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SSE of Edenbridge r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ W of Tunbridge Wells. It has a post-office under Edenbridge, and a fair on 2 Aug. Acres, 3,232. Real property, £3,694. Pop., 772. Houses, 131. The property is much subdivided. Iron ore occurs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £347.* Patron, the Rev. T. Harvey. The church is old but good, and has a shingled spire. The p. curacy of Mark-Beech is a separate benefice. There are five almshouses.

COWDEN (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in Mapleton and Aldbrough parishes, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SSE of Hornsea. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,118. Pop., 154. Houses, 34. It was at one time a parish; but the church was washed away by the sea.

COW-DOWN. See **COMPTON**, Berks.

COWDRAY, a ruined seat $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Midhurst, in Sussex. The estate around it belonged to the Bohuns; went, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir David Owen; passed soon to Sir Anthony Browne, created Viscount Montague; and was sold, in 1843, to the Earl of Egmont. The mansion was built, about 1530, by the Earl of Southampton; visited, in 1591, by Queen Elizabeth; occupied by all the seven Viscounts Montague; and destroyed, by accidental fire, in 1793. It was a quadrangular pile, in pure Tudor; was furnished, to the last, in antique fashion; and had splendid decorations. The rooms of it, including a chapel, are ivy-clad, but show traces of architectural beauty and wall-painting. Cowdray Lodge, the cottage of the Earl of Egmont, is about a mile distant.

COWES, a town, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in the Isle of Wight. The town is in Northwood parish; is often called West Cowes; and stands at the left side of the mouth of the Medina river, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles N of Newport, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Southampton. It occupies the declivity of a semicircular eminence; and looks very picturesque, as seen from the water; but consists chiefly of steep, dark, narrow, winding streets. A railway, called the Cowes and Newport, authorized in Aug., 1859, and opened in July, 1862, connects it with Newport. Cowes is the principal port of the island, a last calling-place for many ships leaving England for all parts of the world, the station of the Royal Yacht club, a favourite resort for sea-bathing, and a starting-point of Isle of Wight tourists; and it possesses appliances, outskirts, and environs suitable to all its characters. The roads in front of it have sheltered anchorage in from 6 to 11 fathoms; and the harbour is capacious and secure. Steamers ply regularly to Southampton, Portsmouth, Ryde, Yarmouth, and Lynnington; and steamers also, at frequent periods, which are made known by advertisement, start hence to sail round the island. Lodging-houses are numerous; there are five chief hotels; and a project was started toward the end of 1859 for a monster hotel on a similar plan to that of the new Westminster Palace hotel. A small castle, one of the circular forts for the defence of the coast, was built by Henry VIII. below the town, at the debouch of the river; was modernized into a mansion; and is now occupied by the Royal Yacht club. The former house of the club, now a hotel, stands to the east, and is marked by a projecting verandah. The club was founded in 1812; has a library, reading-room, and similar household arrangements to those of a London club; owns vessels to the aggregate burden of more than 10,000 tons; carries on yachting from the beginning of May till the end of October; and holds a regatta annually in the first week of August. Excellent baths, a well-sheltered bathing-beach, and a good supply of bathing machines are in the vicinity of the castle. A fine promenade, called the Marine Parade, extends from the castle westward to Egypt House, a Gothic building with a tower, now occupied as a school. Villas and gardens adorn the neighbourhood of the parade, and other outskirts of the town; and Northwood Park, a large Italian edifice, the seat of G. H. Ward, Esq., stands on the summit of the hill. A floating bridge, capable of conveying horses and carriages, connects the southern part of the town with East Cowes. The town has a head post-office, a banking-office, a telegraph office, a town-hall, a custom-house, two churches, and Independent, Bible Christian, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan Reformer, and Roman Catholic chapels. The building of ships, steam-vessels, yachts, and boats is carried on in three yards, one of which is large, and has a dock 330 feet long and 62 feet wide. There are also two foundries, a ropework, and two sail-making establishments. The port includes Newport, Ryde, and Yarmouth as sub-ports; and the vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1863 were 149 small sailing vessels, of aggregately 3,337 tons,—56 large sailing vessels, of aggregately 5,372 tons,—and 4 steam vessels, of aggregately 202 tons. The sailing-vessels which entered, in 1853, were 63 from foreign countries, of aggregately 3,677 tons; 3 from British colonies, of aggregately 649 tons; and 1,328 coastwise, of aggregately 48,670 tons. The vessels inwards from foreign ports in

1862 were 33, of aggregately 2,614 tons; outwards to foreign ports, 46, of aggregately 2,285 tons. The amount of customs in 1858 was £4,494; in 1867, £4,801. Pop. in 1841, 4,107; in 1861, 5,482. Houses, 1,015. Sir Charles Fellows, the Lycian traveller, is a resident.—The two chapelries are West Cowes and Holy Trinity, dating from 1653 and 1832; and they divide the town between them, and are p. curacies in the diocese of Winchester. Value of the former, £165; * of the latter, £250. * Patron of the former, the Vicar of Carisbrooke; of the latter, Lt. Col. Loyd.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Northwood and Whippingham. Acres, 10,330. Pop., 10,449. Houses, 1,927.

COWES AND NEWPORT RAILWAY. See **COWES.**

COWES (EAST), a village and a chapelry in Whippingham parish, Isle of Wight. The village stands at the base of a wooded hill, on the right bank of the Medina river, opposite Cowes; is a coast-guard station; and has a post-office under Cowes, a hotel, four landing-places, three ship-building yards, a church, an Independent chapel, and a Bible Christian chapel. One of the landing places is the Queen's private one for Osborne House. The church was founded, in 1831, by the Queen, then Princess Victoria; and is in bad Gothic style, by Nash. East Cowes Park, to the south of the church, was laid out for a hundred picturesque villas, and a botanic garden; and now contains some pretty houses. East Cowes Castle, near the Park, is a showy Gothic mansion, built by Nash for his own use, now the seat of Lord Gort, and has some fine conservatories. A castle, similar to that of Cowes, formerly occupied the site of this edifice; and the two are described, in Leland's verses, as

“The two great Cowes that in loud thunder roar,
This on the eastern, that the western shore,
Where Newport enters stately Wight.”

Slatwoods, the birth-place of Dr. Arnold, now the residence of Miss Sheddin, is adjacent; and the mansions of Spring Hill, Norris Castle, and Osborne House, are a little to the east.—The chapelry includes the village and part of the environs; and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 1,954. Houses, 347. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £200. * Patron, the Rector of Whippingham.

COWES (WEST). See **COWES.**

COWEY STAKES. See **COWAY STAKES.**

COWFOLD, a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex; 2 miles E of West Grinstead r. station, and 6½ WSW of Cuckfield. It has a post-office under Horsham. Acres, 4,458. Real property, £4,884. Pop., 946. Houses, 167. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £452. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is perpendicular English, with an earlier chancel; and has a magnificent triple-canopied brass of Nelond, prior of Lewes.

COWGILL, a chapelry in Sedbergh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the boundary with Westmoreland, not far from the Midland railway, in the south-eastern vicinity of Sedbergh. It was constituted in 1838. Post-town, Dent, under Kendal. Rated property, £1,016. Pop., 330. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. The church is tolerable.

COWGROVE, or KINSON, a hamlet in Kingston-Lacy manor, Wimborne-Minster parish, Dorset; 1½ mile NW of Wimborne-Minster. Real property, with Abbots-Street, £4,131. Pop., 728.

COW-HONEYBOURNE, a parish in the district of Evesham and county of Gloucester; at the boundary with Worcester, on the West Midland railway, near Honeybourne r. station, 5½ miles E of Evesham. Post-town, Weston-Subedge, under Broadway. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £3,134. Pop., 360. Houses, 74. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. R. Poole. The church was rebuilt in 1862. Charities, £31.

COWICK, a township-chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Dutch river and the Goole canal, ad-

acent to the Goole railway, 1½ mile SE of Snaith. It includes the hamlet of East Cowick, which has a post-office under Selby; also the hamlets of West Cowick, Greenland, and Newbridge. Acres, 5,725. Pop., 849. Houses, 199. Cowick Hall is the seat of Viscount Downe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £160. * Patron, Viscount Downe. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £21.

COWICK, a place in St. Thomas-the-Apostle's parish, near Exeter, in Devon. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Bee abbey, was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by William Fitz-Baldwin.

COWICK (EAST and WEST). See **COWICK,** W. R. Yorkshire.

COWLAM, a parish in Driffeld district, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles E by N of Sledmere, and 6½ NNW of Driffeld r. station. Post-town, Sledmere, under York. Acres, 2,036. Real property, £1,730. Pop., 69. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, the Rev. T. F. F. Bowes. The church was built in 1852, and has an ancient font.

COWLEAZE CHINE, a ravine on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight; at Brixton bay, 1½ mile SE of Brixton. It was recently formed.

COWLEIGH, a chapelry in North Malvern, adjacent to Great Malvern, Worcestershire. The living is annexed to West Malvern; and the church was built in 1866.

COWLEY, a place with a sulphurous spring, 1 mile SW of Dronfield, in Derby.

COWLEY, a hamlet in Preston-Bisset parish, Bucks; 4½ miles SSW of Buckingham.

COWLEY, a quarter in Gnosall parish, Stafford; on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, 4½ miles ENE of Newport-Salop. Pop., 498.

COWLEY, a parish in Cheltenham district, Gloucester; on Ermine-street, under the Cotswolds, 5½ miles S by E of Cheltenham. Post-town, Coleborne, under Cheltenham. Acres, 1,834. Real property, £2,427. Pop., 311. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £322. * Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good.

COWLEY, a parish in Headington district, Oxfordshire; adjacent to the river Thames and the Oxford railway, 2½ miles SSE of Oxford. Post-town, Oxford. Acres, 940. Real property, £4,227. Pop., 1,404. Houses, 256. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £64. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was recently restored. The p. curacy of St. John, contiguous to Oxford, is a separate benefice; and a new church for it, in memory of Archbishop Langley, at a cost of about £17,500, was proposed, in 1869, to be erected in the vicinity of Magdalen bridge. There are a Wesleyan chapel, the diocesan school, and two other public schools.

COWLEY, or COWLEY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Brampford-Speke parish, Devon; near the confluence of the river Exe and Creedy, 2 miles N of Exeter. It has a post-office, of the name of Cowley, under Exeter; and it ranks as a rectory, annexed to Brampford-Speke.

COWLEY, or COWLEY-PEACHY, a parish in Uxbridge district, Middlesex; on the Roman road from Staines to St. Albans, the river Colne, and the Grand Junction canal, at the boundary with Bucks 1½ mile S of Uxbridge r. station, and 1½ N of West Drayton. It has a post-office, of the name of Cowley, under Uxbridge. Acres, 300. Real property, £2,182. Pop., 371. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Pecches; and belongs now to W. E. Hilliard, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £230. * Patron, W. E. Hilliard, Esq. The church has a monument to Booth the tragedian; and is good. Charities, £19.

COWLING, a township and a chapelry in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the boundary with Lancashire, 3 miles W by S of Kildwick r. station, and 5½ SSW of Skipton; includes the hamlets of Cowling-Hill and Ickornshaw; and has a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 4,512. Real property,

£4,498. Pop. 1,315. Houses, 376. The property is much subdivided. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufacture. The chapelry was constituted in 1844; and is less extensive than the township. Pop., 1,729. Houses, 353. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is modern; and a school has £17 from endowment.

COWLING, Kent. See COOLING.

COWLING, N. R. Yorkshire. See BURREL-CUM-COWLING.

COWLING, or COWLINGE, a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk; at the boundary with Cambridge, 5½ miles S of Kennet r. station, and 7¼ SE of Newmarket. It has a post-office under Newmarket, and fairs on 31 July and 17 Oct. Acres, 3,025. Real property, £5,816. Pop., 842. Houses, 176. The manor belonged to Longwood, the son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100. Patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is ancient. There are an Independent chapel, a college-school erected in 1368 for farmers' sons, and charities £30.

COWLING HILL. See COWLING, W. R. Yorkshire.

COWLISHALL, a village in Crompton township, Prestwich parish, Lancashire; 2 miles N of Oldham.

COWMS, a village in Lepton township, Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Huddersfield.

COWNY, a township in Llangafan parish, Montgomery; 6¼ miles NNW of Llanfair. Real property, £1,347. Pop., 82.

COWPE-LENCHES, NEWHALLHEY, AND HALL-CARR, a township in Bury parish, Lancashire; E of the river Irwell, 4 miles SSE of Haslingden. Acres, 1,545. Pop., 2,851. Houses, 579.

COWPEN, a township in Horton parish, Northumberland; at the mouth of the river Blyth, 1 mile W by N of Blyth. It has a post-office, of the name of Cowpen, Northumberland. Acres, 1,707. Pop., 6,291. Houses, 1,238. Coal is largely worked. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

COWPEN-BEWLEY, a township in Billingham parish, Durham; on the Clarence railway, at the estuary of the Tees, 4¼ miles NE by N of Stockton-upon-Tees. Acres, 4,594; of which 1,954 are water. Pop., 448. Houses, 76.

COWPEN-LANE, a village adjacent to the Blyth railway, 2 miles W of Blyth, in Northumberland. It has a post-office, of the name of Cowpen-Lane, Northumberland.

COWSBY, a parish in Thirsk district, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles E of Otterington r. station, and 6¼ NNE of Thirsk. Post-town, Thirsk. Acres, 1,167. Real property, £991. Pop., 105. Houses, 22. Cowsby Hall is the seat of Mrs. E. H. Lloyd. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £146. Patron, Mrs. E. H. Lloyd. An alms-house has £10 a-year.

COWSDON, a village in Upton-Snodsbury parish, Worcester; 5½ miles N of Pershore.

COWSFIELD-ESTUARY and COWSFIELD-LOVERS, two tythings in Whiteparish parish, Wilts; 8¼ miles ESE of Salisbury. Cowfield House is the seat of the Lawrences; was partly rebuilt in 1816; and retains portions of a previous edifice of the time of Elizabeth.

COWSIC (TÆ), a tributary of the West Dart river, at Two-Bridges, in Devon. It is spanned, below Bair-down farm, by an ancient British bridge, 37 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3½ feet above the water.

COWTHORN. See CAWTHORN.

COWTHORP, a parish in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, 3 miles NNE of Wetherby r. station. Post-town, Wetherby, under Tadcaster. Acres, 1,323. Real property, £1,450. Pop., 141. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. An oak, on the estate of Lord Petre here, has a girth of 60 feet; and, previous to the destruction of its largest branch by a storm in 1718, spread over half an acre. A stag's head, measuring 6 feet from tip to tip of the horns, was found in 1749. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £130. Patron, A. F.

W. Montagu, Esq. The church is later English; has a double canopied brass of Judge Roucliffe, 1494; and is very good.

COWTON, a railway station in N. R. Yorkshire; on the Great North of England railway, 7¼ miles NNW of Northallerton.

COWTON (EAST), a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Great North of England railway, ¾ of a mile S of Cowton r. station, and 6¼ miles NNW of Northallerton. It has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 3,310. Real property, £4,923; of which £1,312 are in railways. Pop., 472. Houses, 98. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £202.* Patron, Kirby-Ravensworth Hospital. The church is good; and an endowed school has £27.

COWTON (NORTH), a township in Gilling parish, N. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Richmond railway, 1¼ mile E by N of Catterick. Acres, 1,321. Real property, £1,970; of which £175 are in railways. Pop., 312. Houses, 32.

COWTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in Gilling parish, N. R. Yorkshire; between the Great North of England and the Richmond railways, 2¼ miles SW of Cowton r. station, and 7¼ NW by W of Northallerton. It includes the ville of Pepperhall; and its post-town is East-Cowton, under Northallerton. Acres, 2,136. Real property, £2,099. Pop., 167. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £53. Patron, the Vicar of Gilling. The church is good. Charities, £7.

COXALL. See BUCKTON and COXALL.

COXBENCH, a place in Derbyshire; on the Derby and Ripley railway, 5¼ miles N by E of Derby. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Derby.

COXGREEN, a railway station in Durham; on the Sunderland and Bishop-Auckland railway, 5 miles SW of Sunderland.

COXHEAD-FORD, a hamlet in Clee-St. Margaret parish, Salop; 7¼ miles NNE of Ludlow.

COXHEATH, a place 3 miles S of Maidstone, in Kent. A temporary camp of 15,000 soldiers was here in 1778.

COXHOE, a township and a chapelry in Kelloe parish, Durham. The t. lies on the Hartlepool railway, 5¼ miles SSE of Durham; and has a post-office ½ under Ferryhill, and a r. station. Acres, 1,055. Real property, £11,026; of which £6,000 are in mines. Pop., 4,171. Houses, 793. C. House is the seat of A. Wilkinson, Esq. Coal and lime are extensively worked. The chapelry was constituted in 1865. Pop., 2,600. The living is a vicarage. Value, £200. There are two Methodist chapels.

COXLEY, a tything and a chapelry in St. Cuthbert-Wells parish, Somerset. The tything lies 2¼ miles SW of Wells r. station, and has a post-office under Wells, Somerset. Pop., 272. The chapelry was constituted in 1844; and is more extensive than the tything. Pop., 495. Houses, 106. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Wells. The church is good.

COXLIDGE, a township in Gosforth parish, Northumberland; 2¼ miles N by W of Newcastle. Acres, 808. Pop., 1,092. Houses, 234. It contains the hamlets of Bulman's Village and Causeway-End; the former of which has a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. It contains also the grand stand on the Newcastle race-course, and a Wesleyan chapel.

COXWELL (GREAT), a parish in Faringdon district, Berks; 1½ mile SW of Faringdon r. station, and 4¾ NE by N of Shrivham. Post-town, Faringdon. Acres, 1,410. Real property, £2,340. Pop., 371. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Beaulieu abbey; and a barn built by the abbots, measuring 143 by 40, with walls 4 feet thick, is still standing. Limestone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £211.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church has two brasses; and is good. Some charities are shared with Colehill.

COXWELL-KNOLL. See BRAMPTON-BETAN.

COXWELL (LITTLE), a township-chapelry in Great Faringdon parish, Berks; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Faringdon r. station, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Shrivenham. It has a post-office under Faringdon. Real property, £1,867. Pop., 302. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. A double-ditched Roman camp is here; and commands a good view. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Faringdon, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good.

COXWOLD, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Thirsk and Driffield railway, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by E of Thirsk; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Easingwold, and a fair on 25 Aug. Acres, 1,369. Real property, £2,220. Pop., 374. Houses, 79. The parish includes also the townships of Oulston, Yearsley, Newburgh, Wildon-Grange, Angram-Grange, and Thornton-on-the-Hill-cum-Baxby in the district of Easingwold, the township of Birdforth in the district of Thirsk, and the township of Byland-Abbey in the district of Helmsley. Acres, 14,252. Rated property, £12,355. Pop., 1,205. Houses, 228. The property is not much divided. Shandy Hall was, for seven years, the residence of Lawrence Sterne; and was the place where he wrote his "Tristram Shandy" and other works. Newburgh Park includes the site and part of the buildings of an Augustinian priory, founded in 1145. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Yearsley, in the diocese of York. Value, £351. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is chiefly perpendicular English, of elegant character, with an octagonal tower, surmounted by pinnacles; and contains some handsome monuments of the Bellasyses and the Fauconbergs. The p. curacy of Birdforth is a separate benefice. A school has £37 from endowment; and other charities £110.—The sub-district comprises the Easingwold township of Coxwold parish, and two entire other parishes. Acres, 13,907. Pop., 1,824. Houses, 350.

COYCHURCH, or COED-DHU-CHURCH, two hamlets and a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan. The hamlets are Higher and Lower C.; and lie on the eastern branch of the river Ogmore, adjacent to the South Wales railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Bridgend. Acres, 3,910 and 1,090. Real property, £1,868 and £1,626. Pop., 316 and 295. Houses, 61 and 65. The parish includes also Pencoed hamlet and Peterstone chapelry; and it has a post-office, of the name of Coychurch, under Bridgend. Acres, 9,105. Real property, £6,520; of which £440 are in mines. Pop., 1,431. Houses, 301. The surface is diversified; and includes the Caer-Caradoc mountain. Coal and lime are worked. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Peterstone-super-Montem, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £446.* Patron, the Earl of Dunraven. The church is a fine cruciform edifice of the 14th century, similar to the church of Coyty, but larger.

COYDLOG, a township in Llangwyfan parish, Denbighshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Denbigh. Pop., 50.

COYTY, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Ogmore, and on the South Wales railway, around and above Bridgend. It consists of the hamlet of Higher Coyty, which includes the village of Hendre, and the hamlet of Lower Coyty, which includes the town of Bridgend and the villages of Nolton and Oldcastle. Acres of Higher C., 2,911. Real property, £1,964. Pop., 511. Houses, 107. Acres of Lower C., 1,660. Real property, £5,366. Pop., 2,174. Houses, 429. Post-town, Bridgend. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Dunraven. Coyty Castle, 2 miles NE by N of Bridgend, was built in 1091, by Pain de Turberville; passed through the Berkrolles, the Gamages, and the Sydneys, to the Wyndhams; and is now an extensive ruin, not possessing much architectural interest. A number of the inhabitants are miners. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Nolton, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £416. Patron, the Earl of Dunraven. The church is a fine cruciform edifice of the 14th century, well restored in 1859; has a tower in decorated English, windows vari-

ously decorated and perpendicular, and a massive groined roof; and contains several monuments. Hopkin, the poet, was a native.

COZENLEY. See AZERLEY.

CRABHALL. See BLACON-CUM-CRABHALL.

CRABLEY-CREEK, a side station on the Selby and Hull railway, between Staddlethorpe and Brough, E. R. Yorkshire.

CRABS-CROSS, a village on the east verge of Worcester; 2 miles S of Redditch, and 7 SE of Bromsgrove. It has a post-office under Bromsgrove.

CRABTREE, a hamlet in Egg-Buckland parish, Devon; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Plymouth. It has a post-office under Plymouth.

CRABTREE, a village in Brightside-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Sheffield.

CRABWALL. See BLACON-CUM-CRABHALL.

CRACHYTY, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., 127.

CRACKENTHORPE, a township in Appleby-St. Michael parish, Westmoreland; on the Maiden way and the river Eden, 2 miles NW of Appleby. Acres, 1,344. Real property, with Bampton, £3,710. Pop., 130. Houses, 23. Crackenthorpe Hall was anciently the seat of the Machels; and belongs now to the Earl of Lonsdale. Ruins of an ancient chapel are on Chapel-hill. Remains exist of a Roman camp, 900 feet by 450; and Roman urns and other relics have been found.

CRACKMARSH, or CRAKEMARSH, a constabwick in Uttoxeter parish, Stafford; on the river Dove, 2 miles N of Uttoxeter. It belonged, before the Conquest, to Earl Algar; and passed to the Ferrerses, the Verdens, the Berghershes, and others.

CRACKPOT, a hamlet in Grinton township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Muker.

CRACOE, a township in Burnhall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Skipton. It has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 2,370. Real property, £1,831. Pop., 139. Houses, 32.

CRADDOCK, a village in Uffculme parish, Devon; 7 miles NE of Collumpton. It has a post-office under Collumpton.

CRADLE MOUNTAIN. See BLACK MOUNTAINS.

CRADLEY, a town and a township-chapelry in Halesowen parish, Worcester. The town stands on the river Stour, at the boundary with Stafford, near the Dudley canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Stourbridge; is connected by a branch railway with the West Midland at Stourbridge; has a post-office under Brierley Hill; and carries on extensive manufactures in iron and hardware. The chapelry includes the town, some manufacturing dependencies, and some rural tracts. Acres, 732. Real property, £8,471; of which £1,100 are in mines. Pop., 4,075. Houses, 779. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to Lord Lyttleton. A saline spring, called the Lady well, in much medicinal repute, is in a picturesque wooded vale. Coal and ironstone abound on the lands of Netherend. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £116. Patron, the Vicar of Halesowen. The church is tolerable; and there are chapels for Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists, and a national school.

CRADLEY (EAST AND WEST), a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; under the Malvern hills, at the boundary with Worcester, 3 miles N of Colwall r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Bromyard. It has a post-office, of the name of Cradley, under Malvern. Acres, 5,966. Real property, £8,858. Pop., 1,830. Houses, 418. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; and has under it the chapelry of St. John the Evangelist, a vicarage and a separate charge. Value of the rectory, £957; * of the vicarage, £100. Patron of the rectory, the Bishop of Hereford; of the vicarage, the Rector. The parish church was restored in 1869; and the church of St. John is very good. A school has £20 from endowment; and other charities £24.

CRADLEY HEATH, a place $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cradley, in Worcester; with a post-office under Brierley Hill.

CRADOCK-HILL. See CAER-CARADOC.

CRADOC'S CHURCH, a hermitage near Ystrad-gynlais, in Brecon. It was founded by Cattwoc, the son of a prince of Gunleus.

CRAFTON, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ivinghoe. Pop., 83.

CRAGG-VALE, a place on the west border of W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Hebdon-Bridge. It has a post-office under Manchester.

CRAGHOW. See CARGO.

CRAIG-AP-WRIDDEN. See BREIDDON HILL.

CRAIG-CUM-BYCHAN, a boldly-projecting portion of Mynydd-Mawr mountain, in Carnarvonshire; washed round the base by Llyn-Cwellyn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Carnarvon.

CRAIGDDU, a village in Llantrissaint parish, Glamorgan; near Llantrissaint.

CRAIG-DWRG, a mountain 2,100 feet high, 5 miles E of Harlech, in Merioneth.

CRAIG-GOCH, a mountain, 2,345 feet high, in Snowdonia; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Beddgelert, Carnarvon.

CRAIG-HYWELL. See CRICKHOWEL.

CRAIG-Y-CAE, one of the peaks of Cader-Idris, in Merioneth.

CRAIG-Y-DERYN, a crag at the river Dysyuni, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Towyn, in Merioneth. It swarms with cormorants, hawks, and other birds; and has remains of an ancient fort.

CRAIG-Y-DINAS, a lofty, singularly-formed limestone rock, at the confluence of the rivers Hepste and Mellt, near Penderryn, in Brecon. It commands a beautiful view.

CRAIG-Y-DINAS, a craggy eminence, with an ancient British fort, near Corsygedal, in Merioneth.

CRAIG-Y-DINAS, a craggy eminence with a Roman camp, 350 feet by 204, in Carnarvonshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Carnarvon.

CRAIG-Y-DON, the seat of the Williamses, near Beaumaris, in Anglesey. It is noted for a hunting-kennel and the firing of a time-gun.

CRAIG-Y-GAERWYD, a precipitous rock, crowned by a Roman camp, on the right bank of the river Usk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Usk, in Monmouth.

CRAIG-Y-LLYN, a mountain near the head of the vale of Neath, 5 miles W by N of Aberdare, in Glamorgan. Its summit is the loftiest ground in the county; and commands a very extensive view.

CRAIKE, or CRAÏKE, a parish in Easingwold district, N. R. Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Easingwold, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Ampleforth r. station. It has a post-office under Easingwold. Acres, 2,779. Real property, £5,002. Pop., 585. Houses, 121. The property is much subdivided. Craike Hall is a chief residence. A monastery was founded in the parish, in 885; and destroyed by the Danes in 882. A castle in the Tudor style, square, four-storied, and embattled, crowns a hill commanding an extensive view; is mostly used as a farm-house; was built by Neville, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1457; and occupies the site of an ancient castle of the Northumbrian kings. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £672.* Patron, the Crown. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £32.

CRAGE (THE), a river of Lancashire; issuing from Coniston-water, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Leven, on the sands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Ulverston.

CRAGEHALL, a township in Bedale parish, and a chapelry in Bedale and Patrick-Brompton parishes, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Swale, and on the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Bedale; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bedale. Acres, 1,752. Real property, £4,405. Pop., 583. Houses, 144. The chapelry was constituted in 1840. Pop., 817. Houses, 195. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Bedale. The church is Gothic; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

CRAKEHILL. See ELMIRE-WITH-CRAKEHILL.

CRAKEMARSH. See CRACKMARSII.

CRACKENTHORPE. See CRACKENTHORPE.

CRAMBE, a township and a parish in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on the York and Scarborough railway, at Kirkham station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of New Malton. Real property, £1,444. Pop., 165. Houses, 33. The parish contains likewise the townships of Barton-le-Willows and Whitwell-on-the-Hill; both of which, as also Kirkham, have post-offices under York. Acres, 3,778. Real property, £5,294. Pop., 591. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £180.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

CRAMLINGTON, a chapelry in St. Andrew parish, Northumberland; on the North Eastern railway, near the river Blythe, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Morpeth. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Cramlington, Northumberland. Acres, 3,492. Real property, £37,417; of which £25,451 are in mines. Pop., 3,301. Houses, 675. The property is divided among three. Coal is largely worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £100.* Patron, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. A new church, at a cost of about £3,000, was built in 1868.

CRANAGE, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane, adjacent to the Crewe railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Middlewich. Acres, 1,876. Real property, £3,436. Pop., 391. Houses, 85. Cranage Hall is the seat of the Armisteads. There is an endowed school.

CRANBORNE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Dorset. The town stands in Cranborne-Chase, near the boundary with Wilts; 7 miles NW of Ringwood r. station, and 9 NNE of Wimborne-Minster. It dates from ancient times; is well-built; has a post-office; under Salisbury; two inns, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an almshouse; and gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Salisbury. The church belonged to a Benedictine priory; is partly Norman; and has a carved pulpit, and monuments of the Hoopers. The priory was founded in 980; and had originally an abbey-status, but became subject, in 1102, to Tewkesbury. The priory-house continued to stand till 1703. Markets are held on Thursdays; and fairs, on 24 Aug. and 6 Dec. The parish includes also the tythings of Alderholt, Holwell, Blagdon, Boveridge, Verwood, and Monckton-up-Wimborne. Acres, 13,730. Real property, £8,603. Pop., 2,656. Houses, 554. The manor belonged, about 950, to Aylward de Mean; went, sometime afterwards, to the Crown; was given by William Rufus to Robert-Fitz-Hamon; passed to the Earl of Gloucester and the Earls of March; and belongs now to the Marquis of Salisbury. St. Giles' Park, 1 mile S of the town, is the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Remains of a circular double-ditched ancient camp of 6 acres, are on Castle-Hill. Much of the parish is hilly and of small value. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Boveridge and Verwood, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £151.* Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. Charities, £92. The vicarage of Aldersholt is a separate benefice. Bishop Stillingfleet was a native. The sub-district contains thirteen parishes, part of another parish, and an extra-parochial tract; and is in the district of Wimborne. Acres, 45,437. Pop., 7,624. Houses, 1,572. The hundred contains eleven parishes, and parts of three others; and is chiefly in Wimborne division, but partly also in Sturminster, Shaston, and Blandford divisions. Acres, 34,088. Pop., 7,365. Houses, 1,508.

CRANBORNE-CHASE, an ancient forest in Dorset, Hants, and Wilts. It was connected with the New Forest; extended to the vicinity of Salisbury, Wilton, Tisbury, Kingsettle, Blandford, Wimborne, Ringwood, and Fordingbridge; and was traversed by the British Ridge way. It belonged, in the time of King John, and from that of Edward IV. to that of James I., to the Crown; was given, by James I., to the Earl of Pembroke; and passed through several noble families to Lord Rivers. It lay, for many ages, unenclosed; but was ultimately divided into eight distinct walks; and, so late as 1828,

it contained 12,000 deer, and six lodges, under the management of a ranger. It still forms an extensive wooded tract, chiefly on the Wilts hills; and it presents many a piece of pleasant scenery.

CRANBOURNE-ST. PETER, a chapelry in Winkfield, Old Windsor, and Sunninghill parishes, Berks; adjacent to Windsor Park, 2½ miles N by W of Sunninghill r. station, and 4¼ SW by S of Windsor. It was constituted in 1851. Post-town, Ascot, under Staines. Pop., 1,514. Houses, 302. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £128.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

CRANBROOK, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Kent. The town stands in the Weald, on the river Crane, 5 miles S by W of Staplehurst r. station, and 14 S by E of Maidstone; consists chiefly of one long street; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office under Staplehurst, a banking-office, two chief inns, a market-house, a parish church, five dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, and a workhouse. The church is chiefly decorated and perpendicular English; has a western square embattled tower; was partly-rebuilt in 1722; and contains monuments of the Robertses of Glastonbury and the Bakers of Sissinghurst. The grammar-school was founded, in 1574, by Sir Simon Lynch; and has £135 from endowment. Other charities have £91. Markets are held on Wednesdays; and fairs on 30 May and 29 Sep. A broad-cloth manufactory was introduced in the time of Edward III.; flourished for ages so greatly as to give its masters and patrons high influence in county affairs; ceased about the beginning of the present century; and has left traces of itself in picturesque remains of old factories. The parish includes also the hamlet of Milkhouse-street. Acres, 9,862. Real property, £17,025. Pop., 4,128. Houses, 800. The surface presents all the characteristics of the Weald. Sissinghurst House was a stately mansion, of the time of Edward VI., belonging to the Bakers; became, toward the end of last century, a place of confinement for French prisoners; and now survives only in some picturesque fragments. There are mineral springs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £163.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The vicarage of Sissinghurst is a separate benefice. Sir R. Baker, the author of the "English Chronicle," and Huntingdon the S. S. were natives.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Cranbrook, Frittenden, and Benenden. Acres, 19,688. Pop., 6,724. Houses, 1,321.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Hawkhurst, containing the parishes of Hawkhurst, Goudhurst, and Sandhurst. Acres, 40,249. Poor-rates, in 1862, £8,063. *Pop. in 1841, 13,163; in 1861, 13,412. Houses, 2,606. Marriages, in 1860, 81; births, 425,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 207,—of which 76 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 892; births, 4,388; deaths, 2,242. The places of worship in 1851 were 8 of the Church of England, with 4,752 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,056 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 608 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 654 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 40 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 40 s.; and 3 undefined, with 287 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 999 scholars; 26 private day schools, with 656 a.; and 18 Sunday schools, with 1,642 s. The hundred is in the lathe of Scray; and contains Cranbrook and Frittenden parishes, and parts of Gondhurst and Staplehurst. Acres, 13,180. Pop., 4,928. Houses, 909.

CRANBROOK-CASTLE, an ancient camp, with high rampart and deep ditch, in Devon; on a hill at the river Teign, 3 miles NW of Moreton-Hampstead.

CRANBURY PARK, a seat, formerly of Lady Holland, now of T. Chamberlayne, Esq., 4¼ miles SSW of Winchester, in Hants.

CRANE (THE), a stream of Kent; running about 10 miles north-eastward, past Cranbrook and Frittenden, to the Beult near Hedcorn.

CRANE (THE), a stream of Middlesex; running about 15 miles, chiefly southward, past Cranford, afterwards eastward, to the Thames at Isleworth.

CRANE, a township in Llanerfyl parish, Montgomery; 8¼ miles WNW of Llanfair. Real property, £2,205. Pop., 336.

CRANE-END, a hamlet in Frieston parish, Lincoln; 2 miles E of Boston.

CRANELL (THE), a rivulet in Cardigan; running about 8 miles south-eastward to the Teifi below Llanwnnen.

CRANE-MOOR, a place in Thurgoland township, Silkestone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Peniston.

CRANFIELD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Amptill district, Beds. The village stands near the boundary with Bucks, 3¼ miles NW of Liddington r. station, and 6 NW by W of Amptill; has a post-office under Newport-Pagnell; and gave the title of Baron to the Duke of Dorset. The parish comprises 3,500 acres. Real property, 6,519. Pop., 1,591. Houses, 315. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Oakley hounds. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £376.* Patron, the Rev. G. G. Harter. The church is later English, in good condition. There are two Baptist chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £18, almshouses with £60, and other charities with £28. The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 10,191. Pop., 3,706. Houses, 753.

CRANFORD, a village in Heston parish, Middlesex; on the left bank of the river Crane, adjacent to the Grand Junction canal, 1½ mile SW of Southall r. station, and 2¼ NW of Hounslow. It has a post-office under Hounslow, London, W.

CRANFORD, a parish in Staines district, Middlesex; on the right bank of the river Crane, opposite Cranford village. It contains the village of Cranford-Bridge; and its post-town is Cranford, under Hounslow, London, W. Acres, 721. Real property, £3,155. Pop., 530. Houses, 93. The manor belonged once to the Knights of St. John, and to Thame abbey; and belongs now to Earl Fitzhardinge. Cranford Park is the Earl's seat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £250. Patron, Lord Fitzhardinge. The church is Norman; and has monuments of the Astons, the Berkeleys, and Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the "Church History." Charities, £8. Dr. Fuller and Bishop Wilkins were rectors.

CRANFORD-BRIDGE. See preceding article.

CRANFORD-ST. ANDREW AND CRANFORD-ST. JOHN, two parishes in Kettering district, Northampton; on the Kettering and Huntingdon railway, 4 miles ESE of Kettering. They have a post-office, of the name of Cranford, under Kettering, and a r. station. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £3,472. Pop., 553. Houses, 113. The property is not much divided. Cranford Hall is the seat of Sir G. Robinson, Bart. The livings are rectories, united to each other, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £348.* Patron, Sir G. Robinson, Bart. The churches are good. Charities, £6.

CRANHAM, a parish in Romford district, Essex; 3¼ miles NE of Rainham r. station, and 4¼ SE by E of Romford. Post-town, Upminster, under Romford, London, E. Acres, 1,875. Real property, £3,184. Pop., 385. Houses, 76. The property is much subdivided. Cranham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £560.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is good.

CRANHAM, a parish in Stroud district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 2½ miles NE by N of Painswick, and 5¼ NNE of Stroud r. station. It contains the hamlet of Potteries; and its post-town is Painswick, under Stroud. Acres, 1,859. Real property, £2,011. Pop., 424. Houses, 90. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Brimpsfield, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel.

CRANK, a railway station in Lancashire; on the St. Helens and Ormskirk railway, 2¼ miles NNW of St. Helens.

CRANLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Hambledon district, Surrey. The village stands near

the Guildford and Horsham railway, 8 miles SE by S of Guildford; has a station on the railway, a post-office † under Guildford, and a fair on Whit-Tuesday; and gives the title of Viscount to Earl Onslow. The parish comprises 7,340 acres. Real property, 7,318. Pop., 1,393. Houses, 280. The property is much subdivided. Vacherie, now demolished but still traceable, was the grange of the Brays of Shere; afterwards occupied by Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton." Bynards and Knoll, now farm-houses, were also seats of the Brays. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £1,195.* Patron, the Rev. J. H. Sapte. The church is a well-restored ancient edifice, with tracery and fine stained windows. A county school or college, in the pointed collegiate style, was erected in 1865, at a cost of £8,000. Thomas de Granley, Archbishop of Dublin, was a native. The sub-district contains eight parishes, Acres, 32,194. Pop., 7,553. Houses, 1,488.

CRANMERE, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 3½ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

CRANMERE POOL, a pool in Dartmoor, Devon; in the midst of deep morasses, 6 miles S by E of Okehamp-ton. It is about 230 yards in circuit; is frequented by water-fowl; and has been called "the mother of the Dartmoor rivers." The West Okement is the only stream really flowing from it; but the Taw, the Tavy, the Dart, and the Teign rise near it.

CRANMORE, a railway station in Somerset; on the East Somerset railway, 3½ miles E of Shepton-Mallet.

CRANMORE (EAST), a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the East Somerset railway, under the Mendip hills, near Cranmore r. station, 4 miles E of Shepton-Mallet. Post-town, West Cranmore, under Shepton-Mallet. Acres, 1,054. Real property, £1,354. Pop., 70. Houses, 13. Oolite, of fine quality for building, is quarried. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Doulting, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church was rebuilt in 1850.

CRANMORE (WEST), a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the East Somerset railway, under the Mendip hills, adjacent to Cranmore r. station, 3½ miles E of Shepton-Mallet. It has a post-office under Shepton-Mallet. Acres, 1,814. Real property, £3,434. Pop., 292. Houses, 67. Cranmore Hall is the seat of the Pagets; and South-Hill is the seat of Sir E. Strode. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to Doulting, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is old. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

CRANOE, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester; on the Via Devana, 4 miles NW of Medbourne-Bridge r. station, and 5½ NNE of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Church-Langton, under Leicester. Acres, 990. Real property, £1,364. Pop., 107. Houses, 23. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £250.* Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. The church is later English; consists of nave and chancel, with porch, vestry, and square embattled tower; and is good. Charities, £8.

CRANSFORD, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Alde and to the Framlingham railway, 2 miles ENE of Framlingham. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,189. Real property, £1,994. Pop., 284. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. Cransford Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £430.* Patron, G. W. Pooley, Esq. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel.

CRANSLEY, a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; near the Bedford and Leicester railway, 3 miles SW of Kettering. It includes the hamlet of Little Cransley; and has a post-office under Wellingborough. Acres, 2,510. Real property, £8,934. Pop., 350. Houses, 76. The property is subdivided. Cransley House is the seat of J. C. Rose, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £78.* Patron, W. S. Rose, Esq. The church has a tower and spire, and is good. There is an endowed school with £26 a-year.

CRANSWICK. See HUTTON-CRANSWICK.

CRANTOCK, a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the coast, at the mouth of the river Gannel, 9 miles WSW of St. Columb-Major, and 10½ N by W of Truro r. station. Post-town, Newquay, under St. Columb. Acres, 2,552; of which 95 are water. Real property, £2,823. Pop., 381. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Treago and Tregonell were old seats of respectively the Mynorses and the Tregonells. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £78. Patron, Lord Churston. The church belonged to a college, founded here, by the bishops of Bodmin, before the Conquest; and is good.

CRANWELL, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; near Ermine-street and the Grantham and Boston railway, 4 miles NW of Sleaford. Post-town, Sleaford. Acres, 2,522. Real property, £2,426. Pop., 233. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £370. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair. Charities, £9.

CRANWICH, or CRANWICK, a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 3 miles E of Methwold, and 6 N of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Methwold, under Brandon. Acres, 1,824. Real property, £676. Pop., 88. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £450.* Patron, H. S. Partridge, Esq. The church is a flint edifice with a round tower.

CRANWORTH, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the river Blackwater, 3½ miles NW of Hingham, and 5½ WSW of Thuxton r. station. Post-town, Shipdham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,126. Real property, £1,946. Pop., 264. Houses, 60. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Letton, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £307.* Patron, B. Gurdon, Esq. The church has a tower and spire; contains monuments of the Gurdons; and was recently restored. Charities, £9.

CRASSWALL, or CROSSWOLD, a township-chapelry in Clodock parish, Hereford; on the river Monnow, adjacent to the boundary with Brecon, 5½ miles SE of Hay r. station. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Real property, £2,197. Pop., 356. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. An alien priory, subordinate to Grandmont, was founded, in the time of King John, at what is now called the Abbey farm; and given, in the time of Edward IV., to Christ's college, Cambridge. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £47. Patron, the Vicar of Clodock. The church is old but very good.

CRASTER, a township in Embleton parish, Northumberland; on the coast, near the Northeastern railway, 6 miles NE of Alnwick. It has a post-office under Alnwick. Acres, 796. Pop., 216. Houses, 33. Craster House has belonged, for six centuries, to the family of Craster.

CRASTOCK, a tything in Woking parish, Surrey; near the Southwestern railway, 4½ miles NNW of Guildford.

CRATFIELD, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; 6 miles WSW of Halesworth r. station. It has a post-office under Halesworth. Acres, 2,085. Real property, £3,964. Pop., 604. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £116.* Patron, the Rev. E. Hollond. The church is later English, with square tower, and good; and there is an independent chapel. A school has £9 from endowment; and other charities £171.

CRATHORNE, a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Tees, 2 miles ENE of Picton Junction r. station, and 3½ SSE of Yarm. Post-town, Yarm. Acres, 2,530. Real property, £2,823. Pop., 256. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £205.* Patron, H. Dugdale, Esq. The church has effigies of the Crathornes; and is good. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

CRAVEN, an upland territory round the sources and headstreams of the rivers Aire and Wharfe, W. R. Yorkshire. It gives family and peerage name to the Earls Craven. A Roman road traversed it; and Roman coins have been found on the border of it, at Craven Bank, near Giggleswick.

CRAVEN ARMS, a railway station in Salop; on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, at the junction of the Central Wales railway, 7 miles S by W of Church-Stretton.

CRAWCROOK, a township in Ryton parish, Durham; on the river Tyne, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 7½ miles W of Gateshead. Acres, 1,158; of which 23 are water. Real property, £1,954. Pop., 319. Houses, 71. Coal is worked.

CRAWDUNDE BECK, a rivulet of Westmoreland and Cumberland. It rises in Milbourn forest, within Westmoreland, near the boundary with Durham; and runs 8 miles south-westward, chiefly on the boundary between Westmoreland and Cumberland, past Newbiggin, to the river Eden, a little below Temple-Sowerby. The Written Crag and the Loscar-Crofts camp are adjacent to it; the former with a Roman inscription, the latter on the Maiden way.

CRAWFORD. See **TARRANT-CRAWFORD**.

CRAWLEY, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; 4 miles E of Stockbridge r. station, and 5¼ NW of Winchester. It includes Hunton chapel; and has a post-office under Winchester. Acres, 4,581. Real property, £4,411. Pop., 502. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. Crawley House, belonging to the Brights, is a dilapidated mansion. The living is a rectory, united with the par. of Hunton, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £690.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is early English, with a square tower.

CRAWLEY, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Breamish, 8 miles WNW of Alnwick. Acres, 314. Pop., 26. Houses, 5. Crawley Tower is an ancient structure, partly Roman; and commands a fine view of the vale of Whittingham and the course of the Breamish. Several British and Saxon entrenchments are in the vicinity.

CRAWLEY, a hamlet in Witney parish, Oxford; on the river Windrush, 1½ mile NW of Witney. Acres, 1,116. Real property, £944. Pop., 253. Houses, 52.

CRAWLEY, a village and a parish in East Grimstead district, Sussex. The village stands adjacent to the Horsham railway, 1½ mile WSW of the Three Bridges Junction, near the boundary with Surrey, 7¼ miles W by S of East Grimstead; has been much improved and extended since the forming of the railway; and has a head post-office, a railway station, two inns, a church, an independent chapel, a Baptist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and fairs on 8 May and 9 Sept. The church is decorated English, with a square tower; and has been restored. The Roman Catholic chapel, with conventual buildings, was erected in 1861, at a cost of £5,000; but is very plain. The parish comprises 770 acres. Real property, £1,171. Pop., 473. Houses, 88. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £116.* Patrons, the Heirs of Mrs. Clitherow.

CRAWLEY DOWN, a chapelry in Worth parish, Sussex; 5 miles SE of Crawley. It was constituted in 1862; and it has a post-office under Crawley. Pop., 1,400. The living is a vicarage. Value, £149.

CRAWLEY-HUSBORNE, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; on the Bedford and Bletchley railway, ¾ mile SW of Ridgmount r. station, and 1½ NNE of Woburn. Post-town, Woburn. Acres, 1,520. Real property, £2,593. Pop., 535. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £46.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is good. Charities, £112.

CRAWLEY (NORTH), a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; adjoining the boundary with Beds, 3¼ miles E of Newport-Pagnell r. station, and 8¼ NE of Bletchley. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 4,064.

Real property, £4,316. Pop., 981. Houses, 219. The property is much subdivided. A monastery was founded here before the time of Edward the Confessor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, Miss Duncombe. The church belongs to the 14th century; and is in good condition. There are Independent and Baptist chapels, a national school, and charities £8.

CRAWSHAW-BOOTH, a village in Goodshaw chapelry, Lancashire; 2 miles NE of Haslingden. It has a post-office under Manchester. See **GOODSHAW**.

CRAY (THE) a rivulet of Brecon. It rises on the north side of Capellante mountain, and runs 6 miles northward to the river Usk, 2 miles E of Treacastle.

CRAY (THE), a rivulet of Kent. It rises in Orpington parish; and runs 8 miles north-north-eastward, past the Crays and through the Crayford marshes, to the river Darent, between Dartford and the Thames. It has good trout.

CRAY, a hamlet in Devynock parish, Brecon; on the rivulet Cray, 3 miles ESE of Treacastle. It includes the chapelry of Llanulid. Real property, £2,369. Pop., 545. Houses, 105.

CRAY, a hamlet in Buckden township, Arncliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles SSE of Hawes.

CRAY (FOOTS), a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands on the rivulet Cray, 2¼ miles N of St. Mary Cray r. station, and 5¼ ENE of Bromley; and has a post-office under London, S.E. The parish comprises 798 acres. Real property, £3,608. Pop., 286. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to Godwin Fot or Foot, and in the time of Edward III., to Sir Simon de Vaughan. Footh-Cray Place is an edifice of 1752, after the model of Palladio's villa. Ursula Lodge, 1 mile NW of the village, is a recent building, founded by H. Berens, Esq., for six maiden ladies. There are several paper mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £251.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly transition Norman, partly rude early decorated English; and has effigies of Sir Simon de Vaughan and his lady. A school has £10 from endowment.

CRAYFORD, a village and a parish in Dartford district, Kent. The village stands on the rivulet Cray, near the Lee and Dartford railway, 1½ mile W by N of Dartford; and has a post-office under London SE, and a r. station. It was once a market-town; and it still has a fair on 8 Sept. It is the Creccanford of the Saxon Chronicle; and was the scene of the battle, in 457, between Hengist and Vortigern. The parish includes also the hamlets of Northend and Slade-Green. Acres, 2,474; of which 90 are water. Real property, £13,738. Pop., 3,103. Houses, 598. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the see of Canterbury. May Place, a building partly of the time of James I., now a farm-house, was the seat of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Numerous caverns, of great depth, with narrow mouths, but ample vaulted interior, exist in chalk rocks of this parish and the neighbouring heaths; and are thought by many persons to have been formed by the ancient Britons for retreat in the time of war. Some large establishments for silk and calico printing, and some large saw-mills, are on the rivulet near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £869.* Patron, T. Austen, Esq. The church is ancient; was recently restored; and has an altar-piece, given by Sir Cloudesley Shovel. There are chapels for Baptists and Roman Catholics, and a national school.

CRAYKE. See **CRAIKE**.

CRAY (NORTH), a parish in Bromley district, Kent; on the rivulet Cray, 1 mile NNE of Footh-Cray, and 3¼ N by E of St. Mary Cray r. station. Post-town, Footh-Cray, under London, S.E. Acres, 1,443. Real property, £4,526. Pop., 578. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. North Cray Place belonged to the Hetheringtons, and passed to the Coventrys. Vale Mas-call is the seat of Abraham Shore, Esq. Ruxley or Rokeslie was once a separate parish; and had a church,

in late decorated English, now converted into a barn. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £396.* Patron, C. Vansittart, Esq. The church is very good. A school has £21 from endowment; and other charities £6.

CRAY (ST. MARY), a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands on the rivulet Cray, and on the Mid Kent railway, 4½ miles E by S of Bromley; was once a market-town; includes a number of modern houses; and has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office under Fooks-Cray, London, S.E., and fairs on 13 Feb. and 10 Sept. The parish comprises 2,010 acres. Real property, £6,923. Pop., 1,464. Houses, 277. The property is much subdivided. There is a large paper-mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop. The church is later English. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a literary institute, a police station, an endowed school with £70, and charities £12.

CRAY (ST. PAULS), a parish in Bromley district, Kent; on the rivulet Cray, ¼ of a mile NNE of St. Mary-Cray r. station, and ¼ E of Bromley. It has a post-office under Fooks-Cray, London, S.E. Acres, 1,651. Real property, £3,556. Pop., 532. Houses, 102. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £483.* Patron, Viscount Sydney. The church is Norman and early English; and its chancel was lately restored. There are a national school and charities £4.

CREACOMBE, a parish in South Molton district, Devon; on the river Sturcomb, 7½ miles SE by E of South Molton, and 10½ WNW of Tiverton r. station. Post-town, Witheridge, under Morchard-Bishop, North Devon. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £499. Pop., 63. Houses, 11. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. Karslake. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £153. Patron, the Rev. W. Karslake. The church was rebuilt in 1859.

CREACOMBE-FORD, a hamlet in Holbeton parish, Devon.

CREAKE (NORTH), a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 3 miles SSE of Burnham-Westgate r. station, and 5 W of Walsingham. It has a post-office under Fakenham. Acres, 3,601. Real property, £4,039. Pop., 708. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. A priory-hospital was founded here, in 1206, by Sir Robert de Narford; afterwards enlarged into an Augustinian abbey; and eventually given, by the Countess of Richmond, to Christ's College, Cambridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,077.* Patron, alternately Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a transitional early English chancel, a lofty clerestory, a fine decorated English tower, and a brass of a man holding a church; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £15. Bishop Sandal was rector.

CREAKE (SOUTH), a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 3½ miles SSE of Burnham-Westgate r. station, and 5¼ W by S of Walsingham. It has a post-office under Fakenham. Acres, 4,146. Real property, £6,185. Pop., 1,058. Houses, 213. The property is much subdivided. There are a Saxon camp and numerous tumuli. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £440.* Patron, the Marquis Townshend. The church has a fine font, and is good; and there are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £38. Bishop Pearson was a native.

CREATON (GREAT), a parish in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire; 3 miles WNW of Brixworth r. station, and 8 NNW of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 790. Real property, £2,616. Pop., 510. Houses, 127. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £270.* Patron, the Rev. E. T. Beynon. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £53.

CREATON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Spratton parish, Northamptonshire; 2½ miles WNW of Brixworth. Pop., 73. Houses, 16.

GRECCANFORD. See CRAFTFORD.

CREDENHILL, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on an affluent of the river Wye, adjacent to the Hereford and Brecon railway, 4½ miles NW by W of Hereford. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 1,224. Real property, £2,500. Pop., 199. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. A well-wooded hill here is crowned by a double-ditched camp of about 40 acres; and commands a fine view. Credenhill House is the seat of the Eckleys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £297.* Patron, the Rev. J. Eckley. The church is ancient but good; and contains monuments of the Eckleys.

CREDITON, a town, two tythings, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Devon. The town stands between two hills, on the river Creedy, at the junction of the North Devon and the Exeter and Crediton railways, 8 miles NW of Exeter. It was anciently called Credianton; and is now sometimes called Kerton or Kirton. It dates from very early times; but was greatly devastated, in 1743 and 1769, by fire; and presents now a modern appearance. It was, for many years, the seat of a diocese, transferred, in 1049, to Exeter; was seized and somewhat fortified by the rebels in 1549; and was occasionally occupied by the contending forces in the wars of Charles I. It is divided into two parts, east and west; and consists of a main street, about a mile long, and a few minor ones. The old market-house was destroyed in the fire of 1769; and the present one was erected in 1837. The public rooms, in ornamental architecture, with public reading-room and other apartments on the ground floor, and a fine large assembly-room above, were erected in 1852. The parish church was originally founded in 905; is now chiefly perpendicular English, of the 15th century, with recent enlargement and repair; has a central tower, the lower part of which is late Norman; contains an early English piscina, and an altar-tomb of the 14th century; and, before the Reformation, was collegiate,—the first in rank among the collegiate churches of the diocese. Independent and Plymouth Brethren chapels are in High-street; Baptist, in Union-terrace; Unitarian, in Park-street; and Wesleyan Methodist, in Bowden-street. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and additionally endowed by Elizabeth; has three exhibitions; and is now held in a new building. Hayward's blue-coat school, also in a new building, has £324 from endowment; Dun's school, £25; Davies', £20; and the united charity school, £143. The total of endowed charities, which include alms-houses, is £3,760. The workhouse stands about ¼ a mile from the town; and is a fine building, surrounded by a garden. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, and two chief inns; ranks as an ancient borough, but without either municipal or parliamentary privileges; is governed by a portreeve and constables elected annually; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Weekly markets are held on Saturdays; great markets, monthly; and fairs on 11 May, 21 Aug., and 21 Sept. A large woollen trade was formerly carried on, but has disappeared; and the chief trades now are shoe-making, tanning, and malting. Winifred, or St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, was a native. Pop., 4,048. Houses, 923.

The two tythings are Crediton-Borough and Crediton-Town; and both are in the borough.—The parish contains also the tythings of Utou, Cannon-Fee, Rudge, Ufford, Woodland, and Knowle. Acres, 12,309. Real property, £25,171. Pop., 5,731. Houses, 1,255. The manor belonged once to the Bishops of Exeter, who made it one of their favourite residences; and belongs now to J. W. Buller, Esq. Downes is Mr. Buller's seat; and Creedy Park the seat of Sir J. D. F. Davie, Bart. The parish exhibits fine scenery, and is in a high state of cultivation. Beautiful views are got from Down-Head and Posbury Hill. Traces of ancient fortifications are on Posbury Hill and Blackadown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £450.* Patrons, the Twelve Governors. The p. curacy of Posbury is a separate benefice. The sub-district contains also the parish

of Colebrooke. Acres, 17,298. Pop., 6,533. Houses, 1,437. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Morchard-Bishop, containing the parishes of Morchard-Bishop, Lapford, Brushford, Wembworthy, Eggesford, Chawleigh, Thelbridge, Washford-Pyne, Woolfardisworthy, and Kennerleigh; the sub-district of Bew, containing the parishes of Bow, Hittisleigh, Cheriton-Bishop, Nymet-Rowland, Coleridge, Zeal-Monachorum, Down-St. Mary, and Clannaborough; and the sub-district of Cheriton-Fitzpaine, containing the parishes of Cheriton-Fitzpaine, Stockleigh-English, Poughill, Puddington, Newton-St. Cyres, Shobrooke, Sandford, Upton-Helions, and Stockleigh-Pomeroy. Acres, 91,866. Poor-rates in 1862, £11,413. Pop. in 1841, 22,035; in 1861, 20,274. Houses, 4,350. Marriages in 1860, 125; births, 593,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 335,—of which 79 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,213; births, 6,114; deaths, 3,702. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 9,363 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 2,607 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 250 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 400 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 536 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 40 attendants; 4 of Bible Christians, with 520 s.; and 5 of Brethren, with 350 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,390 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 636 s.; and 31 Sunday schools, with 1,932 s.—The hundred contains seven parishes. Acres, 37,216. Pop., 11,233. Houses, 2,454.

CREEBYTHOR, a township in Beguilly parish, Radnor; 9½ miles NW of Knighton. Pop., 217.

CREECH, a tything in Church-Knowle parish, Dorset; 2 miles S of Wareham. Pop., 183.

CREECH-BARROW. See CORFE-CASTLE.

CREECH-HILL, an eminence, crowned by a small ancient camp, 1½ mile NW of Bruton, in Somerset.

CREECH-PLACE, an extra-parochial tract in Droxford district, Hants; 4½ miles NE of Fareham. Pop., 14.

CREECH-ST. MICHAEL, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; on the river Tone, the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 3½ miles E by N of Taunton. It has a post-office under Taunton. Acres, 2,304. Real property, £7,087. Pop., 1,121. Houses, 254. The property is divided among a few. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the silk and lace manufactures. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £463.* Patrons, C. Creswell, Esq. and Mrs. Creswell. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and porch, with square tower. There is a Baptist chapel.

CREECH (WEST), a hamlet in Steeple parish, Dorset; 3½ miles SSW of Wareham. It was once a market town.

CREED, a tything in Bosham parish, Sussex; 4½ miles WSW of Chichester.

CREED, a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall; on the river Fal, near Grampond Road r. station, 6½ miles SW by W of St. Austell. It contains the greater part of Grampond township, which has a head post-office. Acres, 2,809. Real property, with the rest of Grampond, £4,005. Pop., 743. Houses, 153. The property is subdivided. There are traces of ancient camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £351.* Patron, C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq. The church is not good.

CREEDY (THE), a stream of Devon. It rises near Morchard-Bishop; and runs about 11 miles south-eastward, past Crediton, to the Exe, 2½ miles above Exeter.

CREEKSEA, CRICKSEA, or CRKSEA, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; on the river Crouch, at Wallsea ferry, 2 miles WNW of Burnham, and 8½ SE of Maldon r. station. It has a post-office under Maldon. Acres, 985; of which 130 are water. Real property, £1,386. Pop., 175. Houses, 32. The property is subdivided. The surface is marshy. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Althorne, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £400.* Patron, J. H. Candy, Esq. The church is good.

CREETING-ALL SAINTS, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Gipping and the

Eastern Union railway, 1½ mile N of Needham-Market. Post-town, Needham-Market. Acres, with Creeting-St. Mary and Creeting-St. Olave, 3,115. Real property of C.-All Saints alone, £2,355. Pop., 333. Houses, 74. The property is much subdivided. The manor of C.-All Saints belonged to the Bridgmans and the Crespignys. The living of C.-All Saints, C.-St. Mary, and C.-St. Olave is a conjoint rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £663.* Patron, Eton College. The church is very ancient, but good. Charities, £57.

CREETING-ST. MARY, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Gipping, near the Eastern Union railway, 1½ mile NE of Needham-Market. Post-town, Needham-Market. Real property, £2,785. Pop., 202. Houses, 51. An alien priory stood here, a cell to Bernay abbey; and was given to Eton college. See preceding article.

CREETING-ST. OLAVE, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Gipping, 2½ miles NNE of Needham-Market. Post-town, Needham-Market. Real property, £626. Pop., 41. Houses, 7. An alien priory, a cell to Gresteen abbey, stood here at Gratings, and was given to Eton college. See CREETING-ALL SAINTS.

CREETING-ST. PETER, or WEST CREETING, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; near the Eastern Union railway, 2½ miles SE of Stowmarket. Post-town, Stowmarket. Acres, 1,335. Real property, £2,475. Pop., 248. Houses, 49. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £401.* Patron, the Rev. E. Paske. The church is good.

CREETON, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; on the river Glen and the Great Northern railway, 2 miles NNW of Little Bytham r. station, and 5½ W of Bourn. Post-town, Castle Bytham, under Stamford. Acres, 1,003. Real property, £1,018. Pop., 79. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £161.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good.

CREGIE, a quarter in Nevern parish, Pembroke; 2 miles ENE of Newport. Pop., 289.

CREGRINA, or CRIGINA, a parish in the district of Builth and county of Radnor; on the river Eddw, 5½ miles E by N of Builth r. station, and 13½ WSW of Kington. Post-town, Builth, Breconshire. Acres, 1,595. Real property, £973. Pop., 124. Houses, 24. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanbadarn-y-garreg, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is old and decayed.

CREIGHTON, a constableness in Uttoxeter parish, Stafford; 2 miles NNW of Uttoxeter. Real property, £1,517.

CREIOGIOG-IS-GLAN and CREIOGIOG-UWCH-GLAN, two townships in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; on the river Alyn, under the Flint hills, 5½ miles ESE of Ruthin. Pop., 36 and 137.

CRENDON (LONG), a parish in the district of Thame and county of Buckingham; on the river Thame, adjacent to the boundary with Oxfordshire, 2½ miles N of Thame r. station. It has a post-office under Thame. Acres, 3,120. Real property, £5,892. Pop., 1,570. Houses, 356. The property is much subdivided. Nutley Abbey here was founded, in 1162, by William Gifford, Earl of Buckingham; and the remains of it are now included in a picturesque farm-house. An ancient cemetery was discovered in 1824, near the supposed site of the castle of the Giffords; and yielded some curious relics of Roman pottery and sepulture. A kistvaen, with urns, was found in 1849. A royalist force, under Col. Blagge, was beaten here, in 1644, by the parliamentarians. Some of the inhabitants are needle-makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £134.* Patron, Lord Churchill. The church is early English and cruciform; has a bell from Nutley Abbey; and contains a font resting upon lions, and a monument of Sir John Dormer of 1605. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and charities £54.

CRESLOW, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks;

near the Aylesbury and Buckingham railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Winslow. Post-town, Whitchurch, under Aylesbury. Acres, 620. Real property, £1,735. Pop., 9. House, 1. The manor was given, in 1120, to the Knights Templars; went to the Knights of St. John; passed, at the dissolution, to the Crown; was given, in 1635, to Cornelius Holland, the regicide; reverted, at the restoration, to the Crown; was given, in 1662, to Sir T. Clifford; and passed, in 1673, to North Gifford. The manor-house includes portions of the time of Edward III., with extensive alterations, of the time of Charles I.; and is very picturesque. A chapel adjoined it, in which many illustrious persons were interred in the times of the Knights of St. John, and which was designated by Cornelius Holland; and some remains of this, including a beautiful transition-Roman doorway, still exist. The Creslow pastures were feeding ground, for cattle for the royal kitchen, from the time of Elizabeth till that of Charles II.; and are still notable for fertility. The parish is a meet for the Whaddon chase hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value and patron, not reported. There is no church.

CRESSAGE, a chapelry in Cound parish, Salop; on the river Severn; and on the Severn Valley railway, 4 miles NW by N of Much-Wenlock. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury. Rated property, £2,125. Pop., 356. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £248. Patron, the Rev. H. T. Felham. The church is modern; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

CRESSBROOK, a manufacturing village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tideswell, in Derby. It has a post-office under Sheffield.

CRESELLY, a place in Pembrokeshire, 6 miles NE of Pembroke; with a post-office under Pembroke.

CRESETT-UPTON. See UPRON-CRESSETT.

CRESSING, a parish in Braintree district, Essex; adjacent to the river Brain and the Braintree railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Braintree. It has a post-office under Braintree. Acres, 2,357. Real property, £4,591. Pop., 582. Houses, 138. The property is divided among a few. A preceptory of the Knights Templars, afterwards of the Knights Hospitallers, was at Cressing-Temple. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £220.* Patron, the Vicar of Witham. The church has the monument of a Nevill, and a brass; and is very good. There is an Independent chapel.

CRESSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Watton, and 6 SSE of Swaffham r. station. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 2,424. Real property, £3,318. Pop., 530. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Bishops of Thetford; and, toward the end of the 15th century, to the Jepsons. The manor-house is a structure of the latter date; retains some of its original parts and features; and is coated with tracery in terra-cotta. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bodney, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £607.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a rude screen of German character, and three brasses; and is tolerable. A hermitage chapel formerly stood at Stone-close. A fair is held on the first Wednesday of Aug. There are a national school, and charities £45.

CRESSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Wissey, 3 miles W by S of Watton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Swaffham r. station. Post-town, Watton, under Thetford. Acres, 1,826. Real property, £2,342. Pop., 243. Houses, 51. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Norwich. Value, £284. Patron, Mrs. Ann Baker. The church is partly good, partly a ruin. There are a free school, and charities £17.

CRESSWELL, a township and a chapelry in Woodhorn parish, Northumberland. The township lies on the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Widrington r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Morpeth. Post-town, Ellington, under Morpeth. Acres, 1,078. Pop., 244. Houses, 45. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in

1836. Pop., 508. Houses, 91. Cresswell House, built in 1825 after designs by Shaw, is the seat of A. J. C. Baker, Esq. A very ancient tower here, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 16, consists of strong rude masonry. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £100.* Patron, A. J. C. Baker, Esq. The church is in the early English style.

CRESSWELL, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Stafford; on the Grand Junction railway, 2 miles NW of Stafford. Acres, 800. Real property, £1,363. Pop., 12. Houses, 2. Cresswell Hall is the seat of Capt. Whitby. The tract forms a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £20. Patron, Capt. Whitby.

CRESSWELL, a village in Draycott-in-the-Moors parish, Stafford; on the Stoke and Uttoxeter railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stoke. It has a station on the railway.

CRESSWELL, Derby. See ELMTON-WITH-CRESSWELL.

CRESSWELL-QUAY, a village in Pembrokeshire; on Milford Haven, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Pembroke.

CRETINGHAM, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Framlingham r. station. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,638. Real property, £3,077. Pop., 343. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £173.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are charities £51.

CREUDDYN, a hundred and a sub-district in Carnarvon. The hundred lies on the coast, E of the river Conway; includes the peninsula, terminating in Great Orme's Head; and contains four parishes and part of another. Acres, 10,619. Pop., 5,025. Houses, 1,042.—The sub-district is in the district of Conway; includes all the hundred; and contains also two parishes and part of another electorally in Denbigh. Acres, 24,867. Pop., 7,903. Houses, 1,685.

CREWE, a township in Farndon parish, Cheshire; on the river Dee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Malpas. Acres, 279. Real property, £690. Pop., 102. Houses, 21.

CREWE, a township and a chapelry in Barthomley parish, Cheshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Weaver, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the town of Crewe. It gives name and title to the noble family of Crewe. Post-town, Crewe. Acres, 1,193. Real property, £3,826. Pop., 387. Houses, 61. Crewe Hall, the seat of Lord Crewe, was built in the time of James I. after designs by Inigo Jones; was destroyed by fire in 1866; was variously restored, rebuilt, and enlarged, in 1867-9; and is surmounted by a tower.—The chapelry was constituted in 1857; bears the name of Crewe-Green; and is interminate with the township. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Chester. Value, £150.* Patron, Lord Crewe.

CREWE, a town and a chapelry in Monks-Coppenhall township, Coppenhall parish, Cheshire. The town stands on the Northwestern railway, at the junction of it with the Chester and Crewe, the Manchester and Birmingham, and the Shropshire Union railways, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Chester, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Manchester. It is entirely a new place, due to the formation of the railways; occupies ground known formerly as Oak-farm, bought by a Nantwich attorney for £35 an acre, and sold to the railway companies for £500 per acre; forms a first-class depot for all matters connected with the rolling stock of the railways; has workshops, rolling mills, and locomotive factories, employing fully 3,000 men; is largely constructed in the Tudor style of architecture; and has a head post-office, a great central railway station, two chief inns, a fine town-hall of 1847, an assembly-room in the town-hall, a corn-exchange of 1857, a large ornate cheese-hall, a church of 1855, an English Presbyterian chapel of 1863, an Independent chapel of 1866, a Wesleyan chapel of 1867, eight other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institution, handsome public schools for nearly 800 children, two masonic lodges, a fortnightly corn market, and numerous cattle and cheese fairs. Pop. in 1861,

8,159. Houses, 1,473. Pop. in 1865, upwards of 12,000.—The chapelry was constituted in 1855. Pop. in 1861, 5,961. Houses, 1,051. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Chester. Value, £300. Patrons, Trustees.

CREWKERNE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Somerset. The town stands in the valley of the river Parret, on the Yeovil and Exeter railway, surrounded by a wide amphitheatre of hills, 2½ miles N of the boundary with Dorset, and 8½ SW by W of Yeovil. It dates from ancient times; was known to the Saxons as Crocern or Cruaern; is now a busy place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, a market-house, two churches, four dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, another endowed school, two almshouses, and other charities with a total of £524. One of the churches succeeded a previous edifice, given by the Conqueror to Caen abbey; and is itself a beautiful cruciform structure of the 15th century, in perpendicular English, with richly-carved doors and windows, and with a lofty central tower, surmounted by turrets. The other church was built in 1853; is also in the English perpendicular style; and consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and bell-turret. The grammar school was founded in 1499; has an endowed income of £320, with four exhibitions; and had for a pupil Mr. Justice Best, afterwards Lord Wyndford. Markets are held on Saturdays; and a fair on 4 Sept. Manufactures of sail-cloth, webbing, and girths are carried on. The father of Tom Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," was a native. Pop., 3,566. Houses, 725.—The parish includes also the tythings of Clapton, Coombe, Easthams, Furland, Hewish, Woolminstone, Laymore, Horn, Ash, Greenham, and part of Black Down. Acres, 5,331. Real property, £22,025. Pop., 4,705. Houses, 942. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Crown; and passed, through the Redvers, the Courtenays, and others, to the Pouletts. Wulfric, the anchorite, who was visited by Henry I. and Stephen, lived in a cell at Hasillborough; and St. Ranna was buried in a chapel on Ranna-hill. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Christ Church, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.—The sub-district contains eight parishes; and is in the district of Chard. Acres, 13,103. Pop., 8,084. Houses, 1,659.—The hundred contains six parishes. Acres, 12,140. Pop., 7,781. Houses, 1,580.

CREWKHORNE. See IFRACOMBE.

CRIBARTH, a mountain on the south border of Brecon; at the river Tawe, 8½ miles N by E of Neath. It presents a striking appearance; and consists of mountain limestone intruded into the coal measures.

CRIBB'S CAUSEWAY, a place in Gloucestershire, 5 miles N of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol.

CRICCIEETH, or CRICKEITH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the N coast of Cardigan bay, at a railway station of its own name, 4 miles W by S of Tremadoc; ranks as a borough, contributory to Carnarvon; was once a market-town; is now small and straggling; and has a post-office under Carnarvon, an inn, a church, three dissenting chapels, a ruined castle, and fairs on 23 May, 1 July, and 18 Oct. The church is later English, and good. The castle stands on an eminence overlooking the sea; is supposed to have been built in the 6th century; was repaired by Edward I., and strongly garrisoned; consists now chiefly of the entrance, flanked by two lofty circular towers; and is highly picturesque.—The parish comprises 1,678 acres; of which 110 are water. Real property, £2,386. Pop., 769. Houses, 183. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Trefllys and Ynyscynhaiarn, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £349.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 30,734. Pop., 5,591. Houses, 1,232.

CRICCON, a township in Rhuddlan parish, Flint; near Rhuddlan. Pop., 638.

CRICH, a township in Belper district, and a parish in Belper, Chesterfield, and Bakewell districts, Derby. The

township adjoins the Cromford canal and the river Derwent, near Wingfield and Whatstandwell-Bridge r. stations, 4 miles W by S of Alfreton; has a post-office under Derby; was formerly a market-town; and still has fairs on Old Lady-day and Old Michaelmas-day. Acres, 3,770. Pop., 2,829. Houses, 612.—The parish contains also the townships of Wessington and Tansley. Acres, 5,878. Real property, £11,800; of which £100 are in mines, and £2,427 in quarries. Pop., 3,970. Houses, 858. The property is much subdivided. Lead mines, in limestone, at Crich-Cliffs, are very valuable. Crich-Cliffs are conspicuous hills; and Crich-Stand, on their summit, has an altitude of 995 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view. Many of the inhabitants are employed in a bobbin-mill and in stocking-weaving. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £170.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is handsome, and has a tower and spire. The rectory of Tansley and the vicarage of Wessington are separate benefices. There are six dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £9.

CRICK, a hamlet in Caerwent parish, Monmouth; on the Julian way, 1½ mile E of Caerwent. Pop., 138. Houses, 23.

CRICK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Rugby and county of Northampton. The village stands near Watling-street, adjacent to the Union canal, 2 miles NE of the Kilby tunnel of the North-western railway, and 6½ miles ESE of Rugby; and has a station, 3 miles distant, on the railway, and a post-office under Rugby. The parish comprises 3,930 acres. Real property, £7,519. Pop., 999. Houses, 236. The property is much subdivided. The surface is traversed by a ridge of hills, forming the watershed between the basin of the Avon and the basins of the Ouse and the Nen. A tunnel of the canal through this ridge, in the vicinity of the village, is 1,524 yards long. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £890.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £70. Archbishop Laud was rector.—The sub-district contains nine parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 26,669. Pop., 4,962. Houses, 1,191.

CRICKADARN, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; at the influx of the Clettwr river to the Wye, around the Erwid or Erewood station of the Mid Wales railway, 6½ miles SSE of Builth, and 6½ NNE of the line of the Hereford and Brecon railway at Talgarth. It contains the village of Erwid or Erewood; which has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 4,331. Real property, £2,229. Pop., 448. Houses, 83. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Llandevalley, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £886.* Patron, Colonel L. V. Watkins. Charities, £9.

CRICKEITH. See CRICCIEETH.

CRICKENLY, a hamlet in Soothill township, Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles WNW of Huddersfield.

CRICKET, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 2 miles W of Ellesmere. Pop., 30.

CRICKET-MALHERBIE, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; near the Chard canal, and the line of the Chard and Taunton railway, 3½ miles NE of Chard. It has a post-office under Chard. Acres, 540. Real property, £754. Pop., 21. Houses, 5. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £80. Patron, Elizabeth Pitt. The church consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and porch, with tower and spire; contains a brass of the Pitts; and is good.

CRICKET-ST. THOMAS, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 4½ miles W by S of Crewkerne. Post-town, Winsham, under Chard. Acres, 875. Real property, £1,497. Pop., 66. Houses, 16. The property is all in one estate. Cricket Lodge, re-built about 1799, and situated in a romantic dell, is the seat of Lord Bridport. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £106.*

Patron, Lord Bridport. The church consists of nave, chancel, and central aisle, with a tower; has monuments to the first Lord Bridport and to Earl Nelson; and is good.

CRICKHEATH, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Oswestry. Pop., 370.

CRICKHOWELL, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Brecon. The town stands on a gentle declivity, at the river Usk, near the Brecon and Newport canal, at the end of a branch railway of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, authorised in 1864, 6 miles WNW of Abergavenny; is well built, and has been much improved; is a resort of anglers, a seat of petty sessions, and a nominal borough; and has a head post-office, a hotel, a town-hall, an old fourteen-arched bridge, a parish church, three dissenting chapels, and the ruins of an ancient castle. The church was founded, in 1303, by Lady Sibyl de Pauncefoot, but has been much altered; is cruciform, and 113 feet long; has a shingled spire, renovated in 1861; and contains two old fractured effigies, and a monument to Sir John Herbert of 1666. The castle was founded soon after the Conquest; belonged to successive lords of the manor; went into decay so early as the time of Elizabeth; and has been reduced to ivy-clad fragments of two towers, square and round. Markets are held on Thursdays; and fairs on 1 Jan., 1 Feb., 13 April, 12 May, the last Friday of Sep., and 16 Nov. A manufactory of flannels, in high repute, and mentioned in "Humphrey Clinker," was formerly carried on; but has ceased.—The parish comprises, 941 acres. Real property, £5,872. Pop., 1,516. Houses, 318. The manor belonged formerly to the Burghills, the Turbervilles, the Pauncefoots, and the Herberts; and belongs now to the Duke of Beaufort. A picturesque gateway, which belonged to a house of the Herberts, built in the time of Henry VII., now forms the entrance to Cwrt-y-Carw, the seat of E. Seymour, Esq. The ancient British camp of Craig-Hywel, or Cerreg-Howel, crowns Breanagh-hill or Table-mountain, 2 miles N of the town; is on the line of the Mountain Julian way; has a nearly triangular outline, of about 1,200 feet; is supposed to have been formed by Howell ap Rhys, Prince of Gwent, in his war against Brecon; and gave its name to the town, corrupted into Crickhowell. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £250.* Patron, the Duke of Beaufort.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Crickhowell and Llanbedr, the parochial chapelry of Llangenny and Partrishow, and part of the parish of Talgarth. Acres, 14,936. Pop., 2,445. Houses, 514. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Cwmdŷ, conterminat with the parish of Llanfihangel-Cwmdŷ; the sub-district of Llangunider, conterminat with the parish of Llangunider; the sub-district of Llangattock, conterminat with the parish of Llangattock; and the sub-district of Llanelly, conterminat with the parochial chapelry of Llanelly. Acres, 53,692. Poor-rates in 1862, £9,399. Pop. in 1841, 17,676; in 1861, 22,457. Houses, 4,812. Marriages in 1860, 148; births, 895,—of which 44 were illegitimate; deaths, 572,—of which 254 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,997; births, 8,808; deaths, 5,531. The places of worship in 1851 were 11 of the Church of England, with 4,339 sittings; 16 of Independents, with 4,581 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 4,417 s.; 13 of Wesleyan, Methodists, with 2,291 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,013 s.; 7 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,769 s.; and 1 undefined, with 254 attendants. The schools were 11 public day schools, with 940 scholars; 12 private day schools, with 336 s.; 61 Sunday schools, with 6,038 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. The workhouse is in Llangattock.—The hundred contains six parishes. Acres, 48,792. Pop., 22,351. Houses, 4,795.

CRICKLADE, a town, two parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Wilts. The town stands on Ermine-street and the river Isis, adjacent to the North Wilts canal, near its junction with the Thames and Severn canal, about a mile from the boundary with Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Purton r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Swindon. It dates from very early times; was known to the

Saxons as Croggelad; and was plundered in 905 by Ethelwald, and in 1016 by Canute. It had a preceptory of the Knights Templars, a small ancient hospital, and a ten-pillared town-hall of 1569; and it has now a head post-office, two chief inns, two churches, two dissenting chapels, and charities £239. St. Sampson's church is a cruciform structure, with a pinnacled tower; was built by the Earls of Warwick; and has an aisle belonging to the Radnors, armorial shields, and a curious clock. St. Mary's church is partly Norman; consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, with low ivy-clad tower; and has a sculptured cross in the churchyard. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on 21 March, the second Thursday of April, 15 Aug., 21 Sept., 11 Oct., and 8 Dec. The town is a borough by prescription; and has sent two members to parliament since the time of Henry VI. Its borough limits were so vastly extended in 1782, for punishment and prevention of bribery, as to make it practically but the centre of a representative district, with Swindon and Brinkworth for other polling-places; and they were not altered by the Reform bill. They include all the parishes of Cricklade district; the parishes of Inglesham, Highworth, Castle-Eaton, Hannington, Stanton-Fitzwarren, Blunston-St. Andrew, Rodborne-Cheney, Stratton-St. Margaret, Wanborough, Liddington, Chilsledon, Draycot-Foliatt, Swindon, and part of Wroughton, in Highworth district; the parishes of Oaksey, Crudwell, Hankerton, Brinkworth, Dauntsey, Norton-Coleparle, and part of Minety and Hullavington, in Malmesbury district; the parishes of Stanton-St. Quintin, Draycot-Cerne, Sutton-Benger, Seagry, and part of Kington-St. Michael in Chippenham district; the parishes of Kemble, Poole-Keynes, Somerford-Keynes, Shornocote, Poulton, and Marston-Maisey, in Cirencester district; the parishes of Long Newton and Ashby in Tetbury district; part of Hillmorton in Calne district; part of Broad-Hinton in Marlborough district; and part of Coleshill in Faringdon district. Direct taxes in 1857, £26,857. Electors in 1868, 2,094. Pop. of the p. borough, 36,893. Houses, 7,676.

The two parishes are C.-St. Sampson and C.-St. Mary; and the former includes the tythings of Whidhill and Chelworth. Acres of C.-St. S. 5,998; of C.-St. M., 121. Real property of both, £13,775. Pop., 1,453 and 367. Houses, 326 and 91. The property is much subdivided. C.-St. S. is a vicarage, and C.-St. M., a rectory, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value of the former, £365; * of the latter, £83.* Patrons of the former, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; of the latter, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Purton, Eisey, Latton, and Ashton-Keynes. Acres, 21,337. Pop., 5,795. Houses, 1,287.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wootton-Bassett, containing the parishes of Wootton-Bassett, Cliffe-Pypard, Lyneham, Tockenham, Liddiard-Tregooze, and Liddiard-Millicent. Acres, 41,566. Poor-rates, in 1862, £6,892. Pop. in 1841, 13,195; in 1861, 11,470. Houses, 2,501. Marriages in 1860, 75; births, 385,—of which 40 were illegitimate; deaths, 207,—of which 67 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 796; births, 3,713; deaths, 2,294. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 4,322 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 674 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 224 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 875 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 47 attendants. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,148 scholars; 15 private day schools, with 217 s.; 20 Sunday schools, with 1,445 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. The workhouse is in Purton.

CRICKLAND, a hamlet on the N border of Lancashire; near the Lancaster canal and railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Burton-in-Kendal.

CRICKLAS, a hamlet in Abergwilly parish, Carmarthenshire; 1 mile W of Carmarthen. Pop., 474.

CRICKLEWOOD, a place near Kilburn, in Middlesex; with a post-office under Kilburn, London, N.W.

CRICKSEA. See CREKSEA.

CRIDLING-STUBBS, a township in Womersley pe-

rish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Goole canal, 4½ miles E of Pontefract. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £1,821; of which £156 are in quarries. Pop., 154. Houses, 30.

CRIFTINS, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; near Ellesmere. Pop., 77.

CRIGGION, or CRUGGION, a township-chapelry in Alberbury parish, Montgomery; on the river Severn, under Breidden Hill, adjacent to the boundary with Salop, 2½ miles ESE of Four-Crosses r. station, and 7 NNE of Welshpool. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Real property, £2,905. Pop., 187. Houses, 34. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £108.* Patron, V. Vickers, Esq. The church is built of red sandstone, and is picturesque and good.

CRIGGLESTONE, a township in Sandall-Magna parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire and the Wakefield and Barnesley railway, 3 miles SSW of Wakefield. It has a r. station, a church, a Methodist chapel, and an industrial school. Acres, 3,057. Real property, £9,241; of which £1,787 are in mines, £44 in quarries, and £133 in railways. Pop., 2,021. Houses, 431.

CRIGRINA. See CREGRINA.

CRIM-CHARD. See CHARD-CRIM.

CRIMPLESHAM, a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; 3 miles E of Downham r. station. Post-town, Downham. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £3,797. Pop., 328. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £69. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a tower, and is good; and there is a fuel allotment £23.

CRIMSCOTT, a hamlet in Whitchurch parish, Warwick; 5½ miles SSE of Stratford-on-Avon. It belonged, in the time of Edward I., to Peter de Montfort; and passed to Sir Edward Belknap and the Marriets.

CRINGLEFORD, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 2 miles NE of Hethersett r. station, and 3 SW of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 980. Real property, £2,849. Pop., 205. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. Cringleford Hall is a chief residence. There was anciently a pilgrims' chapel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100. Patrons, the Corporation of Norwich. The church is of flint; comprises nave, chancel, and porch, with square tower; and contains a fine carved font.

CRINGLES, a hamlet in Silsden township, Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Skipton. Pop., 143.

CRINNIS, a copper mine near St. Anstell, in Cornwall. It has yielded ores to the value of £84,000 a-year; is still very productive; and contains ores of silver and antimony.

CRINOW, or CROYNWYDD, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; 1½ mile E of Narberth, and 2 SSE of Narberth Road r. station. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 352. Real property, £620. Pop., 70. Houses, 15. The manor belongs to the Eatons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £86. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good.

CRIPLEGATE. See LONDON.

CRIPTON, a hamlet in Winterbourne-Came parish, Dorset; 2½ miles S of Dorchester. Real property, £900. Pop., 9. House, 1.

CRISHALL. See CHRISHALL.

CRISTON BANK. See CRISTON BANK.

CRISTOW. See CHRISTOW.

CRITCHELL (LONG), a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; on the Roman road from Old Sarum, 6 miles WSW of Cranborne, and 6½ NNE of Spettisbury r. station. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, 1,869. Real property, 1,244. Pop., 145. Houses, 26. The property forms two manors, Critchell-Gonis on the west, and Critchell-Lucy on the east. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Critchell-Moore, in the diocese of Salisbury.

CRITCHELL-MOORE, a parish in Wimborne district,

Dorset; on the Roman road from Old Sarum, 6 miles SW of Cranborne, and 6 N by E of Sturminster r. station. It includes the hamlet of Manswood; and its post-town is Long-Critchell, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,705. Real property, £2,084. Pop., 342. Houses, 67. The property is all in one estate. Critchell-Moore House is the seat of H. C. Sturt, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Long Critchell, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £371.* Patron, H. C. Sturt, Esq. The church has monuments of the Uredales and others; and is good.

CRIXEA. See CREEKSEA.

CROCADON, a quondam seat on the east border of Cornwall; 5½ miles NNW of Saltash. It was the residence of the Trevisa family; one of whom translated the Bible in the time of Richard II. A fragment of it remains incorporated with a farm-house.

CROCCERN. See CREWKERNE.

CROCKENHILL, a chapelry in Eynesford and St. Mary-Cray parishes, Kent; near the Mid Kent railway, 1½ mile SW of Sevenoaks Junction station, and 6½ ESE of Bromley. Post-town, Eynesford, under Dartford. Pop., 677. Houses, 121. The chapelry was constituted in 1852. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £100.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is in the early English style.

CROCKERHILL, a hamlet in Boxgrove parish, Sussex; 3½ miles NE of Chichester. Pop. 52.

CROCKERN-PILL. See PILL.

CROCKERN-TOR, a rugged eminence in Lidford parish, Devon; in the north-west of Dartmoor, 7½ miles NNE of Tavistock. The ancient stannary courts were held here, on rock benches in the open air, with progreument to one of the stannary towns; and one of them was held here so late as 1749. Three other tors, called the Little Longaford, the Great Longaford, and the Whiten, rise above Crockern-Tor; and all command imposing views.

CROCKERNWELL, a village in Cheriton-Bishop and Drewstaignton parishes, Devon; on the river Teign, amid fine rock scenery, 11 miles W of Exeter. It has a post-office under Exeter; and it had formerly a chapel, which was converted into a malt-house.

CROCKERTON, a hamlet in Longbridge-Deverill parish, Wilts; 2 miles S by W of Warminster. It has a post-office under Warminster; and it forms a curacy with Longbridge-Deverill.

CROCKGELAD. See CRICKLADE.

CROCKHAM-HILL, a chapelry in Westerham parish, Kent; at the boundary with Surrey, 2 miles N of Edenbridge r. station, and 2½ S of Westerham. It was constituted in 1842. Post-town, Edenbridge. Rated property, £1,930. Pop., 542. Houses, 108. The property is subdivided. A hill which gives name to the chapelry commands an extensive panoramic view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £105.* Patron, Mrs. W. St. John Mildmay. The church is good.

CROCKHURST-STREET, a place 2½ miles from Tunbridge, in Kent; with a post-office under Tunbridge.

CROCK-STREET, a hamlet in Donyatt and Ilminster parishes, Somerset; 1½ mile SW of Ilminster. Pop., 54.

CROCOLANA. See ANCASTER and COLLINGHAM (SOUTH).

CROES AND BERWYN, a township in Caron-ys-Clawdd parish, Cardigan; on an affluent of the river Teifi, 2 miles SE of Tregaron. Real property, £837. Pop., 208. Houses, 47.

CROESLLWYBIR, a township in Llanidloes parish, Montgomery; near Llanidloes.

CROESLON, a place in Carnarvonshire; 1½ mile from Penygroes and 4½ from Carnarvon; with a post-office under Carnarvon.

CROFORD, a tything in Wiveliscombe parish, Somerset; 2 miles E of Wiveliscombe.

CROFT, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; on the river Lugg, 3½ miles NW by W of Berrington and Eye r. station, and 5½ NW of Leominster. It includes

the township of Newton; and its post-town is Yarpole, under Leominster. Acres, 1,564. Real property, £2,018. Pop., 155. Houses, 25. The property is divided between two. The manor belonged anciently to The Crofts. Croft Castle is the seat of the Rev. W. K. Davies. Castle-Ambrey is an ancient double-ditched British camp. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Yarpole, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £283.* Patron, the Rev. W. K. Davies. The church contains a monument of the Crofts, and is pretty good.

CROFT, a parish in Blaby district, Leicester; on the Fosse way and the river Soar, 2½ miles NNW of Broughton-Astley r. station, and 5½ ENE of Hinckley. It has a post-office under Hinckley. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £2,353. Pop., 319. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. Croft Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £582. Patron, the Rev. E. T. Adnutt. The church old and narrow, but good. There is a national school.

CROFT, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the river Steeping, at the coast, 2 miles NNE of Wainfleet, and 3 E by S of Firsby and Spilsby r. station. It has a post-office under Boston. Acres, 6,153; of which 680 are water. Real property, £11,365. Pop., 784. Houses, 163. Croft Bank lies off the coast; and Croft manor-house and Croft End are residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £480. Patron, Lord Monson. The church is early English; was repaired in 1838; and has a handsome tower, which was restored in 1857. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and some charities.

CROFT, a village, a township, and a parish in the district of Darlington, and N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Tees, adjacent to the York and Newcastle railway, at the boundary with Durham, 2½ miles S of Darlington; and has, on the Durham side of the river, a station on the railway and a post-office under Darlington. It is a watering-place, with sulphureous and saline springs; has a good hotel, lodging-houses, and baths, and a handsome stone bridge; and was the birth-place of Thomas Burnet, the philosopher and divine. The township includes also the hamlet of Halnaby, and part of the parish of Great Smeaton. Acres, 1,482. Real property, £6,138; of which £725 are in railways. Pop., 466. Houses, 73. The parish contains also the township of Dalton-upon-Tees, and part of the township of Stapleton. Acres, 7,030. Assessed property, £9,105. Pop., 761. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Croft Hall, belongs to Sir W. Chaytor, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £325.* Patron, the Crown. The church is English, of various styles; has a quaint, weather-worn, ancient appearance; contains monuments of the Clervaux, ancestors of the Chaytors; and is good. There are charities £10.

CROFT, Lancashire. See **SOUTHWORTH-WITH-CROFT**. CROFTON, a township in Thursty parish, Cumberland; on the river Wampool, adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 3½ miles ENE of Wigton. Acres, 975. Real property, £1,326. Pop., 105. Houses, 22. Crofton Place is the seat of Sir W. Briscoe, Bart.

CROFTON, a chapelry, with a village, in Titchfield parish, Hants; adjacent to the Gosport Junction railway, 2 miles S of Fareham. It includes the hamlet of Stubbington, which has a post-office under Fareham. Real property, £5,159. Pop., 809. The property is subdivided. Crofton House is the seat of the Naughtens. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Titchfield, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is ancient, interesting, and good.

CROFTON, a hamlet in Swarby parish, Lincoln: 4½ miles S of Sleaford. Pop., 17.

CROFTON, a parish in Wakefield district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Wakefield and Knottingley railway, 1½ mile SE of Oakenshaw r. station, and 3½ SE by E of Wakefield. It includes Birkwood hamlet; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wakefield. Acres, 1,504. Real property, £2,746. Pop., 402.

Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £334.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is later English and good; and there are charities £19.

CROFTON, Salop. See **CORFTON**.

CROFTON AND WOLFHALL, a tything in Great Bedwin parish, Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, 6½ miles SW of Hungerford. Pop., 108.

CROGDEAN, or CROCKDEAN, a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland; 9 miles SE of Otterburn. Acres, 354. Pop., 6. House, 1.

CROGEN, a township in Llandderfel parish, Merioneth; on the river Dee, 5½ miles E of Bala. Real property, £195. Pop., 28.

CROGEN-IDDON and CROGEN-W-LADIES, two townships in Glyn-Traian division of Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Pop., 197 and 151.

CROGGENANT AND MORFA, a township in Llangelynin parish, Merioneth; 4½ miles N of Towyn. Real property, £1,551; of which £20 are in mines. Pop., 390.

CROGHTON. See **CROUGHTON**.

CROGLIN (THE), a river of Cumberland. It rises among the Cross-Fell or Penine mountains, near the boundary with Northumberland; and runs 12 miles west-south-westward to the Eden, 2 miles WNW of Kirkoswald. It traverses some wild scenery; and, at the Nunnery, between Croglin and Kirkoswald, plunges into a deep, dark, romantic ravine. "There it first leaps through a cleft over a precipice of 40 feet; next boils with tumultuous eddy in a deep rocky caldron; next shoots off at a corner through a narrow gorge; next rushes furiously in a succession of leap and cataract, through a chaos of obstructing rocks. The faces of the ravine are cliffs rising to the height of from 100 to 200 feet, partly bare, partly stained with lichens and mosses, partly shagged with parasitic wood. A wild path goes along one side, on rude timber galleries, at a giddy height,—now shaded with trees, now standing blank out on the precipice,—enabling a visitor to look right down on all the series of waterfall and cataract.

'The floods are roused, and will not soon be weary;

Down from the Penine Alps how fiercely sweeps

Croglin, the stately Eden's tributary!

He raves, or through some moody passage creeps,

Plotting new mischief. Out again he leaps

Into broad light, and sends through regions airy,

That voice which soothed the nuns while on the steep

They knelt in prayer."

CROGLIN, a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland; on the Croglin river, under Cumrew Fell, 4 miles NNE of Kirkoswald, and 7½ SSE of Milton r. station. It has a post-office under Penrith. Acres, 9,180. Real property, £1,773. Pop., 254. Houses, 58. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Hastingses, the Whartons, and the Wyndhams. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. E. Bowman. The church is partly early English; is in tolerable condition; and has a curious stone cross. A school has £24 from endowment; and had, for a pupil, Dr. Locke, the founder of Westminster lying-in-hospital.

CROHAM, a hamlet on the east border of Surrey; in the south-eastern vicinity of Croydon. The woods around it are notable for the lily of the valley and for nightingales. Croham-Hurst has a post-office under Croydon, London, S.

CROM, a place on the north border of Denbigh; 3 miles S of St. Asaph. It has a post-office under Rhyl.

CROMER, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Erpingham district, Norfolk. The town stands on the coast, 8½ miles NW of North Walsham r. station, and 21 N of Norwich. A railway, running nearly due south, has been projected from it to Norwich. Cromer was once a borough, a market-town, and walled; but has been greatly altered; and is now notable chiefly as a fashionable watering-place, and as the station for the sub-marine telegraphs to Hamburg and Denmark. It stands chiefly

on cliffs, with full view to the sea; and is environed by an amphitheatre of wooded, beautiful, romantic hills. An adjacent town, of the name of Shipden, which stood on lower ground seaward, was destroyed by the sea in the time of Henry IV.; and has left no traces except some masonry supposed to have belonged to its church. Parts of Cromer itself have fallen into the tide within the memory of living persons; large portions of contiguous cliffs were undermined and overwhelmed in 1825 and 1832; and a jetty, which gave the only harbour accommodation, was washed entirely away in 1845. The sea, during northerly winds, breaks here with a force unchecked by anything nearer than Spitzbergen; and the approach for vessels is then so tremendous as to be called by mariners "the Devil's throat." But, in 1847, a sea-wall, with esplanade, and a new jetty and breakwater, were constructed at a cost of nearly £10,000; and they promise to give security against any further serious damage by the waves. The town is a sub-port to Clare, and a coast-guard station. It offers good hotels, good lodging-houses, and an excellent beach to summer sea-bathers. It carries on a considerable fishery in herrings and lobsters; and it has a post-office under Norwich, a parish church, a Methodist chapel, a free school, and a fair on Whit-Monday. The church is later English, of the 15th century; is built of flint and freestone; and has a tower 159 feet high. A battery, for defence of the town and neighbourhood, was constructed during the war with Buonaparte. A lighthouse stands at a short distance, within Overstrand parish, with a revolving light 274 feet high. Bacon, the discoverer of Iceland, was a native.—The parish comprises 1,001 acres; of which 150 are water. Real property, £6,331. Pop., 1,367. Houses, 324. The property is divided among a few. Cromer Hall belonged formerly to the Wyndhams; and belongs now to the Buxtons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £99. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.—The sub-district contains twenty-two parishes. Acres, 23,769. Pop., 7,145. Houses, 1,643.

CROMER BANK and CROMER KNOT, two shoals off the coast of Norfolk. The Knot lies about 8 miles NNE of Cromer; is 3 miles long; and has from 2 to 4 fathoms water. The Bank lies 5 miles beyond the Knot; and has from 4 to 7 fathoms.

CROMFORD, a small town, and a township-chapelry in Wirksworth parish, Derby. The town stands on or adjacent to the river Derwent, the Cromford canal, the Cromford and High-Peak railway, and the Ambergate and Rowsley railway, 2 miles N by E of Wirksworth; and has stations on both railways, a post-office under Matlock-Bath, and a weekly market. Its site is a deep valley, three-fourths engirt by lofty limestone rocks. It was the scene of the operations of Sir Richard Arkwright, the regenerator of the cotton manufacture; it owed to him so much of its character that it may be said to have been founded by him; it still possesses two large cotton mills belonging to his descendants; and it carries on a colour manufacture and other trade, in connection with minerals on their estate. The mills are worked by a perennial stream of warm water from lead and zinc mines on Cromford moor, never fluctuating in quantity, and always so warm in winter as to prevent the adjoining canal from being frozen. Thus

"—Where Derwent guides his dusky floods,
Through vaulted mountains, and a night of woods,
 the watery god
His ponderous oars to slender spindles turns,
And pours o'er massy wheels his foaming urns."

The chapelry extends beyond the town over vale and hill. Real property, £4,328; of which £20 are in quarries, and £1,915 in railways. Pop., 1,140. Houses, 249. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Crown; passed to the Meynells, the Leches, and others; and was purchased, in 1789, by Sir Richard Arkwright. Willersley Castle, or the Rock House, is a spacious mansion, built by Sir Richard, and now the seat of P. Arkwright, Esq. About 200 Roman coins were found, not many years ago, at Scarthen-Nick. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of

Lichfield. Value, £180. Patron, P. Arkwright, Esq. The church was built in 1797; and contains a marble font and a monument by Chantry. There are a free school and an alms-house.

CROMFORD AND HIGH-PEAK RAILWAY, a railway of Derbyshire and Lancashire. It begins at the Cromford canal, about a mile SE of Cromford; goes north-westward to the Peak Forest canal near Whalley-bridge; and goes into junction with the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands railway. It was formed in 1830, to connect the canals, and to serve only for minerals and other goods; it rises by several inclined planes, to an elevation of 990 feet above the level of the Cromford canal; it maintains the summit level for 12½ miles, and is altogether 33 miles long from canal to canal; it traverses a tunnel of 638 yards, and numerous bridges and archways; it looked at first to be highly promising, but proved unsuccessful; and it was re-incorporated, with powers for new works, in 1855, and leased, with re-arrangement of capital, to the London and North-western, in 1861.

CROMFORD CANAL, a canal of Derbyshire; south-eastward from Cromford, to the boundary with Notts. It crosses the rivers Derwent and Amber by aqueducts, each 200 yards long; passes Butterley by a tunnel 2,798 yards long; and joins the Erewash canal at Langley-mill. It is 18 miles long; and rises 80 feet. It was formed in 1789-93.

CROMHALL-ABBOTS, a parish in Thornbury district, Gloucester; 1½ mile NW of Wickwar r. station, and 3½ E of Thornbury. It has a post-office, of the name of Cromhall, under Chippenham; and it includes the tything of Cromhall-Lygon. Acres, 2,579. Real property, £5,074. Pop., 681. Houses, 156. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol; and the estate of Cromhall-Lygon belonged to the Lygons. Coal and limestone are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of G. and Bristol. Value, £468.* Patron, Oriol College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, two public schools, and charities £5.

CROMPTON, a township and a sub-district in Oldham district, Lancashire. The township is in Prestwich parish, and within Oldham borough; lies near the Oldham and the Rochdale railways, 3 miles N of Oldham; contains the villages of High-Crompton, Cowlishall, and Shaw, the last of which has a post-office under Oldham; and is divided into the chapelries of East Crompton and Shaw. Acres, 2,864. Real property, £22,972; of which £2,779 are in mines, £1,060 in quarries, and £350 in gas-works. Pop., 7,032. Houses, 1,460. Many of the inhabitants are employed in collieries and in large cotton mills. The sub-district is conterminant with the township.

CROMPTON (EAST), a chapelry in Crompton township, Prestwich parish, Lancashire, constituted in 1835. Post-town, Shaw, under Oldham. Rated property, £6,446. Pop., 3,414. Houses, 693. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1847; and schools in 1857.

CROMWELL, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on the river Trent and the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile S of Carlton r. station, and 5 N of Newark. Post-town, Carlton-upon-Trent, under Newark. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £2,286. Pop., 162. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £420.* Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church is old.

CRONDALL, a village, a tything, a parish, and a hundred in Hants. The village stands on the Roman road to Silchester, near the ancient British Maulth way and the Basingstoke canal, 3 miles W by N of Farnham r. station, and 4½ ESE of Odiham; and has a post-office under Farnham. The tything includes the village; and bears the name of Crondall and Swanthorpe. Pop., 492. Houses, 104. The parish contains also the tythings of Ewshott, Dippenhall, and Crookham. Acres, 9,614.

Real property, £9,026. Pop., 2,764. Houses, 563. The property is much subdivided. Some fine tessellated pavements have been found at Barley-Pound; and about 100 Merovingian gold coins were discovered, in 1828, on Ewshott Heath. An earthwork, with double ditch, called Caesar's camp, is near the spot where the coins were found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £441. Patron, the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester. The church is Norman; has been well restored; and contains a brass of 1370. The p. curacies of Crookham-with-Ewshott and Fleet are separate benefices.—The hundred is in Odiham division; contains five parishes; and is cut into lower half and upper half. Acres, 12,244 and 16,025. Pop., 2,833 and 3,645. Houses, 528 and 696.

CRONK-E-VODDEE, a chapelry in Kirk-German parish, Isle of Man; near Peel. Post-town, Peel, under Douglas. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £65.* Patron, Mrs. F. A. Hall.

CRONKILL, a township in Atcham parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Shrewsbury.

CRONTON, a township in Prescot parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Runcorn railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Prescot. It includes the village of Cronton-Smithies and the hamlet of Cronton-Townend. Acres, 1,121. Real property, £2,599. Pop., 412. Houses, 69.

CRONWERE. See CRUNWEAR.

CROOK, a township-chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Staveley r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Kendal. Post-town, Kendal. Real property, £1,711. Pop., 258. Houses, 51. The property is much subdivided. Crook Hall was the seat of the Philipsons. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £77.* Patron, the vicar of Kendal. The church is tolerable.

CROOK, a township and a chapelry in Brancepeth parish, Durham. The township bears the name of Crook and Billy-row; lies on an affluent of the river Wear, and on the Weardale Extension railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bishop-Auckland; and has a station on the railway and a post-office† under Darlington, both of the name of Crook. Acres, 4,008. Real property, £25,981; of which £15,603 are in mines, and £500 in gas-works. Pop., 5,134. Houses, 954. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1845. Pop., 8,603. Houses, 1,609. The property is divided among a few. Crook Hall belonged to the Hiltons and the Bakers; was the birthplace of Baker, the historian of St. John's college, Cambridge; and passed to the Williamsons. Coal is largely worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. Patron, the Rector of Brancepeth. The church is tolerable; and there are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The New Connexion Methodist chapel was built in 1860; and a mechanics' institute was built in 1889.

CROOKDALE, a hamlet in Bromfield township and parish, Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wighton. Real property, £1,605. Pop., 191. Crookdale Hall belonged to the Ballantines; and passed to the Dykeses.

CROOKDEAN. See CROGDEAN.

CROOKE, a place $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Wigan, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Wigan.

CROOKES, a hamlet in Nether-Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NW of Sheffield.

CROOKHAM, a tything and a chapelry in Crodall parish, Hants. The tything lies on the Basingstoke canal, 2 miles SE of Winchfield r. station, and 4 ENE of Odiham; and has a post-office under Farnham. Pop., 1,920. Houses, 226. The chapelry is more extensive than the tything; bears the name of Crookham-with-Ewshott; and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 1,233. Houses, 275. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Crodall. The church is recent.

CROOKHAM, a township in Ford parish, Northumberland; on the river Till, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Wooler.

CROOKHILL, a curious knoll on the N border of

Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Crewkerne. It figures conspicuously in the landscape; and is popularly called the Devil's Dancing Hill.

CROOKHOUSE, a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland; on the river Glen, 5 miles WNW of Wooler. Acres, 467. Pop., 24. Houses, 5.

CROOKLANDS, a hamlet in Preston-Richard township, Heversham parish, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Milnthorpe.

CROOK-PEAK, a western summit of the Mendip hills in Somerset.

CROOKSBURY HILL, a finely-outlined eminence, clad with pines, on the W border of Surrey; 3 miles E of Farnham. It is associated with the memories of Sir W. Temple and William Cobbett.

CROOKS and CROOKS-MOOR, two hamlets and a chapelry in Nether-Hallam and Eccleshall-Bierlow townships, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlets lie adjacent to the boundary with Derbyshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Sheffield. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Post-town, Sheffield. Pop., 3,452. Houses, 713. The property here is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value* and patron not reported. The church is very good.

CROOM. See SLEDMERE-WITH-CROOM.

CROOME D'ABITOT, a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Defford r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Pershore. Post-town, Defford, under Pershore. Acres, 1,148. Real property, £2,283. Pop., 163. Houses 27. The manor belonged to Urso d'Abitot; and passed, in 1563, to the Coventrys. Croome Park, the seat of the Earl of Coventry, has some fine Gobelin tapestry, and some interesting pictures, and is surrounded by extensive grounds, laid out by Browne. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Pirton, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Earl of Coventry. The church is modern, and has monuments of the Coventrys.

CROOME (EARLS), a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Upton r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Eckington. It has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 1,141. Real property, £2,078. Pop., 189. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. C. Dunne. The church is old but good; and there are charities £17.

CROOM (HILL), a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Upton r. station, and 3 W by S of Eckington. Post-town, Upton-on-Severn, under Worcester. Acres, 982. Real property, £1,680. Pop., 198. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are charities £19.

CROPREDY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Banbury district, Oxford. The village adjoins the Cherwell river, the Oxford canal, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, near the boundaries with Warwick and Northampton, 4 miles N of Banbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Banbury. Pop., 497. Houses, 129. The parish includes also the hamlet of Great and Little Bourton, and the chapelries of Claydon, Wardington, and Mollington; part of the last of which is electorally in Warwick. Acres, 7,776. Real property, £17,379. Pop., 2,478. Houses, 599. The property is much subdivided. A battle was fought here, in 1644, between the royalists and the parliamentarians, when the latter were defeated. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £264.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is later English, with a tower; and has monuments of the Danbys and the Gostelows. The vicarages of Claydon, Wardington, and Mollington are separate benefices. There is a dissenting chapel. Two schools have £38 from endowment; and other charities, £68.—The sub-district contains Cropredy parish, excepting Wardington; also eight other parishes and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 19,909. Pop., 4,443. Houses, 1,015.

CROPSTON, a township in Thurcaston parish. Lei-

estershire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Leicester. Pop., 113. Houses, 27.

CROPTHORNE, a village and a parish in Pershore district, Worcester. The village stands on the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Fladbury r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Pershore; and has a post-office under Pershore. Pop., 374. Houses, 85. The parish includes also the hamlets of Charlton and Netherton. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £6,562. Pop., 839. Houses, 181. The manor belonged to the Dineleys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £85. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church contains some curious monuments. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £16.

CROPOTON, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Severn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Pickering. Acres, 3,810. Real property, £1,993. Pop., 360. Houses, 83. Here are some ancient British earthworks, and traces of an ancient road.

CROPWELL-BISHOP, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on the Fosse way, the Grantham canal, and the river Smithe, 3 miles SW of Bingham r. station, and 8 ESE of Nottingham. Post-town, Cropwell-Butler, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £2,552. Pop., 638. Houses, 143. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Ripon and the Prebendary of Oxtou. The church was recently repaired and enlarged. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

CROPWELL-BUTLER, a township in Tythby parish, Notts; near the Fosse way and the Grantham canal, 2 miles SW of Bingham r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 2,080. Real property, 3,813. Pop., 604. Houses, 143.

CROSBY, a sub-district in West Derby district, Lancashire; comprising Great Crosby chapelry, Little Crosby township, and two other townships, all in Sephton parish. Acres, 14,899. Pop., 5,075. Houses, 894.

CROSBY, a township in Flixborough and Frodingham parishes, Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Crowle. Real property, £3,359. Pop., 247. Houses, 44.

CROSBY, a township in Leake parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Northallerton. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £720. Pop., 38. Houses, 6.

CROSBY, a place $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Douglas, in the Isle of Man; with a post-office under Douglas.

CROSBY, or **CROSSBY**, a township in Cross-Canonby parish, Cumberland; near the Carlisle railway, 3 miles NE of Maryport. Acres, 1,041. Pop., 506. Houses, 94.

CROSBY-GARRETT, or **GERARD**, a township and a parish in East Ward district, Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Eden, under Crosby Fell, adjacent to the South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, 3 miles W by N of Kirkby-Stephen; and has a post-office under Penrith. Acres, 3,008. Pop., 245. Houses, 45. The parish includes also the township of Little Musgrave. Acres, 4,224. Real property, with Soubly, Smarkdale, Waitby, and Great Musgrave, £7,875. Pop., 306. Houses, 56. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £107.* Patron, W. Crawford, Esq. The church is old but good; there is a Baptist chapel; and an endowed school has £22.

CROSBY (GREAT), a village and a chapelry in Sephton parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the coast, near the river Mersey's mouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Liverpool and Southport railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Liverpool; is a much-frequented watering place; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Liverpool, and two hotels. The chapelry comprises 5,627 acres; of which 3,510 are water. Real property, £22,495. Pop., 3,794. Houses, 686. The property is much subdivided. Crosby House is the seat of John Myers, Esq. Crosby Point is near the village; Crosby lighthouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Point, was erected in 1839, and shows a fixed light, 81 feet high; Crosby floating light is moored at the east elbow of the Burbo bank; and Crosby Channel, between that bank and the Formby, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is

the main entrance to the Mersey. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £119.* Patron, the Rector of Sephton. The church was built in 1854, is cruciform and handsome, and has a tower with lofty spire. There are an elegant Wesleyan chapel, built in 1863 at a cost of £5,000, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed grammar school, an endowed girls' school, and a Roman Catholic convent school.

CROSBY (HIGH), a township in Crosby-upon-Eden parish, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Carlisle. Real property, £1,339. Pop., 177. Houses, 29.

CROSBY (LITTLE), a township in Sephton parish, Lancashire; on the coast, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Liverpool. Acres, 6,241; of which 4,430 are water. Real property, £4,190. Pop., 418. Houses, 62. Crosby Hall is the seat of the Blundells. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

CROSBY (LOW), a township in Crosby-upon-Eden parish, Cumberland; 5 miles E by N of Carlisle. Real property, £975. Pop., 125. Houses, 27.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, a township and a parish in West Ward district, Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Lyvennet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Shap r. station, and 4 N of Orton; and has a post-office under Penrith. Real property, £2,516. The parish includes also the townships of Reagill, Maulds-Meaburn, and part of Birbeck-Fells. Acres, 15,024. Real property, with the rest of Birbeck-Fells, £8,550. Pop., 927. Houses, 189. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Cospatricks; passed to the Hastingses, the Threlkelds, the Pickerings, and the Lowthers; and has an old moated manor-hall. Maulds-Meaburn was once the seat of the Viteriponts; and Crosby-Gill-Park was the seat of Rawlinson, the antiquary. Charles II. halted at Crosby-Gill in 1651. Limestone is plentiful; and there are tumuli, an ancient camp, and earth-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Heirs of the late Hon. Col. Howard. The church was rebuilt in 1814; is in the early English style; and succeeded one founded in the time of Henry I., by the Cospatricks. Two schools have £31 and £25 from endowment; and other charities £39. The father of Addison was a native.

CROSBY-UPON-EDEN, a parish in Carlisle district, Cumberland; on the river Eden and the Roman wall, 3 miles N by E of Scothy r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Carlisle. It contains the townships of High Crosby, Low Crosby, Brunstock, and Wolby; and has a post-office, of the name of Crosby, under Carlisle. Acres, 3,590. Real property, £4,292. Pop., 426. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. Crosby House is a chief residence. There are freestone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £90.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is good.

CROSCOMBE, a village and a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Brue, 2 miles WNW of Shepton-Mallet r. station; has a post-office under Wells, an inn, and a cross; was once a market-town; and had formerly a priory, some remains of which still exist in the inn. The parish comprises 1,432 acres. Real property, £3,256. Pop., 729. Houses, 159. Maesbury Castle, an entrenched area of 6 acres, on the Mendip hills, and on the line of the Fosse way, is near. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £222.* Patron, Miss E. Wylie. The church is perpendicular English, with embattled parapet, and a fine tower and spire. There are a Baptist chapel, a parochial school, and charities £32.

CROSEMERE. See **COCKSHUTT**.

CROSGATES. See **CROSSGATES**.

CROSLEY HALL, a village in Allerton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Bradford.

CROSS, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bristol. Pop., 98.

CROSS, a village in Axbridge parish, Somerset; 1 mile W of Axbridge.

CROSS, a village in Trinity parish, Jersey.

CROSSBANK, a hamlet in the Knott-Lanes division of Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire.

CROSSBROOK-STREET, a place, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Waltham-Cross, in Herts; with a post-office under Waltham-Cross.

CROSSBY. See CROSBY.

CROSS-CANONBY. See CANONBY (CROSS).

CROSSCRAKE, a chapelry, with a village, in Heversham parish, Westmoreland; adjacent to the Kendal canal, the river Ken, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Oxenholme r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of Kendal Post-town, Stainton, under Milnthorpe. Rated property, £2,178. Pop., 544. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £145.* Patron, the Vicar of Heversham. The church is tolerable.

CROSSDALE, a ravine in the county of Durham, 3 miles S of the city of Durham; so deep and narrow as to be seldom penetrated by the sun's rays; and anciently so dreaded by the superstitious, as the fancied abode of evil spirits, that a cross was erected in it to expel them.

CROSSDALE, a village near Ennerdale water, in Cumberland.

CROSSENS, a chapelry in North Meols parish, Lancashire; on the coast, at the mouth of the Ribble's estuary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Southport r. station. It was constituted in 1860; and it has a post-office under Southport. Rated property, £3,762. Pop., 756. Houses, 155. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £260.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.

CROSSETT, a hamlet in Bilsdale-Midcable chapelry, Helmsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Helmsley.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain-range on the E border of Cumberland; 12 miles ENE of Penrith. It rises to a height of 2,927 feet above the level of the sea; figures conspicuously in a great extent of landscape; commands a panoramic view of about 50 miles in radius; consists chiefly of sandstone and limestone; is crossed by the Maiden way; was called, in the Romish times, the Fiends' Fell; and acquired its present name from the erection of a cross upon it to drive away the fiends.

CROSS-FLATTS, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bingley.

CROSSGATE, a township in St. Oswald parish, Durham; partly in Durham city. It contains Durham work-house; and forms, with Framwellgate township, the parochial chapelry of St. Margaret. Acres, 454. Pop., 2,591. Houses, 351.

CROSSGATES, a station on the Shrewsbury and North Wales railway, 5 miles WNW of Shrewsbury.

CROSSGATES, a village, with a r. station, in Whitkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Leeds.

CROSSGATES, a hamlet in Barwick-in-Elmet township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles ENE of Leeds.

CROSS-GREEN. See DARLEY.

CROSS-HANDS, a place $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chipping-Sodbury, in Gloucester; with a post-office under Chippenham.

CROSS HANDS, a place $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Llanelly in Carmarthen; with a post-office under Llanelly.

CROSSHILLS, a village in Guisburn township, Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Leeds and Lancaster railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Skipton. It has a post-office under Leeds, and a station, jointly with Kildwick, on the railway. Pop., 325.

CROSS-HOSPITAL (ST.). See CROSS (ST.), HANTS.

CROSS-HOUSES, a place 4 miles from Shrewsbury, in Salop; with a post-office under Shrewsbury.

CROSS-IN-HAND, a place in the south-east of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Mayfield, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Uckfield r. station; on the summit of a ridge, commanding an extensive and magnificent view. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green, a small inn, and a small church; and fairs are held at it on 22 June and 19 Nov. The church was built in 1863; is in the early English style; and has a bell turret, and an octagonal shingled spire.

CROSS INN, a village in Llandeibie parish, Carmarthen; on the Garnant branch of the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, 13 miles NNE of Llanelly. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Llanelly; and a fair is held at it on 23 March.

CROSS KEYS, a hamlet in Idle township, Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bradford.

CROSS KEYS, a station on the Western Valleys railway, in Monmouth; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newport.

CROSS KEYS, a place with an inn on the Fosse way, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Castle-Cary, in Somerset.

CROSS KEYS WASH, a limb of the Wash, striking 6 miles south-westward on the boundary between Norfolk and Lincoln. A ferry is on the upper part of it, at the road between Lynn-Regis and Holbeach; and King John lost his baggage when crossing here to King John's House.

CROSSLAND HILL, a hamlet in Lockwood township, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Huddersfield.

CROSSLAND (SOUTH), a hamlet, a township, and a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the river Colne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Berry-Brow r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Huddersfield. The township includes also Mag-lordship. Acres, 1,560. Pop., 2,794. Houses, 532. Many of the inhabitants are woollen weavers. The chapelry is of less extent than the township; and was constituted in 1842. Post-town, Berry Brow, under Huddersfield. Rated property, £5,500. Pop., 2,259. Houses, 462. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Almondbury. The church is tolerable; and there are a Methodist chapel, and charities £15.

CROSS LANE, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Manchester.

CROSS MILL (ST.). See WINCHESTER.

CROSSPOOL, a hamlet in Upper Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Sheffield.

CROSSRIM, a village in the lower division of Swansea parish, Glamorgan; near Swansea.

CROSS-ROADS, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Keighley. It has a post-office under Keighley.

CROSS (ST.), a place in Carisbrooke parish, Isle of Wight; 1 mile N of Carisbrooke. A Cistercian priory, a cell to Tiron abbey in France, was founded here before 1155; and given, at the dissolution of alien priories, to Winchester college.

CROSS (ST.), or CROSS-HOSPITAL (ST.), an extra-parochial place in Winchester district, Hants; on the river Itchen, 1 mile W of Winchester. It has a post-office under Winchester. Pop., 36. House, 1. An hospital here was founded, in 1132, by Bishop de Blois, and renovated, in 1444, by Cardinal Beaufort; has now an income of £1,088, besides large fines on renewal of leases; maintains 13 poor men, who wear each a long black gown and a silver cross; gives weekly and general doles to other poor persons; and comprises a grand group of ancient buildings. The great gateway is surmounted by a statue of Beaufort. The entrance-court has some ancient offices, now used as a stable, and remains of a large building, called the Hundred Men's Hall. The refectory, on the south side of the great quadrangle, has an old timber roof and a minstrel's gallery, and contains a triptych of the adoration of the Magi. The ambulatory, on the east side of the quadrangle, is 135 feet long. The church, on the south side, is cruciform, partly early English, chiefly transition Norman, with a central tower one story high; measures 150 feet from east to west, and 120 along the transepts; and has Tudor stalls, encaustic tiles, stained windows, a fine brass of Archdeacon Campden, and a monument to Mr. Speaker Cromwell.

CROSS (ST.) SOUTH-ELMHAM. See ELMHAM (SOUTH) ST. CROSS.

CROSS SAND, a shoal 3 miles E of Yarmouth, in Norfolk. It lies outside of the Scroby sand, in a line with the Newarp sand; is 8 miles long; and has from 4 to 6 fathoms water.

CROSSTONE, CROSS-STONE, or CROSTON, a village, and a chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village is in Stansfield township, on the west border of

the county; stands near Eastwood r. station, and 8½ miles W of Halifax; and had anciently a stone cross. The chapelry includes the village, and is more extensive than the township. Post-town, Eastwood, under Todmorden. Rated property, £25,527. Pop., 9,567. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Lydgate, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is good; and there are three dissenting chapels.

CROSS TOWN, a chapelry in Knutsford parish, Cheshire. It was constituted in 1860. Post-town, Knutsford. Pop., 784. Houses, 170. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £60.* Patron, P. Legh, Esq. The church is good.

CROSSWAYHAND-LODGE, an extra-parochial place in Oundle district, Northampton; in Rockingham forest, 3½ miles NW of Oundle. Real property, £1,133.

CROSSWOLD. See **CRASSWALL**.

CROSSWOOD, a place 8 miles SE of Aberystwith, in Cardigan; with a post-office under Aberystwith. Crosswood or Trawscoed House here, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne, is an ancient mansion modernized.

CROSSYCEILIOG, a place 4½ miles from Pontypool, in Monmouth; with a post-office under Pontypool.

CROSTHWAITE, a parish in Cockermonth district, Cumberland; in the basin of the Derwent river, and on the Cockermonth and Penrith railway, round Keswick. It measures about 10 miles by 10; and contains the townships of Keswick, Underskiddaw, Borrowdale, Braithwaite, Thornthwaite, Coledale or Portingscale, and St. John-Castlerigg and Wythburn, and the chapelry of Newlands. Post-town, Keswick, under Windermere. Acres, inclusive of Greta-Mills and Briery-Cottages, 58,330. Real property, £25,977; of which £870 are in mines, and £97 in quarries. Pop., 5,070. Houses, 1,072. The property is much subdivided. The surface includes Derwent-water, Thirlmere, and part of Bassenthwaite-water, with the richly-picturesque vales and mountains around them; and forms a prominent part, in at once size, variety, and richness, of the Lake country. Copper and lead ores, with plumbago, are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £430.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The old church stands ¼ of a mile N of Keswick; is an ancient edifice, with centre and side aisles; and has a hexagonal figured font, a brass of Sir John Ratcliffe, the ancestor of the Earls of Derwent-water, and a monument and white marble statue of the poet Southey. The new church, built a few years ago, at a cost of about £4,000, is a Gothic structure, with tower and spire. The chapelries of Keswick, Grange, Borrowdale, St. Johns-in-the-Vale, Wythburn, Thornthwaite, and Newlands are separate benefices. A grammar school has £99 from endowment; and other charities £356. See **KESWICK**.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH, a chapelry in Heversham parish, Westmoreland; on an affluent of the river Kent, under Whitbarrow fell, 4½ miles W by S of Kendal r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Crosthwaite, under Milnthorpe. Acres, 7,956; of which 76 are water. Real property, £6,765. Pop., 740. Houses, 134. The property is much divided. There are limekilns, a paper-mill, and a hoop-manufactory. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £113. Patrons, the Landowners. The church is old but good. A school has £52 from endowment; and other charities £182.

CROSTON, a village, a township, and a sub-district in Chorley district, and a parish partly also in Ormskirk district, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Yarrow, near the Liverpool and Preston railway, 6 miles W of Chorley; has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Preston; and was once a market-town. The township comprises 2,343 acres. Real property, £6,224. Pop., 1,790. Houses, 346. The sub-district contains also Mawdesley, Bretherton, and Ulmes-Walton townships in Croston parish, and two townships in Eccleston parish. Acres, 13,042. Pop., 5,369. Houses, 1,013. The parish includes Bispham township in Ormskirk district. Acres, 10,648. Rated property, £16,959. Pop., 4,242.

Houses, 803. The property is not much divided. Croston Hall is the seat of J. R. De Trafford, Esq. Several adjacent parishes were formerly parts of this. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £1,050.* Patrons, the Repts. of the late Archdeacon Master. The church is ancient and good. The rectories of Bretherton and Mawdesley are separate benefices. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. A free school, alms-houses, and other charities have £332.

CROSTON, Yorkshire. See **CROSTONE**.

CROSTWICK, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Bure, near the line of the projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, 4½ miles NNE of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 690. Real property, £1,467. Pop., 144. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. Most of the houses stand round a fine common of 30 acres. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £192. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is later English; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and was recently restored. There is a national school.

CROSTWIGHT, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; 3½ miles E by S of North Walsham railway station, and 16 NE by N of Norwich. Post-town, North Walsham, under Norwich. Acres, 777. Real property, £1,243. Pop., 73. Houses, 15. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £66.* Patron, M. Shephard, Esq. The church is old but good, and has a tower.

CROUCH (THE), a river of Essex. It rises 3½ miles ESE of Brentwood; and runs about 24 miles eastward, past Wickford, Farnbridge, Cricksea, and Wallasey island, chiefly through a marshy tract, to the sea at Foulness.

CROUCH, a hamlet in Wrotham parish, Kent; 5½ miles ENE of Sevenoaks.

CROUCH-END, a chapelry in Hornsey parish, Middlesex; 5 miles N by W of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office under London, N, a station of C.-End on the London and Edgware railway, and a station of C.-Hill on the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction. Pop. about 1,200. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of L. The church was built in 1854, and enlarged in 1861.

CROUCHESTON, a hamlet in Bishopstone parish, Wilts; 2 miles S of Warminster.

CROUGHTON, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; contiguous with Bucks, 3½ miles SW of Brackley town and r. station. It has a post-office under Brackley. Acres, 2,620. Real property, £2,851. Pop., 580. Houses, 122. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £600. Patron, the Rev. J. Lister. The church is Norman; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low square tower; and is in tolerable condition. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Dr. Friend, the author of "History of Physic," was a native.

CROUGHTON, or **CROCHTON**, a township in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; on the Mersey canal, 4½ miles N by E of Chester. Acres, 310. Real property, £12,274. Pop., 28. Houses, 5.

CROW. See **BISTERN AND CROW**.

CROWAN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Helston district, Cornwall. The village stands 3 miles S of Camborne r. station, and 5 NNW of Helston; and has a post-office under Camborne, Cornwall, and a fair on 17 May. The parish comprises 7,239 acres. Real property, £8,836. Pop., 4,131. Houses, 824. The property is divided among a few. The manor has belonged, since the time of Richard II., to the family of St. Aubyn. Granite, slate, and copper ore occur. Crowan Beacon is 350 feet high, and commands a fine view. A quondam logan-stone, thrown off its balance by some of Cromwell's soldiers, lies ¼ a mile south of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £451.* Patron, the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn. The church has a tower; contains monuments of the St. Aubyns; and was recently restored. There are chapels for Wesleyans and

Primitive Methodists. The sub-district is conterminat with the parish.

CROWBOROUGH. See **BLACKWOOD AND CROWBOROUGH.**

CROWBOROUGH BEACON, the culminating point of the "forest-range" of Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Tunbridge Wells. It has an altitude of 804 feet above the level of the sea; was anciently a great station for giving alarms of invasion; and commands a very extensive view.

CROWBOROUGH CROSS, a place at the south-west side of Crowborough Beacon, in Sussex, 3 miles WSW of Rotherfield. It has a post-office under Tunbridge Wells, and a fair on 25 April.

CROWCOMBE, a village and a parish in Williton district, Somerset. The village stands under the Quantock hills, near the Taunton and Watchet railway, 7 miles NNE of Wiveliscombe; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Taunton, and an inn. It was formerly a market-town and borough; and it still has fairs on the first Friday of May, the Monday after 1 Aug., and 31 Oct. It is a neat and romantic place; and commands a fine view to the west. The parish includes also the hamlet of Flaxpool. Acres, 3,176. Real property, £4,163. Pop., 573. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Biccombes; and belongs now to the Carews. Crowcombe Court, the seat of the Carews, is a red brick mansion, with portico and wings; stands amid highly picturesque grounds; and contains a fine collection of paintings and curiosities. The church is later English and good; has an embattled tower, which was formerly surmounted by a spire; and contains monuments of the Carews. Crowcombe-Heathfield is a meet for the West Somerset hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, not reported.* Patron, R. Harvey, Esq. A sculptured cross is in the churchyard; and another is in the neighbourhood. Charities, £66.

CROWDEN, a railway station on the north border of Derby; on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, between Haddfield and Woodhead.

CROWDON. See **CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON.**

CROWELL, a parish in Thane district, Oxford; on Icknield-street, near the Thame and Maidenhead railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Thame. Post-town, Chinnor, under Tetworth. Acres, 987. Real property, £1,123. Pop., 162. Houses, 34. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £190.* Patron, Miss Wykeham.

CROWFIELD, a parochial chapelry in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 4 miles ENE of Needham-Market town and r. station. Post-town, Coddendam, under Needham-Market. Acres, 1,721. Real property, £3,285. Pop., 353. Houses, 86. The property is subdivided. Crowfield Hall is the seat of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Coddendam, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel.

CROWHILL, a place $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ross in Hereford; with a post-office under Ross.

CROWHURST, a parish in Godstone district, Surrey; on Broad-Mead water and the Southeastern railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Godstone r. station, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Reigate. Post-town, Godstone, under Red Hill. Acres, 2,081. Real property, £1,707. Pop., 211. Houses, 40. The manor belonged, from an early period till the 18th century, to the Gaynesfords; and the manor-house, called Crowhurst Place, now a farm-house, was a stately mansion of the time of Henry VII. Another farm-house was the seat of the Angell family, a mansion of the time of Henry VIII. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £65. Patron, the Earl of Cottenham. The church has parts from transition Norman to perpendicular English; and contains brasses of the Gaynesfords. A hollow yew tree in the churchyard measures 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth at five feet from the ground; and is the largest in the county.

CROWHURST, a parish in Battle district, Sussex; on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Battle. It has a post-office under Battle. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £2,311. Pop., 430. Houses, 76. The

property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Harold, in the time of Edward the Confessor; was held by Walter de Scotney, in the time of Henry III.; and passed to the Pelhams. Remains exist of a manor-house, in late early English architecture, supposed to have been built by Walter de Scotney. Crowhurst Place was long the seat of the Pelhams; and is now the seat of T. Papillon, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £177.* Patron, T. Papillon, Esq. The church was partly rebuilt in 1794; and is very good. A yew tree in the churchyard is 27 feet in girth at 4 feet from the ground.

CROWLAND, or **CROYLAND,** a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Peterborough; the town and the parish in Lincoln; the rest of the sub-district in Northampton. The town stands on the rivers Welland and Nen, adjacent to a station of its own name on the March and Spalding railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Spalding. Its site was anciently an island, in the tract of the east marsh lands. Its streets are united by a triangular bridge, of three pointed arches meeting in one, like the legs in the Manx arms, and built in 1360-90. Its origin was in a hermitage, founded in the 7th century, by a noble thane, called St. Guthloc; and its progress depended on an abbey founded in 714 by Ethelbald, burnt in 870 by the Danes, rebuilt by Ethelred II., burnt again in 1091, rebuilt again in 1112, and given by Edward VI. to the Clintons. The church of the abbey was originally cruciform; survives in portions which are now the parish church; shows interesting features, from Norman to perpendicular; was considerably restored in 1860; and has a fine front with seven tiers of statuary, a tower with five galleries, an ancient font, and a screen. Henry VI. was here in 1460, and Edward IV. in 1469. The town has a post-office; under Peterborough, a banking-office, a hotel, two Methodist chapels, a national school, breweries, maltings, a small weekly market on Thursday, and a fair on 4 Sept. Pop., 2,413. Houses, 554. The parish comprises 12,780 acres. Real property, £36,354. Pop., 3,148. Houses, 687. The property is much subdivided. Crowland Abbey was the seat of the Hunters. Most of the land was at one time impassable marsh; but all has been well drained and highly improved. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £115. Patron, alternately the Marquis of Exeter and J. Whittsed, Esq. Charities, £126. Ingulpus, the historian, was abbot of Crowland.—The sub-district contains nine parishes and a ville. Acres, 31,650. Pop., 8,004. Houses, 1,707.

CROWLE, a small town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Thorne, and county of Lincoln. The town stands on the old river Don, adjacent to the Stainforth and Keadby canal, the Doncaster and Keadby railway, and the boundary with Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Thorne; has a station on the railway and a post-office; under Bawtry; is a seat of petty sessions; was formerly a market-town; and now has fairs on every alternate Monday from March till May, on the last Monday of May, and on 22 Nov.—The township includes also Ealand; and bears the name of Crowle-with-Ealand. Real property, £13,575. Pop., 2,648. Houses, 633. The parish includes likewise the township of Eastoft. Acres, 7,350. Real property, £16,221. Pop., 3,182. Houses, 751. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £850.* Patron, the Rev. W. Duncombe. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A school has £37 from endowment; and other charities £24. The sub-district includes also Althorpe parish. Acres, 12,810. Pop., 4,498. Houses, 994.

CROWLE, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcestershire; adjacent to a branch of the river Avon and to the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Spetchley r. station, and 5 ENE of Worcester. It has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 1,640. Real property, £3,101. Pop., 576. Houses, 119. The manor belonged to Worcester abbey; and Crowle House, a moated building, was the abbot's seat. The living is a

vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £231.* Patron, the Rev. W. H. Woolrych. The church is partly Norman. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Charities, £18.

CROWLEY, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 5 miles N of Northwich. Acres, 1,384. Real property, £2,525. Pop., 183. Houses, 28.

CROWMARSH-BATTLE, or **PRESTON-CROWMARSH**, a hamlet in Bensington parish, Oxford; on the river Thames, 1 mile N of Wallingford. It belonged to Battle abbey. Real property, £843. Pop., 93.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a parish in the district of Wallingford, and county of Oxford; on the river Thames, adjacent on the east to Wallingford r. station, and 13 miles SSE of Oxford. It has a post-office of the name of Crowmarsh, under Wallingford. Acres, 662. Real property, £1,708. Pop., 360. Houses, 73. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to W. Giffard. A small hospital was founded here about the middle of the 13th century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £247.* Patron, Lord Barrington. The church is partly Norman.

CROW-MEOLE, a township in St. Chad parish, Salop; 3½ miles W of Shrewsbury. Pop., 120.

CROWN-FARM, an extra-parochial tract in Stockbridge district, Hants; 4¼ miles SW of Stockbridge. Pop., 5. House, 1.

CROWNTHORPE, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Yare and the Norfolk railway, 2½ miles NW of Wymondham. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 696. Real property, £1,604. Pop., 97. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £155.* Patron, Earl of Kimberley. The church is good.

CROWSAN-WRA, a village 4¼ miles WSW of Penzance, in Cornwall.

CROWTHORN, a hundred in Gloucester; around Cirencester, and contiguous to Wilts. It contains eighteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 32,612. Pop., 6,259. Houses, 1,392.

CROWTON, a township in Weaverham parish, Cheshire; near the Grand Junction railway, 5½ miles W of Northwich. Acres, 1,384. Real property, £2,612. Pop., 413. Houses, 93. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

CROXALL, or **CROXHALL**, a township in the district of Tamworth and county of Derby; and a parish in the districts of Tamworth and Burton-upon-Trent, and counties of Derby and Stafford. The township lies on the river Meese, adjacent to the Derby and Birmingham railway, 6¼ miles N of Tamworth; and has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,221. Real property, £3,466. Pop., 143. Houses, 33. The parish contains also the townships of Oakley and Catton; and its post-town is Elford, under Tamworth. Acres, 3,020. Real property, £7,080. Pop., 247. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. Croxall Hall is the seat of the Prinsep. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £489.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but very good.

CROXBYP, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 5 miles SE by E of Caistor, and 7½ NE by E of Usselby r. station. Post-town, Caistor. Acres, 1,628. Real property, £2,447. Pop., 147. Houses, 22. The property is all in one estate. The parish is a meet for the Brocklesby hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good.

CROXDALE, a chapelry in St. Oswald and Merrington parishes, Durham; on the river Wear and the Wear-dale railway, adjacent to the York and Newcastle railway, 3 miles S of Durham. It consists of the townships of Sunderland-Bridge and Hett,—the former of which has a post-office under Durham; and it was constituted in 1843. Acres, 2,632. Rated property, £1,621. Pop., 468. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. Croxdale Hall is the seat of the Salvins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is good; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

CROXDEN, a parish in Uttoxeter district, Stafford.

It consists of a main body, called Croxden-with-Great-Yate, near the Uttoxeter canal and the North Stafford railway, 2 miles WNW of Rocester Junction r. station, and 5¼ NNW of Uttoxeter; and the liberty of Dog-Lane, detached 10 miles from the main body, and surrounded by the chapelry of Calton. Post-town, Rocester, under Ashbourne. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £3,188. Pop., 224. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. Croxden House is a chief residence. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1176; and the remains of it, including the west front, the south transept, and part of the cloister, show fine features of early English. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £92. Patron, the Earl of Macclesfield. The church is very old, but good; and was the burial-place of the heart of King John. Charities, £5.

CROXHALL. See **CROXALL**.

CROXLEY GREEN, a place 1½ mile NNE of Rickmansworth, in Herts; with a post-office under Watford.

CROXTETH PARK, an extra-parochial tract in West Derby district, Lancashire; 3¼ miles WNW of Prescot. Acres, 953. Real property, £1,902. Pop., 46. Houses, 9. Croxteth House, partly an ancient edifice, is the seat of the Earl of Sefton.

CROXTON, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; contiguous with Hunts, 3½ miles W by N of Caxton, and 5 E by S of St. Neots r. station. Post-town, Caxton, under Royston. Acres, 1,901. Real property, £1,675. Pop., 267. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. Croxton Park is the seat of G. O. Newton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £185.* Patron, G. O. Newton, Esq. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £35.

CROXTON, a township in Middlewich parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane and the Grand Trunk canal, 1 mile NNW of Middlewich. Acres, 430. Real property, £1,204. Pop., 46. Houses, 6.

CROXTON, a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, under Yarborough camp, adjacent to the Lincoln and Hull railway, near Brocklesby r. station, and 7 miles NE by E of Glanford-Brigg. Post-town, Ulceby. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £2,750. Pop., 122. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £392.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

CROXTON, a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk; 2 miles N of Thetford town and r. station. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 4,609. Real property, £3,157. Pop., 428. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. Croxton Hall is a chief residence. Croxton High Trees are seen at a great distance. There is a large manufactory of coarse earthenware. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £98.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient; and has a curious flint tower and a Norman font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

CROXTON, a township and a chapelry in Eccleshall parish, Stafford. The township lies on the river Sow, 3¼ miles WSW of Standon Bridge r. station, and 3¼ NW by W of Eccleshall. Acres, 3,790. Real property, £4,789. Pop., with Broughton, 821. Houses, 183. The chapelry is larger than the township; and its post-town is Eccleshall. Pop., 1,075. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £56.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good.

CROXTON, Walsingham, Norfolk. See **FULMODESTONE**.

CROXTON-KEYRIAL, a parish in the district of Grantham and county of Leicesters; at the head of the river Devon, adjacent to Lincolnshire, 7 miles W of Great Ponton r. station, and 7 SW of Grantham. It has a post-office, of the name of Croxton, under Grantham. Acres, 3,900. Real property, £5,737. Pop., 594. Houses, 124. Croxton Park was formerly the Duke of Rutland's hunting-seat; and it has long been noted for races, held about the end of March; but the mansion on it, built in 1730, was lately taken down. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £265.*

Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with porch and square-embattled tower; and is in good condition. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £69.

CROXTON (South), a parish in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicester; on an affluent of the river Wreak, 4 miles SSE of Brooksby r. station, and 7 SW of Melton-Mowbray. It has a post-office, of the name of Croxton, under Leicester. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £2,535. Pop., 311. Houses, 68. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £130.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is old but good; and comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and steeple. Charities, £32 and four cottages.

CROYDE, a hamlet in Georgeham parish, Devon; on a fine bay of its own name, 9 miles NW by W of Barnstaple. It is a small bathing-place; and has pleasant environs.

CROYDON, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 3½ miles SW of Dunster.

CROYDON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Surrey. The town stands, amid beautiful environs, on the line of Ermine-street, under Banstead Downs, near the source of the river Wandle, 10½ miles by railway S of London. The Brighton railway passes adjacent on the E; branch railways strike off toward Wimbledon and Epsom on the WNW and the WSW; the Sydenham and Beckenham branch of the Southeastern comes in near the Brighton on the E; and there are three stations, one for the Brighton line, one for the Wimbledon and Epsom branches, and one for the Beckenham and Sydenham branch. A horse railway, from Merstham, through Croydon, to Wandsworth, was formed in 1801-3; an atmospheric railway also was tried; and a canal from Croydon to Deptford gave place to the Croydon and London railway, which became amalgamated with the Brighton. The original town stood farther west than the present one; was long thought to have been the Noviomagus of the Romans; and has entirely disappeared. The present town shows considerable features of antiquity; comprises a main street, upwards of a mile long, and a number of smaller ones; contains many modern, well-built, handsome houses; and includes, in the outskirts, lines of new villas. The town-hall was erected in 1807, at a cost of £10,000; and is the place of the summer assizes for Surrey, alternately with Guildford. A public hall, with a spacious apartment for meetings, and with rooms for a literary institution, was built in 1860, at a cost of £3,500. A theatre, of similar character to the Holborn amphitheatre, was built in 1868. The water-works were opened in 1851; and extensive new ones formed in 1868. The cattle market is commodious. The barracks, now disused, were formerly occupied as a dépôt for recruits, and have accommodation for two hundred men. The quondam palace, situated in the lowest part of the town, was an occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1273 to 1757; gave entertainment, for seven days, in 1573, to Queen Elizabeth and her retinue; and was sold in 1780 to be converted into a factory. The edifice was irregularly quadrangular; and measured interiorly 156 feet by 126. The hall still stands; is 56 feet long, 37 wide, and 37½ high; and shows the perpendicular character of the time of Henry VI. The chapel also remains; and is now used as a school of industry. St. John's church stands adjacent; is also of perpendicular date, and very noble; was, with exception of the lower walls and the tower, destroyed by fire in January 1867; and was undergoing restoration in 1868-9. St. Peter's church, in St. Peter's-road, was built in 1851; St. James' church, Croydon Common, in 1829; St. Andrew's church, in 1857; Christ church, Broad Green, in 1852; St. Matthew's church, Addiscombe-road, in 1866; Holy Trinity and St. Saviour's churches, in 1867. Middle class schools in connexion with Whitgift's hospital, were founded in 1869. Whitgift's hospital was erected and endowed, in 1593, by Archbishop Whitgift; is a quadrangular edifice, in plain Tudor; supports 39 poor persons and an ancient school; and he an endowed income of £3,000. Oldham, the poet, was for three years an usher in its school;

wrote then his satire on the Jesuits; and was visited here by the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other distinguished persons. Archbishop Tenison's school has £121 from endowment; Davy's alms-houses £184; and other charities £414. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a workhouse, two banking-offices, a telegraph station, and three chief inns. The Independent chapel in Selhurst-road was built in 1863. The town has a post-office, under London, S.; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Thursdays and Saturdays; and fairs on 5 July, 1 Aug., and 2 Oct. A great trade was long carried on in charcoal, occasioning poets to speak of "Croydon clothed in black," and the colliers of Croydon; but became extinct towards the end of last century. The chief businesses now are the corn trade, brewery-work, and the making of light basket carriages. A defeat of the insurgents against Henry III. took place here in 1264; and a sharp shock of earthquake occurred in 1551. Lord Mayor Gurney was a native; and Howard of Effingham, and Barclay the author of the "Ship of Fools," were residents. Pop., 20,325. Houses, 3,693.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Woodside and Waddon, and the chaperies of Norwood-All Saints and Shirley. Acres, 9,821. Real property, £160,059; of which £1,000 are in gas-works. Pop., 30,240. Houses, 5,338. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the see of Canterbury. Shirley is the seat of the Earl of Eldon; and Addiscombe, once the seat of the Herons and others, and eventually a military college for India, was recently taken down. The livings of St. John, St. Andrew, Norwood-All Saints, and Shirley are vicarages, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of St. John, £725; * of St. A., £153; * of St. M., St. James, and St. Peter, each £400; of C., £400; * of H. T., £300; of St. S., £50. Patron of St. John, the Archbishop; of St. A., the Rev. J. Randolph; of St. M., St. James, and St. Peter, the Vicar of St. John; of C., Trustees; of H. T. and St. S., the Incumbent of St. James. See NORWOOD and SHIRLEY.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Addington, Sanderstead, and Coulsdon, and the hamlet of Penge. Acres, 21,209. Pop., 37,093. Houses, 6,309. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Mitcham, containing the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, Woodmansterne, Morden, and Merton. Acres, 32,803. Poor-rates, in 1862, £23,029. Pop., in 1841, 27,720; in 1861, 46,474. Houses, 8,073. Marriages, in 1860, 338; births, 1,353,—of which 57 were illegitimate; deaths, 775,—of which 291 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,322; births, 11,340; deaths, 7,273. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the Church of England, with 8,267 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,409 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 707 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 357 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 444 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 70 s.; 1 undefined, with 190 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 380 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 4,055 scholars; 65 private day schools, with 1,321 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 2,345 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 17 s.

CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; 3½ miles W by N of Shepreth r. station, and 6 S of Caxton. Post-town, Arrington, under Royston. Acres, 2,711. Rated property, £2,080. Pop., 508. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory and a vicarage—Clapton a rectory, Croydon a vicarage—in the diocese of Ely. Value, £449.* Patron, J. F. Gape, Esq. The church is good; and there is a national school.

CROYLAND. See CROWLAND.

CROYNWYDD. See CRINOW.

CRUAERN. See CREWEKENE.

CRUCKMEOLE, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 4½ miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 136.

CRUCKTON, a chapelry, with a village, in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 3 miles WSW of Shrewsbury town and r.

station. Post-town, Shrewsbury. Real property, £4,981. Pop., 155. The property is divided among a few. Cruckton Hall is the seat of the Harrieses. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the second Pontesbury rectory, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

CRUDGINGTON, a township, with a r. station, in Ercall-Magna parish, Salop; on the Wellington and Market-Drayton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW of Wellington. Pop., 196.

CRUDWELL, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; near the Roman road to Cirencester, 4 miles WNW of Minety r. station, and 4 N by E of Malmesbury. It includes the hamlets of Chedglow, Chelworth, Eastcourt, and Murcott; and has a post-office under Tetbury. Acres, 4,780. Real property, £7,258. Pop., 799. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Vale of White Horse hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £487.* Patron, the Rev. W. Maskeleyne. The church has Norman portions, and is good. A school has £16 from endowment; and other charities £20.

CRUERDLEY. See CUERDLEY.

CRUGGION. See CRIGGION.

CRUG-HYWELL. See CRICKHOWELL.

CRUG-MAWR, a hill in Cardiganshire; 2 miles E of Cardigan. It was the scene of a defeat of the English, by Griffith-ap-Rhys, after the death of Henry I.; and it has a tumulus and a trench.

CRUMLIN, a village in Ebbw vale, Monmouth; on the Western Valleys railway, 5 miles WSW of Pontypool. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Newport, Monmouth, and an inn. A railway viaduct here is a magnificent work of ten spans, each 150 feet wide and 210 feet high, separated by cast-iron diagonally-braced pillars; and cost about £40,000. Crumlin Hall, in the vicinity, is a modern showy house, the seat of Mr. Kennard. A canal, 10 miles long, goes from the village down Ebbw vale into junction with the Brecon canal near Newport.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, a lake in Cumberland; in the basin of the Cocker river, 9 miles WSW of Keswick. It lies in the same vale as Buttermere-water; commences within a mile of the foot of that lake; and extends to the north-north-west. Its length is 3 miles; its greatest breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; its surface-elevation above sea-level, 240 feet; its greatest depth, 132 feet. The Red-Pike and Mellbreak mountains flank its west side; the Whiteless-Pike, Ladhouse, and Grasmoor mountains flank its east side; and other mountains both above and below, also the bold promontory of Rannerdale-Knot, are in the composition of its scenery. Three islets break its surface, but add little to its beauty. The fine waterfall of Scale force is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from its margin. The lake is well stored with char and trout.

CRUMPLEHORN, a hamlet in Lansaloes parish, Cornwall; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles SSE of Lostwithiel.

CRUMPSALL, a township and two chapelries in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Irk, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Manchester. Post-town, Manchester. Acres, 738. Real property, £20,329. Pop., 4,285. Houses, 714. Crumpsall Hall was the seat of the Chethams; and passed to the Waklyns. The chapelries are Crumpsall-St. Mary and Crumpsall-St. Thomas or Lower Crumpsall. Crumpsall-St. Mary was constituted in 1860, and did not include all the township. Pop., 3,306. Houses, 525. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church was built in 1859, at a cost of £4,420; is in the early decorated style; and consists of nave, chancel, and south aisles, with bell-turret and vestry. Crumpsall-St. Thomas was constituted in 1863; and is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Statistics not reported. Patron, the Bishop of M. The church was founded in 1862. There are three Methodist chapels, large schools, a mechanics' institute, and the Manchester new workhouse.

CRUMSTONE, the most southerly of the Staples islands, 5 miles E of Bambrough castle, in Northumberland.

CRUNDALE, or CRUNDELL, a parish in East Ash-

ford district, Kent; near the river Stour and the Ramsgate and Hastings railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wye r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Ashford. It has a post-office under Canterbury. Acres, 1,587. Real property, £1,865. Pop., 279. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £344.* Patron, Sir E. Filmer, Bart. The church is very good. Charities, £8.

CRUNWEAR, or CRONWERE, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the verge of the county, 4 miles S by E of Whitland r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Narberth. It includes the village of Llanteague; and its post-town is Whitland, under Narberth. Acres, 1,690. Real property, £1,217. Pop., 261. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £100.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

CRUTCH, an extra-parochial tract in Droitwich district, Worcester; within Droitwich borough, 2 miles N of Droitwich. Acres, 330. Pop., 11. House, 1.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Tiverton r. station. It includes the village of Pennymoor, which has a post-office under Tiverton; also the hamlets of Way and Yedbury. Acres, 5,766. Real property, £4,262. Pop., 685. Houses, 143. The property is subdivided. The manor has belonged, since the time of Henry I., to the family of Cruwys. Morchard Court, the seat of the Rev. G. S. Cruwys, was originally built in 1199, and has been enlarged and improved. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £455.* Patron, the Rev. G. S. Cruwys. The church is an ancient structure, with a massive tower; and has a finely-carved oak screen. There are independent chapels at Pennymoor and Way.

CRUX-EASTON, a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Whitchurch r. station, and 7 WSW of Kingsclere. Post-town, Highclere, under Newbury. Acres, 1,099. Real property, £780. Pop., 76. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Croch the Hunter. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £180.* Patron, the Rev. James Bagge. The church is good. A grotto was here, now extinct, built by nine sisters of the name of Lisle, and sung as follows by Pope,—

“ Here shunning idleness at once and praise,
This radiant pile nine rural sisters raise;
The glittering emblem of each spotless dame,
Pure as her soul and shining as her fame;—
Beauty which nature only can impart,
And such a polish as disgraces art;
But fate disposed them in this humble sort,
And hid in deserts what would charm a court.”

CRUX (Str.). See YORK.

CRUXTON, a hamlet in Maiden-Newton parish, Dorset; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dorchester.

CRYFIELD, a hamlet in Stoneleigh parish, Warwick; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Coventry. A royal palace stood here before the Conquest.

CRYNANT, a chapelry, with a village and a r. station, in Cadoxton parish, Glamorgan; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Neath. The living is annexed to Cadoxton.

CRYSTAL PALACE, a grand museum of art and science on the mutual border of Surrey and Kent, 1 mile WSW of Sydenham. The London Bridge, Crystal Palace, and Victoria railway circles to it from London at London Bridge and Victoria station; has a station for it, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London Bridge, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ from Victoria station; and connects variously with the Southwestern, the Brighton, and the Dover and Chatham railways. The Crystal Palace and South London Junction railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and opened in Aug. 1865, also connects the Crystal Palace communication at Sydenham with the Metropolitan extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover. The Crystal palace was originally erected in Hyde Park, after designs by Sir Joseph Paxton, for the Exhibition of 1851; and was re-erected, on its present site, in 1854.

It consists of a nave with side aisles, two main galleries, two wings, and three transepts. The nave is 1,608 feet long, 72 wide, and 110 high; the central transept, 384 feet long, 120 wide, and 174 high; the end transepts, 312 feet long, 72 wide, and 110 high. Any tolerable vidimus of the disposition and contents would be too long for our limits; and is rendered unnecessary by the excellent hand-books sold on the spot. A park of 200 acres adjoins the palace; and is enriched with terraces, gardens, wondrous water-works, and a geological arrangement.

CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAYS. See preceding article.

CUBBERLEY, or **COBERLEY**, a parish in Cheltenham district, Gloucester; among the Cotswolds, at the sources of the river Churn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Cheltenham town and r. station. Post-town, Colesborne, under Cheltenham. Acres, 3,421. Real property, £3,063. Pop., 343. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £320.* Patron, Henry Elwes, Esq. The church was built in 1330 by the Berkeleys, then the lords of the manor; and is tolerable. There is a Baptist chapel.

CUBBINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; near the river Avon and the Fosse way, 3 miles NE of Leamington r. station, and 5 ENE of Warwick. It has a post-office under Leamington. Acres, 1,780. Real property, £4,515. Pop., 964. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. F. Edge. The church is very good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £56.

CUBECK AND WORTON, a hamlet in Bainbridge township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Askrigg.

CUBERT, or **CUTBERT**, a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the coast, near Holywell bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of St. Michael, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Truro r. station. Post-town, New Quay, under St. Columb. Acres, 2,518; of which 75 are water. Real property, £3,486. Pop., 420. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. Some mining is carried on; and there is a petrifying spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £180.* Patron, the Rev. C. H. Hosken. The church stands on a hill; contains monuments of the Hoskens and others; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CUBLEY, a parish in the district of Uttoxeter and county of Derby; on an affluent of the river Dove, 4 miles NNE of Marchington r. station, and 6 S of Ashborne. It has a post-office under Derby, and a fair on 30 Nov. Acres, 2,254. Real property, £3,407. Pop., 383. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. Cubley-Gorse is a meet for the Hoar-Cross hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; and, till 1865, was united with Marston-Montgomery. Value, £330.* Patron, John Davys, Esq. The church is Norman and good, and has a lofty tower.

CUBLINGTON, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; near the Buckinghamshire railway, 6 miles N by E of Aylesbury. It has a post-office under Leighton-Buzzard. Acres, 1,290. Real property, £2,292. Pop., 238. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £289.* Patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CUBY, a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; including part of Tregony town, 3 miles S of Grampound-road r. station. Post-town, Tregony, under Grampound, Cornwall. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £2,847. Pop., 139. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Pomeroys; and some vestiges of a castle of theirs, built in the time of Richard I., are in Tregony. The rocks include mica slate; and there is a carved holy well. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Tregony, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient.

CUCH, or **KEACH (THE)**, a stream of Pembroke and

Cardigan; running 10 miles north-north-westward to the Teifi below Cennarth.

CUCKFIELD, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Sussex. The town stands on an eminence, 2 miles W by N of Haywards-Heath r. station, and 12 NNW of Lewes; commands a fine view over the Weald; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a head post-office; two chief inns, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, two public schools, and a work-house. The church ranges from early English to perpendicular; has an early English tower; and contains monuments by Flaxman and Westmacott. Markets used to be held on Fridays; but were recently transferred to Haywards-Heath.—The parish comprises 11,167 acres. Real property, £16,636. Pop., 3,539. Houses, 573. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Earl Fitzwaine, and passed to the Duke of Norfolk. Cuckfield Place is the seat of W. Sergison, Esq.; dates from the end of the 18th century; and was the original of Ainsworth's "Rookwood Hall." Ockenden House was the residence of Timothy Burrell and Sir William Burrell, the antiquaries. Leigh Pond covers about 50 acres, and is a resort of wild fowl. Freestone has been largely quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £613.* Patron, the Bishop of C. The chapelries of Staplefield-Common and Haywards-Heath are separate.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Slaugham, Bolney, and Cowfold. Acres, 24,534. Pop., 6,792. Houses, 1,186. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Lindfield, containing the parishes of Lindfield, Ardingly, Balcombe, and Horsted-Keynes; and the sub-district of Hurstperpoint, containing the parishes of Hurstperpoint, Clayton, Keymer, Albourne, Newtimber, Pyecombe, and Twineham. Acres, 61,793. Poor-rates in 1862, £9,393. Pop. in 1841, 17,132; in 1861, 17,163. Houses, 3,065. Marriages in 1860, 116; births, 559,—of which 35 were illegitimate; deaths, 301,—of which 110 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,023; births, 5,422; deaths, 2,876. The places of worship in 1851 were 11 of the Church of England, with 3,709 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,610 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 700 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 131 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,423 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 840 s.; 14 Sunday schools, with 1,187 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 7 s.*

CUCKHAMSLEY, or **SCUTCHAMFLY HILLS**, a range of hills, about 800 feet high, near Farnborough, in Berks. It was the place of a famous fair, abolished by James I. in favour of East Ilsley; and is crowned by a large tumulus, alleged to be the burial-place of Cwicheim, King of the West Saxons, who is said to have fallen in battle here against Edwin, King of Northumbria.

CUCKKLINGTON, a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands near the boundary with Dorset, 2 miles N of Templecombe r. station, and 3 E by S of Wincanton; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlet of Clapton-Forms; and its post-town is Templecombe, under Bath. Acres, 2,865. Real property, with Stoke and Bayford, £5,646. Pop., 280. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Stoke-Trister and the p. curacy of Bayford, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £609.* Patron, W. Phelps, Esq. The church is early English; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with tower and spire; and is good. Charities £29.

CUCKMERE (THE), a river of Sussex. It rises on the downs, a little north of Heathfield; and runs about 13 miles south-south-westward, past Hailsham and Lullington to the sea, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Beachy Head. Cuckmere Haven, at its mouth, has from 6 to 10 fathoms water; and is a coast-guard station.

CUCKNEY, a village, a township, and a parish in Worksop district, Notts. The village stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Worksop r. station, and 8 N by E of Mansfield; has a post-office under Mansfield; and was once a market-town. The township includes also the hamlets of Bon-

busk and Milnthorpe. Pop., 540. Houses, 99. The parish contains likewise the townships of Norton, Holbeck, and Langwith; and bears the name of Norton-Cuckney. Acres, 5,510. Real property, £3,889. Pop., 1,454. Houses, 261. The property is all in one estate. A number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and stuff mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church is old but good; and there are a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan preaching-room, and a parochial school.

CUCKOLDS-POINT, a projection on the south side of the Thames, at the commencement of Limehouse reach, opposite the West India docks, at the south-eastern vicinity of London. It was formerly marked by a tall pole with a pair of horns.

CUDDAN POINT, a dark craggy headland, 5½ miles ESE of Penzance, in Cornwall. It shows trap rocks in junction with clay slate; and possesses scenic interest.

CUDESSEN, a village and a parish in Headington district, Oxfordshire. The village stands near the river Thame, 1½ mile S of Wheatley r. station, and 6 SE by E of Oxford; and has a post-office under Oxford. Pop., 384. Houses, 73. The parish includes also the hamlets of Wheatley, Denton, and Chippinghurst. Acres, 2,689. Real property, £7,204. Pop., 1,591. Houses, 348. The property is divided among a few. Cuddesden Palace is the seat of the Bishops of Oxford; sprang from a timber structure, erected in 1635 by Bishop Bancroft, and destroyed in 1644 by the royalist governor of Oxford, to prevent it from being garrisoned by the parliamentarians; and is a plain edifice, built in 1679 by Bishop Fell. The chapel connected with it is in the decorated English style; and was built, in 1846, by Bishop Wilberforce. The ecclesiastical training college, opposite the Palace, is also in the decorated English style; was opened in 1854; and contains a common hall, a dining hall, a chapel, and rooms for a vice-principal and 21 students. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £260.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is cruciform, with massive central tower; was built at the period of transition from Norman to early English; shows fine features of that period; and contains the grave of Bishop Bancroft, and mural monuments of Bishops Moss and Jackson. The churchyard has a touching epitaph on a daughter of Bishop Lowth. The p. curacy of Wheatley is a separate benefice. An endowed school has £45; and other charities £49.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the river Thame, 5 miles NE by N of Thame r. station, and 5½ WSW of Aylesbury. Post-town, Long Crendon, under Thame. Acres, 1,281. Real property, £2,624. Pop., 590. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is early English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with square embattled tower; and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a handsome recently-erected national school, and charities £45.

CUDDINGTON, a township in Weaverham parish, Cheshire; on an affluent of the Mersey, 4½ miles WSW of Northwich. Acres, 1,134. Real property, £2,460. Pop., 317. Houses, 60.

CUDDINGTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 2 miles W by S of Malpas. Acres, 1,347. Real property, £1,796. Pop., 268. Houses, 51.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in Epsom district, Surrey; near Cheam r. station, and 1 mile NNE of Ewell. Post-town, Ewell, under Epsom. Acres, 1,827. Real property, returned with Ewell. Pop., 148. Houses, 30. Nonsuch Palace, noticed in our article Cheam, was here. The parish has no church; and ranks ecclesiastically as part of Ewell.

CUDHAM, a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands near the boundary with Surrey, 3 miles SW of Chelsfield r. station, and 7 SSE of Bromley; has a post-office under Bromley; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 5,869 acres. Real property, £4,844. Pop., 988. Houses, 185. The

property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Apperfelds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £306. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £5.

CUDWORTH, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; 3 miles SSE of Ilminster r. station, and 3½ ENE of Chard. Post-town, Cricket-Malherbie, under Chard. Acres, 1,077. Real property, £1,486. Pop., 151. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £50. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

CUDWORTH, a township in Roystone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Derby railway, 3½ miles NE by E of Barnesley. It includes High and Low Cudworth; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Barnesley. Acres, 1,712. Real property, £3,972. Pop., 521. Houses, 119.

CUERDALE, a township in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, 2½ miles E of Preston. Acres, 500. Real property, £1,098. Pop., 56. Houses, 11.

CUERDEN, a township in Leyland parish, Lancashire; on the river Lostock, and on the Preston and Wigan railway, 5 miles NNW of Chorley. Acres, 800. Real property, £3,322. Pop., 666. Houses, 121. Cuerden Hall belonged to the Banastres, and passed to the Parkers. Dr. Kuerden, the antiquary, was a native.

CUERDLEY, or **CUERDLEY**, a township in Prescot parish, Lancashire; on the river Mersey, near the Sankey canal, 5 miles WSW of Warrington. Acres, 1,717; of which 190 are water. Real property, £2,412. Pop., 192. Houses, 34.

CUFFNELLS, the seat of Sir E. Poore, Bart., in New Forest, Hants; near Lyndhurst. The park around it is highly picturesque; and contains some gigantic rhododendrons.

CUFFS. See **KITSWALL-WITH-CUFFS**.

CUGLEY, a tything in Newent parish, Gloucester; near Newent. Real property, £2,425. Pop., 490.

CULBONE, or **KILNER**, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; on the coast, at Porlock bay, near the boundary with Devon, 8½ miles W by N of Minehead, and 15 WNW of Watchet r. station. Post-town, Porlock, under Taunton. Acres, 1,502. Assessed property, £1,582. Pop., 41. Houses, 7. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly and picturesque. The site of the church is a level spot of about ¼ of an acre, 400 feet above the beach, engirt by dark wooded hills 1,200 feet high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, not reported. Patron, the Earl of Lovelace. The church is very small, but good.

CULCHETH, a township and a sub-district in Leigh district, Lancashire. The township is in Newchurch-Kenyon parish; lies on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 3 miles S of Leigh; and has a church, Methodist chapels, an endowed school for boys and girls, and charities £49. Acres, 5,361. Real property, £10,339. Pop., 2,214. Houses, 444. Culcheth Hall is the seat of the Withingtons.—The sub-district includes also two townships of Leigh parish. Acres, 10,427. Pop., 10,831. Houses, 2,204.

CULCHETH, a hamlet in Newton township, Manchester parish, Lancashire; near Newton. Culcheth Hall here is the seat of the Keymers.

CULFORD, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, 4½ miles NNW of Bury-St. Edmunds town and r. station. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 2,217. Real property, £1,674. Pop., 346. Houses, 71. The manor belonged to Bury abbey. Culford Hall was built in 1591 by the Bacons; passed to Marquis Cornwallis and the De Beauvoirs; and is now the seat of the Rev. E. R. Benyon. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Ingham, in the diocese of Ely. The church was rebuilt, and its tower heightened, in 1857. A church for Culford-Heath, an outlying portion of the parish, was built in 1865.

CULGAITH, a township-chapelry in Kirkland parish, Cumberland; on the rivers Eden and Tees, at the boun-

dary with Westmoreland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Temple-Sowerby r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Penrith. Post-town, Eden-hall, under Penrith. Real property, £2,693. Pop., 323. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkland. The church is good.

CULHAM, a parish in the district of Abingdon, and counties of Oxford and Berks; on the river Thames, adjacent to the Oxford railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Abingdon. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Abingdon. Acres, 1,680; of which about 40 are in Berks. Real property, £3,656. Pop., 474. Houses, 93. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to Abingdon abbey; and an old seat on it, converted into a farm-house, was a residence of the abbots. Culham college, built in 1853, at a cost of nearly £20,000, is a training school for schoolmasters of the dioceses of Oxford and Gloucester, and contains accommodation for 130 students. A bridge on the Thames here was built in 1416 by Geoffrey Barbour. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1852, in the early English style; but retains a chancel and tower of 1712. Charities, £41.

CULHAM (UPPER), a place on the N border of Berks, 2 miles ESE of Henley-on-Thames. Culham Court here is the seat of the family of West.

CULLANDS-GROVE, the seat of Sir W. Curtis, Bart., in Middlesex; on the New River, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Edmonton.

CULLERCOATES, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Tynemouth parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the coast, near the Blythe railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Tynemouth; is a sea-bathing resort; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under North Shields, and a new hotel founded in 1869. The township is included within Tynemouth borough. Coal and stone have been worked; mineral springs exist; and fisheries are carried on. Pop., 866. Houses, 131. The chapelry was constituted in 1860. Pop., 1,566. Houses, 271. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is recent; and there are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

CULLESDEN. See **COULSDON**.

CULLIFORD-TREE, a hundred in Dorchester division, Dorset. It contains Broadway parish, eight other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 12,747. Pop., 2,791. Houses, 556.

CULLINGWORTH, a hamlet in Bingley parish, and a chapelry in Bingley and Bradford parishes, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies near the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the North Midland railway, 3 miles SW of Bingley; and has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Pop., 1,943. Houses, 385. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £130. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

CULLINGWORTH-GATE, a village in Wilsden township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bingley.

CULLUMPTON. See **COLLUMPTON**.

CULM-DAVY, a hamlet in Hemycok parish, Devon; on the river Culme, 2 miles NE of Culmstock.

CULME (THE), a river of Devon. It rises in the Black-down hills, near Church-Staunton and the boundary with Somerset; and runs about 25 miles, past Culmstock and Collumpton, to the Exe near Exeter.

CULMINGTON, a township and a parish in Ludlow district, Salop. The township lies on the river Corve, 3 miles NE of Onisbury r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Ludlow. The parish includes also the townships of Bury, Sifton, and Bache and Norton; and its post-town is Bromfield, Salop. Acres, 3,476. Real property, £4,933. Pop., 517. Houses, 104. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £800.* Patron, W. J. Clement, Esq. The church is old but good.

CULMSTOCK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district,

in the district of Wellington and county of Devon. The village stands on the river Culme, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Tiverton Junction r. station, and 7 NE of Collumpton; has a post-office under Wellington, Somerset; was once a market-town; and still has fairs on 21 May and the Wednesday before Michaelmas day. The parish includes also the hamlets of Northend, Nicholshayne, Prestcott, and Upcott. Acres, 3,494. Real property, £5,582. Pop., 1,102. Houses, 249. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to the bishops of the diocese; and belongs still to the dean and chapter of Exeter. Culmstock Beacon, on a lofty hill, is a well-preserved ancient structure. A considerable woollen trade was formerly carried on, but has died away. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £250.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is of the 14th century; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with western embattled tower; and contains a small piscina and a fine altar-piece. A yew-tree grows from the wall of the tower, at about 4 feet from the embattlements. A Wesleyan chapel is in Culmstock village; and a Baptist one at Prestcott. Charities, £9.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 20,812. Pop., 4,435. Houses, 935.

CULPHO, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Bealings r. station, and 4 W of Woodbridge. Post-town, Little Bealings, under Woodbridge. Acres, 641. Real property, £964. Pop., 56. Houses, 12. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £55. Patron, B. Gurdon, Esq. The church is very good.

CULVER-CLIFF, a picturesque chalk headland at the E end of the Isle of Wight; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Brading. "The chalk rises directly out of the sea, very nearly perpendicular, to a great height; and being totally in shadow when opposed to the blue sky above, and the pellucid green of the sea at its foot, it has a sort of aerial tint which looks as it were semi-transparent; while here and there a projecting sharp point of the terminating edge of the cliff catching the sunshine, is of a whiteness so resplendent that it seems to sparkle by its own native light." Hawks were here in the time of Elizabeth; and an eagle's nest was taken in 1780; but only sea gulls now frequent it. The down above is 355 feet high, has an obelisk to the memory of the Earl of Yarborough; and connects with the chain of heights extending westward through the island to Freshwater Bay.

CULVERLANDS AND TILFORD, two tythings in Farnham parish, Surrey; on the river Wey, 3 miles E by S of Farnham. Pop., 509.

CULVERLEY, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest, Hants; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Southampton. Pop., 46.

CULVERSTONE-GREEN, a hamlet in Ash and Meopham parishes, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Gravesend.

CULVERTHORPE, a chapelry in Haydor parish, Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Ancaster r. station, and 5 SW of Sleaford. It has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 860. Real property, £1,148. Pop., 120. Houses, 22. Culverthorpe Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Haydor, in the diocese of Lincoln.

CULWORTH, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Farthinghoe r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Banbury. It has a post-office under Banbury. Acres, 2,246. Real property, £4,863. Pop., 652. Houses, 142. The property is divided among a few. Culworth House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £528.* Patron, W. Wilson, Esq. The church is of various dates, ancient, and good; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch. There are chapels for Baptists and Moravians. A school has £77 from endowment; and other charities £45.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime and border county; bounded on the N, by the Solway frith and Scotland; on the E, by Northumberland and Durham; on the SE and S, by Westmoreland and Lancashire; on the W, by the Irish sea. Its greatest length, north-eastward, is 64 miles; its greatest breadth, south-eastward, is 35 miles.

its circuit is about 215 miles; and its area is 1,001,273 acres. The surface is very much diversified. A range of mountains, commencing in the Crossfell ridge at the boundary with Durham and Westmoreland, extends along all these borders to the boundary with Scotland, and degenerates in many parts, especially toward the N, into wild expanses of heath. A broad tract of low land, at first tumulated, afterwards rich valley, afterwards morass more or less reclaimed, extends parallel with this range along the course of the Eden river, and onward thence to the boundary with Scotland. Another great tract of low land, prevailing flat, and variously poor and rich, strikes westward from the middle and lower part of the Eden's valley to the Irish sea, and lines all the shore of the Solway frith. A great upland tract, with the Skiddaw group of mountains on the N, the Helvellyn group in the centre, and the Scaw Fell group in the S, including many summits from 2,000 to 3,229 feet high, enclosing numerous picturesque vales, and forming the main part of the famous Lake country, occupies most of the remaining area of the county, measuring about 39 miles by 17, and gives scenic character to all the rest. The chief rivers are the Eden, the Croglin, the Irthing, the Petteril, the Caldew, the Line, the Esk, the Wampool, the Waver, the Ellen, the Derwent, the Ehen, the South Esk, and the Duddon. Rivulets of picturesque character, many of them with fine waterfalls, are numerous. The chief lakes are Derwent water, Bassenthwaite, Thirlmer, Lowes, Crummock, Buttermere, Ennerdale, Wastwater, and part of Ulleswater. Picturesque lakelets and mountain tarns also are numerous. The rocks range from granite and trap, through slaty formations, both without and with fossils, and through sedimentary deposits of old red sandstone, mountain limestone, millstone grit, and coal, up to new red sandstone. The igneous and the silurian rocks occupy most of the Lake country; and the newer ones extend thence to the eastern and northern boundaries, the Solway frith, and the sea. Rare and curious minerals occur in great variety; plumbago, and silver, lead, copper, and iron ores are found; coarse marble, limestone, and building-stone are plentiful; and iron and coal are produced to the amount of respectively 50,097 and 1,041,890 tons a-year. The native flora is surprisingly rich; and moor game abounds.

The soils are variously strong fertile loam, heavy wet loam, light dry loam, and poor peaty mould. About one-third of the entire area is waste. The crops and culture are much controlled by the character of the soils, but extensively include good rotations. Husbandry, in all departments, has undergone much recent improvement. Multitudes of farms are small; and many are let by customary tenure. The dairy commands considerable attention, and produces excellent butter. The cattle are variously long horns, short horns, Galloways, and crosses. The sheep are partly Cheviots, partly a black-faced, mixed, hardy breed; and they yield annually about 10,000 packs of wool. Manufactures in cottons, woollens, linens, paper, earthenware, and other matters are carried on to the extent of employing about 6,000 hands. One railway goes from Carlisle south-south-eastward toward Lancaster; two others go, continuously with this, the one north-north-westward, the other northward, into Scotland; a fourth goes from the same terminus west-south-westward to Maryport, and is prolonged continuously thence, along the coast, into Lancashire, with branches to Cleator and Egremont; a fifth goes from Carlisle, also from the same terminus, east-north-eastward toward Newcastle; a sixth goes from Carlisle west-north-westward, and westward, to ports on the Solway frith; and a seventh goes from the coast-line at Workington eastward to Cockermonth, and is prolonged thence, past Keswick, to the first line at Penrith.

The county contains 106 parishes and 5 extra-parochial places; and is divided first into the five wards of Cumberland, Eskdale, Leath, Allerdale-above-Derwent, and Allerdale-below-Derwent, and next into the parliamentary sections of East Cumberland and West Cumberland, the former comprising the first three wards, the latter

comprising the last two wards, and each sending two members to parliament. The registration county is conteminate with the county proper; and is divided into the districts of Alston, Penrith, Brampton, Longtown, Carlisle, Wigton, Cockermonth, Whitehaven, and Bootle. Carlisle sends two members to parliament; Whitehaven and Cockermonth each send one; eighteen towns are market-towns; and there are upwards of 340 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Whitehaven Castle, Gowharrow Park, Rose Castle, Naworth Castle, Muncaster Castle, Crofton Place, Armathwaite Hall, Hensingham Hall, Netherby, Brayton, Graystock, Calder Abbey, Dovenby, Edenhall, Corby, Irton, Hawkesdale, Lampugh, Nunnery, Workington, Ponsonby, Netherhall, and Newbiggen. Real property, in 1815, £737,848; in 1843, £910,334; in 1851, £963,077; in 1860, £1,216,185,—of which £124,770 were in mines, £2,456 in quarries, £59,966, in railways, and £1,436 in iron-works.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high-sheriff, 12 deputy-lieutenants, and about 85 magistrates; and is in the Northern judiciary circuit, and in the diocese of Carlisle. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Carlisle. The police force, in 1862, comprised 29 men for Carlisle and 93 for the county at large, maintained at a cost of £1,758 and £6,750. The county jail and house of correction is at Carlisle. The crimes committed, in 1862, were 11 in Carlisle, and 183 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended, 11 and 152; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 120 and 646; the houses of bad character, 52 and 127. The parliamentary electors, in 1868, were, in East Cumberland, 5,455; in West Cumberland, 4,602. Poor-rates, in 1862, £66,872. Marriages, in 1860, 1,501,—of which 650 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 6,716,—of which 815 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,595,—of which 1,611 were at ages under 5 years, and 148 at ages above 85. The places of worship in 1856 were 161 of the Church of England, with 56,803 sittings; 2 of the Church of Scotland, with 1,000 s.; 5 of the English Presbyterian church, with 1,980 s.; 10 of the United Presbyterian church, with 3,090 s.; 24 of Independents, with 6,919 s.; 9 of Baptists, with 2,025 s.; 20 of Quakers, with 5,160 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 28 attendants; 96 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 14,774 s.; 23 of Primitive Methodists, with 4,181 s.; 17 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,468 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 400 s.; 7 of isolated congregations, with 554 s.; 4 of Latter Day Saints, with 401 s.; and 8 of Roman Catholics, with 1,853 s. The schools were 249 public day-schools, with 16,801 scholars; 314 private day schools, with 8,692 s.; 273 Sunday schools, with 20,365 s.; and 15 evening schools for adults, with 405 s. Pop., in 1801, 117,230; in 1821, 156,124; in 1841, 173,038; in 1861, 205,276. Inhabited houses, 40,532; uninhabited, 2,114; building, 246.

Caledonian Celts, coming in from the north, and penetrating to the centre of the Lake country, seem to have been the first inhabitants of Cumberland; and took here the name of Cistuntii or Voluntii. Other Celts came afterwards from Wales, and peopled some of the southern parts of the Lake country. The Romans entered in the second century; overcame the Celts only so far as not to deprive them of their own customs; and annexed their territory to the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. The Celts, after the retiring of the Romans, maintained for some time a sturdy independence, and became included in the kingdom of Cumbria. The Angles and the Saxons did not enter, in any considerable number, till near the end of the seventh century; and entered even then, not as invaders, but in the way of stealthiness and conciliation. Danes came soon after the Saxons, but chiefly as fugitives from defeat; were strengthened by a few Norwegians, arriving on the seaboard; and eventually acquired so much force as to have greater influence, and larger numbers, than the Angles and the Saxons. Little intestine commotion occurred; but the peace was broken by inroads of Athelstane in 937, Edmund I. in 945, Ethelred in 1001, William the Conqueror in 1069, and

the Scots in 1135, 1216, 1297, 1311, 1319, 1322, 1327, 1337, 1342, 1380, 1387, 1524, and 1542. Several of the Scottish inroads, particularly under William the Lion, Bruce, and Douglas, were extensive and devastating; but others swept only low tracts near the frontier, and did little harm. The army of the Pretender traversed and re-traversed the county in 1745; and was followed, in its retreat, by the royal forces under the Duke of Cumberland.—Celtic monuments occur in a great Druidical circle near Keswick, the great Druidical circle called Long Meg and her Daughters, and small circles or standing stones on Black Combe and four other places. Roman relics are found in remains or traces of the Roman wall, Watling-street, and the Maiden way, and of stations at Netherby, Bewcastle, Old Carlisle, Moresby, Old Penrith, Ellenborough, Papcastle, and three or four other places. Monuments of various ages, from the Celtic to the Scandinavian, occur in numerous small tumuli, called variously how, raise, barrow, and hill. Relics of the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes are found in a few monumental runic stones. Traces of a time of tall strong heroes occur in the contents of cairns and in numerous traditions. Remains of abbeys or other religious houses, of ancient date, are at Calder, Wetherall, Lanercost, St. Bees, Holme-Cultram, and Bridekirk; castles at Rockcliffe, Naworth, Scaley, Carlisle, Kirkoswald, Penrith, Cockermouth, Egremont, Castle-Hewin, Sowerby, Millom, High-head, Wulstey, and Dacre; and numerous towers or peel-houses, on the Border. Cumberland gave the title of Earl to the ancient family of Clifford; and, since the time of Charles I., has given the title of Duke to some member of the Royal family.

CUMBERLAND, a ward in the county of Cumberland. It lies round Carlisle; extends about 20 miles east and west; and contains fourteen parishes, and parts of six others. Acres, 88,417. Pop. 21,692. Houses, 4,524.

CUMBERLAND FORT, a fort at the mouth of Langston harbour, in Hants; 3 miles E of Portsmouth. It is one of the strongest in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth; and commands the entrance to Spithead.

CUMBERSDALE, or **CUMMERSDALE**, a township in St. Mary parish, Cumberland, on the river Caldew, and on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 2 miles SW of Carlisle. It has a sub-station on the railway, and a post-office under Carlisle. Acres, 1,911. Pop., 829. Houses, 155.

CUMBERWORTH, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 2 miles E of Willoughby r. station, and 3½ SE of Alford. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 950. Real property, £2,166. Pop., 266. Houses, 60. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Anderby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

CUMBERWORTH, a township-chapelry in Silkstone and High Hoyland parishes, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, near Denby-Dale r. station, and 8 miles SE of Huddersfield. It includes parts of the hamlets of Skelmanthorpe and Scissett; the former of which has a post-office under Huddersfield. Acres, 930. Real property, £4,856. Pop., 2,414. Houses, 473. The property is subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are makers of fancy goods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £148.* Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church is Norman. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a P. Methodist chapel, a Free Methodist chapel, and a national school.

CUMBERWORTH-HALF, a township in Kirk-Burton and Emley parishes, W. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Cumberworth. Acres, 250. Real property, £3,345; of which £200 are in mines. Pop., 1,974.

CUMBRANE, a chapelry in Llanvrechva parish, Monmouth; annexed to Llanvrechva vicarage.

CUMBRIA, an ancient kingdom of Romanized Britons, extending from the Lake country in England to Loch-Lomond in Scotland. It was formed at the withdrawal of the Romans; it had for a sovereign, from about 503 to about 542, some extraordinary original, who figures in romantic story as King Arthur; and it became annexed,

toward the end of the tenth century, partly to the Crown of Scotland, partly to that of England.

CUMDIVOCK, a township in Dalston parish, Cumberland; adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 5½ miles SSW of Carlisle. Real property, £4,218. Pop., 334. Houses, 60.

CUMMERSDALE. See **CUMBERSDALE**.

CUMMIDGE. See **COMBWITH**.

CUMNOR, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands on the brow of a hill, 2 miles E of the river Isis, and 3½ WSW of Oxford; and has a post-office under Oxford, and an inn. The township includes the village. The parish includes also the liberty of Chilswell, and the tythings of Bradley, Chawley, Henwood, Hill-End, Stroud, Swinford, Whitley, and part of Botley. Acres, 7,730. Real property, £7,096. Pop., 1,021. Houses, 212. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Abingdon abbey; was given, at the dissolution, to the last abbot; and passed, in 1560, to Anthony Forster. The mansion on it was the scene of the murder of Amy Robsart, as related in Mickle's ballad of "Cumnor," and Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kenilworth;" but was really a low quadrangular edifice surrounding a small court, and not the spacious and towered structure depicted in these works; and it has entirely disappeared. The surface of the parish is hilly; and there is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Earl of Abingdon. The church is partly Norman; consists of nave, north aisle, south chapel, and chancel, with a western tower; and contains an altar-tomb of Anthony Forster, and brasses. Charities, £81. John Drope, physician and poet, and Francis Drope, author of a work on fruit trees, were natives.—The sub-district contains seven parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 13,113. Pop., 2,853. Houses, 598.

CUMREW, a village, two townships, and a parish, in Brampton district, Cumberland. The village stands at the west foot of Cumrew Fell, 4½ miles S by E of Milton r. station, and 6 N by E of Kirkoswald. The townships are Cumrew-Inside and Cumrew-Outside. The parish consists of these townships; and its post-town is Croglin, under Penrith. Acres, 2,694. Real property, £3,435. Pop., 136. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. Cumrew House is the seat of J. Gill, Esq. Dunwalloght Castle, now a confused ruin, was a seat of the Dacres. Cumrew Fell, a mountain ridge extending north and south, is crowned by a vast cairn, called Cardunneth. Another cairn is near the church; and two others elsewhere have yielded a rough stone coffin and a pottery urn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £81.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is good.

CUMTUNE. See **COMPTON**, Sussex.

CUMWHINTON. See **COTEHILL**.

CUMWHITTON, a township and a parish in Brampton district, Cumberland. The township lies near the river Eden, 2½ miles S by E of How Mill r. station, and 7½ ESE of Carlisle. Real property, £1,875. Pop., 222. Houses, 50. The parish contains also the township of Northsceugh-with-Moorthwaite; and its post-town is Corby, under Carlisle. Acres, 5,400. Real property, £5,148. Pop., 529. Houses, 103. The property is subdivided. The surface contains some fine scenery. A waste tract in the south-east, called King Harry, has the Druidical circle of Grey Yauds, 52 yards in diameter, with 88 stones. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £102.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is tolerable.

CUNCEASTRE. See **CHESTER-LE-STREET**.

CUNDALL, a township in Ripon district, and a parish in Ripon and Thirsk districts, N. R. Yorkshire. The township bears the name of Cundall-with-Lecky; and lies on the river Swale, 2 miles NNW of Brefferton r. station, and 4½ NNE of Boroughbridge. Acres, 1,905. Real property, £4,872. Pop., 213. Houses, 33. The parish contains also the townships of Norton-le-Clay and Fawdington; and its post-town is Topcliffe, under Thirsk.

Acres, 3,351. Real property, £6,739. Pop., 392. Houses, 75. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Norton-le-Clay, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £59.* Patron, W. Heathcote, Esq. There are two churches, both good; and charities £34.

CUNESBY. See CONINGSBY.

CUNETIO. See MARLBOROUGH.

CUNNAH'S QUAY. See CONNAH'S QUAY.

CUNSALL, a township in Cheddleton parish, Stafford; 4½ miles NNW of Cheddleton. Pop., 248. Houses, 49. Cunsall Hall is the seat of the Leighs.

CUNSCOUGH. See MELLING.

CUNSEY (THE), a stream of Lancashire; running 1½ mile south-eastward from Esthwaite-water to Windermere.

CUPERNHAM, a tything in Romsey parish, Hants; near Romsey. Real property, £3,446. Pop., 707.

CUPSTON-HILL, an eminence on the east side of Ilfracombe harbour, in Somerset. It is 181 feet high, and surmounted by a flag-staff.

CURBAR, a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; 4½ miles NE of Bakewell. Real property, £782. Pop., 332. Houses, 70. A church was built here in 1868.

CURBOROUGH AND ELMHURST, a township in St. Chad-Lichfield parish, Stafford; adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal, 2 miles NNE of Lichfield. Acres, 2,080. Real property, £3,143. Pop., 225. Houses, 47.

CURBRIDGE, a hamlet in Witney parish, Oxford; 2 miles SW of Witney. It has a post-office under Farlington, contains Witney workhouse, and includes Curbridge down. Acres, 2,952. Real property, £5,215. Pop., 622. Houses, 91.

CURDRIDGE, a tything-chapelry in Bishops-Waltham parish, Hants; adjacent to the Gosford Junction railway, near Botley r. station, and 2 miles SSW of Bishops-Waltham. Post-town, Botley, under Southampton. Real property, £1,960. Pop., 534. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of Bishops-Waltham.

CURDWORTH, a village and a parish in Aston district, Warwick. The village stands near the river Tame, the Fazeley canal, and Water-Orton r. station, 2½ miles NNW of Coleshill; and has a post-office under Birmingham. Pop., 330. Houses, 65. The parish includes also the hamlet of Minworth. Acres, 3,170. Real property, £6,296. Pop., 649. Houses, 136. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £320.* Patron, twice B. Noel, Esq., and once alternately the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley and the Rev. W. Wakefield. The church is early English and good. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

CURLAND, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Chard and Taunton railway, 5½ miles NNW of Chard. Post-town, Staple-Fitzpaine, under Taunton. Acres, 777. Real property, £815. Pop., 247. Houses, 50. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Curry-Mallet, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church was recently restored.

CURRIDGE. See COURAGE.

CURRY (EAST), and CURRYLOAD, two tythings in Stoke-St. Gregory parish, Somerset; near North Curry. Real property, £2,871 and £2,430.

CURRY-MALLET, a village and a parish in Langport district, Somerset. The village stands adjacent to the Chard canal, 3½ miles ENE of the Chard and Taunton railway, and 4½ NNW of Ilminster; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 1,650 acres; and its post-town is Isle-Abbots, under Taunton. Real property, £3,444. Pop., 549. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Mallets and the Pointezes; and belongs now to the duchy of Cornwall. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Curland, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £392. Patron, Prince of Wales. The church is later English; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and tower; and is good. There is a Baptist chapel.

CURRY (NORTH), a village, a tything, a parish, a

sub-district, and a hundred, in Somerset. The village stands near the river Tone and the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, 3 miles ESE of Durston r. station, and 6 ENE of Taunton; has a post-office; under Taunton, and a fair on the first Tuesday of Sept.; and was formerly a market-town. The tything includes also the hamlet of Broadlane. The parish contains likewise the tythings of Knapp, Lillesdon and Wrantage. Acres, 5,556. Real property, £13,231. Pop., 1,839. Houses, 426. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Saxon kings; and belongs now to the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £325.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is later English and in good condition. The vicarages of West Hatch and Stoke-St. Gregory are separate benefices. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school.—The sub-district contains eight parishes; and is in Taunton district. Acres, 17,064. Pop., 5,999. Houses, 1,330. The hundred contains five parishes. Acres, 12,790. Pop., 4,276. Houses, 937.

CURRY-RIVELL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Langport district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Parret and the Durston and Yeovil railway, 2 miles WSW of Langport; and has a post-office under Taunton, and fairs on the last Wednesday of Feb., and the Monday after 1 Aug. The parish includes also the tythings of Hambridge and Portfield, part of the tythings of Burton-Pynsent and Week, and part of the hamlet of Westport. Acres, 4,108. Real property, £9,550. Pop., 1,704. Houses, 359. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly; and the rocks include blue lia. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Weston, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £310.* Patron, W. Speke, Esq. The church is early English; consists of nave and chancel, with porch and tower; has beautiful windows; and contains carved oaken seats and screen, and a curious monument of M. and R. Jennings. The vicarage of Hambridge is a separate benefice. Charities, £28. The sub-district contains twelve parishes and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 17,615. Pop., 5,189. Houses, 1,058.

CURSCOMBE, a hamlet in Feniton parish, Devon.

CURTHWAITE, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 7½ miles WSW of Carlisle. Crofton Hall, the seat of Sir W. Briscoe, Bart., is adjacent.

CURWENS-ISLE. See BELLE-ISLE.

CURY, a parish in Helston district, Cornwall; on the coast, 4½ miles S by E of Helston, and 11½ SSE of Gwinear-Road r. station. It has a post-office under Helston, Cornwall, and fairs on 3 Feb. and 3 Aug. Acres, 2,845; of which 75 are water. Real property, £2,719. Pop., 517. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Bochymys, the Mohuns, the Bellots, and others. The rocks include serpentine. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Gunwalloe, in the diocese of Exeter. Value and patron, not reported. The church has Norman parts, but is not good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and the Wesleyan Association.

CUSOP, a parish in the district of Hay and county of Hereford; at the boundary with Brecon, near the Hereford and Brecon railway, 1½ mile ESE of Hay. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 2,294. Real property, £2,260. Pop., 218. Houses, 55. The property is much subdivided. The scenery is very beautiful. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £203. Patron, the Earl of Oxford. The church is old but good.

CUSTHORPE, a hamlet in Westacre parish, Norfolk; 4½ miles NW of Swaffham. A ruined chapel is here, supposed to have belonged to Westacre priory.

CUSWORTH, a hamlet in Sprotbrough township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Doncaster. Cusworth Hall is the seat of W. B. Wrightson; and commands a fine view.

CUTCOMBE, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; 5½ miles SW by S of Dunster, and 10 SW by W of Watchet r. station. Post-town, Luxborough, under

Taunton. Acres, 7,231. Real property, £4,970. Pop., 793. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. Lofty hills are in the north and in the south; and Dunkerry Beacon, 1,700 feet high, with a fine view, is in the west. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Luxborough, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £214.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English and good. A school has £35 for endowment; and other charities £19.

CUTHBERT. See **CUBERT.**

CUTHBERT (Sr.), a parish and a sub-district in Cumberland. The parish contains the townships of Botcher-gate and English-street in the city of Carlisle; the townships of Carleton, High Blackwell, Low Blackwell, Har-raby, Upperby, Brisco, Botcherby, and Cummersdale, adjacent to that city; and the hamlet of Middleseugh-with-Braithwaite, in the district of Penrith. Acres, 8,740. Pop. in 1841, 10,965; in 1861, 13,961. Houses, 2,552. See **CARLISLE.** The sub-district excludes Cum-mersdale township and Middleseugh hamlet, but in-cludes Wreay chapelry in St. Mary parish; and is in the district of Carlisle. Acres, 9,928. Pop., 14,127. Houses, 2,583.

CUTHBERT (Sr.), Beds, Somerset, and Yorkshire. See **BEDFORD, WELLS, and YORK.**

CUT HILL, a great boggy eminence in the central morass of Dartmoor, in Devon. Its summit commands an extensive but most desolate view; its sides are deeply cut by boggy watercourses; and its skirts are surrounded by bogs, containing the fountains of the rivers Dart, Tavy, Teign, Taw, and Okement.

CUTLER-HEIGHT, a hamlet in Tong township, Birs-tall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SE of Bradford.

CUTLER-SHOAL, a shoal with from 2 to 4 fathoms water, off Harwich harbour, at the boundary between Essex and Suffolk; 1 mile SE of Bawdsey.

CUTNAL-GREEN, a place 3 miles NW of Droitwich, in Worcestershire; with a post-office under Droitwich.

CUTSDEAN, a chapelry in Bredon parish, Worcester; among the Cotswolds, 4½ miles ENE of Winchcombe, and 7½ SE of Campden r. station. Post-town, Broadway. Acres, 1,890. Real property, £1,330. Pop., 162. Houses, 37. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bredon, in the diocese of Worcester. A school has £8.

CUTSLOW, a village in Woolvercott parish, Oxford-shire; 2 miles N of Oxford.

CUTHORPE, a village in Brampton parish, Derby; 3½ miles NW of Chesterfield. Pop., 333.

CUTTLEHURST, a hamlet in West Clayton township, High Hoyland parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Barnsley.

CUTTLESTONE (EAST AND WEST), a hundred in Stafford; extending westward from the neighbourhood of Rugeley to the boundary with Salop. It is divided into East C., containing eight parishes and parts of three others; and West C., containing nine parishes and parts of two others. Acres of East C., 65,309; of West C., 40,204. Pop. of the whole, 29,157. Houses, 5,960.

CUXHAM, a parish in Henley district, Oxford; 1½ mile WNW of Watlington, and 8½ NNE of Wallingford-Road r. station. It has a post-office under Tetsworth. Acres, 487. Real property, £1,282. Pop., 177. Houses, 36. The living is a rectory, united in 1868 with Easing-ton, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £355.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church is Norman, with a tower; and has some brasses and monuments.

CUXTON, a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent; on the river Medway, and the Strood and Maidstone rail-way, 2½ miles SW by S of Strood. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rochester. Acres, 1,756; of which 70 are water. Real property, £2,189. Pop., 441. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £346.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is ancient. There is a national school.

CUXWOLD, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 3½ miles E of Caistor and 7½ ENE of Holton r. station.

Post-town, Caistor. Acres, 1,563. Real property, £2,000. Pop., 33. Houses, 24. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lin-coln. Value, £306.* Patron, H. Thorold, Esq. The church is old but good.

CWATBRIEGE. See **CAMBRIDGE, Gloucester.**

CWM, a Welsh word signifying a dale, a dingle, a glen, or a valley.

CWM, a township in Nannerch parish, Flint; 6½ miles NW of Mold. Pop., 143.

CWM, a village in Fenmark parish, Glamorgan; 5½ miles SE of Cowbridge.

CWM, a township in Meiford parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles NW of Welshpool. Pop., 29.

CWM, a railway station in Monmouth; on the Beau-fort branch of the Western Valleys railway, 18½ miles NW by N of Newport.

CWM, or COMBE, a parish in St. Asaph district, Flint; 2½ miles E by S of Rhuddlan r. station, and 2½ NE by N of St. Asaph. It comprises the townships of Cwm-lsglan and Cwm-Uchglan; and has a post-office under Rhyl. Acres, 3,702. Real property, £3,907. Pop., 495. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. Many points command fine views; and a number of the inhabitants are employed in iron-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair. Charities, £17.

CWMAMMAN, a village in Llandeilo-fawr parish, and a chapelry in Llandeilo-fawr, Llandeibie, Bettws, Llan-gadock, and Llangugl parishes, Carmarthen. The vil-lage stands on the Pontamman river and the Garnant branch of the Llanelly and Vale of Towry railway, near Garnant r. station, under the Black mountains, 16½ miles NE by N of Llanelly; and it has a post-office under Llanelly, and a market-house. The chapelry was con-stituted in 1843. Pop., 4,353. Houses, 873. The scenery is alpine and picturesque. Anthracite coal is sent by railway for shipment at Llanelly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is a neat edifice of 1841.

CWMARLES, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-ar-Arth parish, Carmarthen; 9½ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CWM-AVON, a railway station in Monmouth; on the Eastern Valleys railway, 4 miles N by W of Pontypool.

CWM-AVON, a seat of manufacture in Glamorgan; on the river Avon, 2 miles N of Aberavon. It has a post-office under Taibach; and is connected by railway with Port-Talbot. It contains the extensive copper, tin, and iron works of the Copper Miners Company, incorporated in 1691; exhibits striking scenery, both natural and artificial; and has a handsome recently-erected church, with a lofty spire,—a stone aqueduct, 460 feet long, conveying a stream for a water-wheel—and a flue carried 3,300 feet up the acclivity of the mountain, for carrying copper-smoke vapour.

CWMBACH, a place 2 miles from Aberdare in Gla-morgan, with a post-office under Aberdare.

CUMBAN, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmar-then; 5½ miles NW of Llandeilo-fawr.

CWMBRAN, a seat of iron-works in Llanvrechva pa-rish, Monmouth; on the Avon-Llwyd river, the Brecon and Monmouth canal, and the Eastern Valleys railway, 4 miles N by W of Newport. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. A church was built here in 1860, in the decorated English style, at a cost of £1,265; and consists of nave and chan-cel, with tower and vestry.

CUMBREETH, a township in Cefnlllys parish, Rad-norshire; 8½ miles W of Radnor. Pop., 190.

CWM-BRWYNNOG, a mountain vale in the ascent of Snowdon from Llanberis, in Carnarvon.

CWMBURLA, a place 1½ mile from Swansea, in Gla-morgan; with a post-office under Swansea.

CWM-BYCHAN, a mountain hollow, 4½ miles E of Harlech, in Merioneth. A fine lake is in it, whence issues the river Arthro; and an old mansion, belonging to the family of Lloyd, stands at the head of the lake.

CWMCARVAN, a parish in the district and county of Monmouth; on an affluent of the river Trothy, 2½ miles ESE of Dingestow r. station, and 3¼ SW by S of Monmouth. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 2,875. Real property, £2,276. Pop., 332. Houses, 65. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Mitchel-Troy, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. Charities, £8.

CWMCRAWLWYD, a hamlet in Llandeilo-fawr parish, Carmarthen; near Llandeilo-fawr. Real property, £1,192. Pop., 167.

CWMCELWYDD, a township in Llanymowddwy parish, Merioneth; 4½ miles NE of Dinas-Mowddwy. Pop., 82.

CWMCERWYN-HILL, the highest summit of the Precelly mountains, in Pembroke; 9½ miles ESE of Fishguard. It has an altitude of 1,754 feet; and was traversed by the Roman road from St. Davids.

CWMCOTHY, a hamlet in Conwil-Cayo parish, Carmarthen; near the head of the river Cothy, 7¼ miles NW of Llandovery. Pop., 614.

CWMCYCH, a village in Kiltrhedin parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles SSW of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CWMDARE, a hamlet in Aberdare parish, Glamorgan; on the rivers Dâr and Cynon, 5 miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop., 2,404. The stream of a waterfall here, on Hirwain common, emits inflammable gas.

CWMDU, a hamlet in Llangonoed parish, Glamorgan; on a branch of the river Llynvi, 6 miles NNW of Bridgend. Acres, 3,813. Pop., 4,154. Houses, 797. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in iron and coal works.

CWMDU, a village and a sub-district in Crickhowell district, Brecon. The village is in Llanfihangel-Cwmdu parish; stands on an affluent of the river Usk, amid romantic scenery, under the Black mountains, 4½ miles NW by N of Crickhowell; and has a post-office under Crickhowell. The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

CWMDWR, a romantic mountain pass, on the mutual border of Brecon and Carmarthen; 4 miles NW of Trecastle, on the road thence to Llandovery.

CWMDWR, a picturesque mountain pass in Carmarthen; on the road from Llanwrda to Lampeter. Both passes of Cwmdwr used to be traversed by a public coach from Brecon to Aberystwith.

CWMDYLLI, a mountain hollow under Snowdon; 4½ miles SW of Capel-Cwrig, in Carnarvon.

CWM-ELAN, a seat in Cwm-Toyddwr parish, Radnor; on the river Elan, 5 miles SW of Rhayader. It was built by Mr. Groves; passed to R. Peel, Esq.; and belongs now to L. Otway, Esq. The park around it has been described as the "paradise of the district, created, like Hafod, out of bare cultureless land;" and the vale is the subject of Bowles' "Combe Elian,"—where he says—

"Pass the hill,

And through the woody hanging, at whose feet
The tinkling Elian winds, pursue thy way."

CWMFORGAN, a village in Kiltrhedin parish, Carmarthen; 4 miles SSW of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CWMGAIST, a township in Llanbister parish, Radnor; 10½ miles WNW of Knighton. Pop., 61.

CWMGILLA, a township in Knighton parish, Radnor; near the river Teme, 2 miles SW of Knighton. Real property, £670. Pop., 50.

CWM-GLYN, a deep, narrow, romantic, well-wooded glen, traversed by the Pontypool and Crumlin railway, in Monmouth.

CWMGORON, a township in Castle-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; near Welshpool. Pop., 62.

CWM-GWENFFRWD, a wild but very beautiful mountain dingle, on the mutual border of Carmarthen and Cardigan; under Mynydd-Mallaen, 8½ miles N of Llandovery.

CWMGWILL, a beautiful reach of vale, with a mansion and slate quarries, 2 miles N of Carmarthen.

CWM-HEAD, a chapelry in Wistanstow parish, Salop; annexed to Wistanstow rectory.

CWM-HESIAN, a place with zinc and lead mines,

in Merioneth; on the river Cayne, 8½ miles N of Dolgelly. The ores have traces of gold and silver.

CWM-HIR-ABBEY. See ABBEY-CWM-HIR.

CWM-ISGLAU. See Cwm, Flint.

CWMLECHWEDD, a township in Llanbister parish, Radnor; 10 miles WNW of Knighton. Real property, £1,269. Pop., 362.

CWMLLAN, a dark glen under Snowdon, 3 miles NE of Beddgelert, in Carnarvon.

CWMLLECH, a township in Pennant parish, Montgomery; 9½ miles NW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 51.

CWMMWR, a township in Hirnant parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles NW of Llanfyllin.

CWM-NANTCOL, a glen under Rhinog-fawr, 4 miles ESE of Harlech, in Merioneth.

CWMPENANNER, a township in Cerrig-y-Druidion parish, Denbigh; 13 miles SW of Ruthin. Pop., 110.

CWMRHEIDOL, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardigan; on the river Rheidol, 1 mile SE of Aberystwith. Acres, 7,824. Real property, £1,648. Pop., 1,304. Houses, 248.

CWM-TOYDDWR, a parish in Rhayader district, Radnor; on the rivers Elan and Wye, on the line of the Mid Wales railway, at the boundary with Brecon, 2 miles S of Rhayader railway station, and 14 miles S of Llanidloes. It contains the townships of Dyffryn-Gwy and Dyffryn-Elan; and its post-town is Rhayader. Acres, 32,000. Real property, £3,266. Pop., 798. Houses, 150. Much of the surface is hilly and mountainous. The rocks include slates and lead ore. Cwm-Elan is the seat of L. Otway, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £95. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. A new church was built in 1866. A school has £50 from endowment; and other charities £18.

CWMTWRCH, a hamlet in Conwil-Cayo parish, Carmarthen; on the Sarn-Helen way, at the confluence of the rivers Twrch and Cothy, 6½ miles NW of Llandovery. Pop., 630.

CWM-UCHGLAN. See Cwm, Flint.

CWMYGIED, a village in Palleg parcel, Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 8½ miles NNE of Neath.

CWMYGLO, a place 2 miles WNW of Llanberis, in Carnarvonshire; with a post-office under Carnarvon.

CWMYROY, a parish in the district of Abergavenny, and counties of Monmouth and Hereford; on the river Honddu, under the Black mountains, 2½ miles NW of Llanfihangel r. station, and 6½ N of Abergavenny. It contains the hamlets of Fwthog and Bwlch-Trewyn, and the abbey of Llanthony; and its post-town is Llanfihangel-Crucorney, under Abergavenny. Acres, 10,366. Real property, £3,303. Pop., 649. Houses, 143. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes grand mountain and glen scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £68. Patron, John Morgan, Esq. The church is good.

CWMYSGIFAROWG, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles W of Llandeilo-fawr.

CWM-YSTWITH, a place of lead mines in Cardigan; on the river Ystwith, among mountains, 13 miles ESE of Aberystwith. The mines here were first wrought by Sir T. Bonsal; have yielded large fortunes; and are still very productive.

CWRT-HENRY, a seat in Carmarthenshire; on the river Cothy, 9½ miles ENE of Carmarthen. It belonged to Henry ap Gwiliam; and passed to the Herberts and the Dyers.

CWYS-YR-YCHEN-BANNOG, a remarkable remnant of an ancient British road, about 1¼ mile long, 5 miles E of Tregaron, in Cardigan.

CYDBLWYF, a township in Llanina parish, Cardigan; 4½ miles SW of Aberayron.

CYDPLWYDD, a hamlet in Llandefeilog parish, Carmarthen; 3 miles N of Kidwelly. Pop., 263.

CYDWNFA, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles SW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 80.

CYFARTHA, a chapelry in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, Glamorgan; on the N verge of the county, 1 mile N of Merthyr-Tydvil town and r. station. It was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop., 7,888.

Houses, 1,579. Great iron-works here were begun, about 1765, by Mr. Anthony Bacon; passed through several hands, into the possession of Messrs. Crawshay and Hill; and include now seven furnaces, besides vast puddling and rolling mills. Cyfartha Castle, a good modern edifice with a round tower, situated immediately above the works, is the residence of R. Crawshay, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is recent.

CYFFIC, KYFFIG, or KIFFICK, a parish in the district of Narberth and county of Carmarthen; adjacent to the boundary with Pembroke, 4 miles S of Whitland r. station, and 5 SW by W of St. Clears. Post-town, Whitland, under Narberth. Acres, 4,556. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 468. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £86.* Patron, the Vicar of Laugharna. The church is good.

CYFFIN, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles NW of Llanfair. Pop., 218.

CYFFTY, a township in Llanyoil parish, Merioneth; 3½ miles WSW of Bala. Real property, £1,327. Pop., 181.

CYFNANT, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; on the river Alen, 5½ miles E of Ruthin.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENIN, a township in Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn parish, Cardigan; on the coast, 5 miles N of Aberystwith. It includes the village of Borth; and has lead and copper mines. Acres, 2,514; of which 205 are water. Real property, £2,252. Pop., 1,089. Houses, 271.

CYFRONYDD, a township in Welshpool parish, Montgomery; on the river Banw, 5½ miles NW of Welshpool. Acres, 607. Pop., 64. Houses, 10.

CYFYLLIOG. See GYFFYLLIOG.

CYLCH-BYCHAN, a division of St. Davids parish, Pembroke; near St. Davids. It includes the villages of Hendre-draw and Carvarchell. Real property, £1,106. Pop., 278. Houses, 67.

CYLCH-GWYLOD-Y-WLAD, a division of St. Davids parish, Pembroke. Real property, £2,315. Pop., 419. Houses, 80.

CYLCH-MAWR, a division of St. Davids parish, Pembroke. Real property, £3,496. Pop., 460. Houses, 93.

CYLCH-Y-DRE, a division of St. Davids parish, Pembroke. Real property, £3,526. Pop., 1,027. Houses, 265.

CYMMAN, a township in Hope parish, Flint; 1 mile SW of Caergwile. Pop., 426.

CYMMER, a village in Llantrissaint parish, Glamorgan; at the confluence of the Rhondda-Vach and Rhondda-Vawr rivers, 15 miles NW of Cardiff. It has a post-office under Pontypridd. A fire-damp explosion in a coal-pit here, in 1856, killed 114 colliers.

CYMMER, a township in Llangar parish, Merioneth; near Corwen. Real property, £1,329. Pop., 81.

CYMMER-ABBEY, or Y-VANNER, a ruined Cistercian abbey, 1½ mile NNW of Dolgelly, in Merioneth. It was founded before 1198; and the shell of its church, with a central aisle 110 feet long, in transition Norman, still stands. A mansion of the 16th century, called the Abbot's House, and now occupied by a farmer, is near.

CYMMERAN-BAY, a bay at the south end of the

strait which divides Holy Island from the main body of Anglesea; 6½ miles SSE of Holyhead.

CYMMO, a township in Llandysilio parish, Denbigh; 2 miles NW of Llangollen. Pop., 228.

CYMOND'S-YAT. See SYMOND'S YAT.

CYMRID, a township, containing Gyffin village, in Gyffin parish, Carnarvon; adjacent to Conway. Pop., 150.

CYNFALFACH and CYNFALFAWR, two townships in Towyn parish, Merioneth; near Towyn. Real property, £501 and £1,250. Pop., 79 and 303.

CYNFEL, a stream of Merioneth; rising near the sources of the Conway, and running 6 miles westward to the Dwyryd, below Festiniog. It makes two grand falls in the vicinity of Festiniog.

CYNFIL-CAYO. See CONWIL-CAYO.

CYNGHORDY, a station on the Central Wales railway; between Llandovery and Llanwrtyd.

CYNHINFA, a township in Llangyniew parish, Montgomery; 2½ miles NE of Llanfair.

CYNLAS, a township in Llanderfel parish, Merioneth; 3½ miles E of Bala. Pop., 40.

CYNLLWYD, a township in Llanuwchyllyn parish, Merioneth; 4½ miles SW of Bala. It includes the village of Pandy. Real property, £1,541. Pop., 395.

CYNNANT, a township in Llanfairtalhaiarn parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles SSW of Abergel. Pop., 62.

CYNNILLFAWR, a hamlet in Llanddarog parish, Carmarthenshire, on the Gwendraeth-Vach river, 6½ miles ESE of Carmarthen. Pop., 277.

CYNNILL-MAWR, a township in Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn parish, Cardigan; on the river Leri, 5 miles NE by N of Aberystwith. Acres, 3,748. Real property, £2,299. Pop., 616. Houses, 125. Llywdd, the anti-quary, was a native.

CYNON (THE), a river of South Wales. It rises in the south of Brecon, 2½ miles W of Garawen; runs 4 miles southward into Glamorgan; and proceeds 14 miles south-eastward, past Aberdare and Dyffryn, to a junction with the Taff, 2 miles WNW of Llanfawon. Great part of its vale teems with mining and manufacturing industry; and is traversed by the Aberdare railway and the Cardiff canal.

CYNON, a hamlet in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, Glamorgan; on the river Cynon, near its junction with the Taff.

CYNON-CAPEL. See CAPEL-CYNON.

CYNWIL-ELFED. See CONWIL-IN-ELFET.

CYNWIL-GAIO. See CONWIL-CAYO.

CYNWYD, a chapelry in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; on the Ruabon and Bala railway, 2 miles N of Corwen, and 8 SSW of Ruthin. It contains the townships of Cynwyd-fawr and Cynwyd-fechan, and has a post-office under Corwen, a r. station, and fairs on 6 Aug. and 21 Oct. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to Llangar, in the diocese of St. Asaph.

CYRCHYNEN, a township in St. Asaph parish, Denbigh; near St. Asaph. Pop., 49.

CYRES (ST.). See NEWTON-ST. CYRES.

CYRN-Y-BRAIN, a hill, 1,557 feet high, 6 miles N of Llangollen, in Denbigh.

CYSYLLTE, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Real property, £1,412; of which £753 are in quarries. Pop., 423.

D

D'ABERNON-STOKE. See STOKE-D'ABERNON.
D'ABITOT-CROOME. See CROOME-D'ABITOT.

DACCOMBE, a hamlet in Coffinswell parish, about a mile from Coffinswell village, in Devon.

DACORUM, a hundred in Herts; in detached pieces, contiguous to Middlesex and Bucks; and containing seventeen parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 75,027. Pop. in 1851, 36,249; in 1861, 38,081. Houses, 7,092.

DACRE (THE), a stream of Cumberland. It rises in the vicinity of Matteredale; and runs 7 miles east-north-eastward to the Eamont, in Dalemain Park.

DACRE, a township and a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland. The township lies on the rivulet Dacre, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Penrith r. station; has a post-office under Penrith; and gives the title of Baron to the family of Brand. Real property, £2,177. Pop., 151. Houses, 37. The parish contains also the townships of Stainton, Soulbj, Newbiggin, and Great Blencow. Acres, 8,205. Real property, £9,124. Pop., 967. Houses, 191. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Brands of Dacre, and passed to the Hassells of Dalemain. Dacre Castle, the seat of the Brands, was converted into a farm-house, and is represented now by four square embattled towers, with connecting walls. The Brands got their title of Dacre, originally D'Acree, from the exploits of one of them at the siege of Acre in Palestine, under Cœur de Lion; and Sir Walter Scott describes their bill-men as

"With kirtles white and crosses red
Array'd beneath the banner tall
That stream'd o'er Acre's conquered wall."

An ancient monastery stood here; and Athelstane, in 930, after achieving a victory in the neighbourhood, received in the monastery the homage of the Cumbrian and the Scottish kings. His victory was sung in a Saxon ode which is still extant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a neat edifice; and contains monuments of the Brands and the Hassells. A curious monumental structure, consisting of four stone bears clasping a rude pillar, is in the churchyard. Two schools have £9 and £191 from endowment; and other charities have £35.

DACRE, a township-chapelry and a sub-district, in Pateley-Bridge district, W. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry is in Ripon parish; lies on the river Nidd and the Nidd Valley railway, 4 miles SE by S of Pateley-Bridge; has a station of the name of Dacre-Banks, on the railway; and contains the hamlets of Hayshaw and the Heights. Post-town, Birstwith, under Ripley. Acres, 5,290. Real property, £4,026. Pop., 739. Houses, 138. Many of the inhabitants are employed in lead mines and in the linen manufacture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £95.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The church was built in 1837. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £12. The sub-district bears the name of Dacre-Banks; and includes a township of Kirkby-Malzeard parish and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 11,660. Pop., 3,071. Houses, 582.

DACRE-BANKS. See preceding article.

DADDY-HOLE, a limestone chasm, formed by a small landslide, in the eastern vicinity of Torquay, in Devon.

DADFORD, a hamlet in Stowe parish, Bucks; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Buckingham. Pop., 159.

DADLINGTON, a chapelry in Hinckley parish, Leicester; on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Hinckley r. station. Post-town, Hinckley. Acres, 870. Real property, £2,192. Pop., 216. Houses, 49. Stocking-making is carried on. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hinckley, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is old and small; and there is an Independent chapel.

DADREE-SHIELD, a place in Weardale, Durham; 12 miles W of Wolsingham. It has a post-office under Darlington.

DAGENHAM, a parish in Romford district, Essex; on an affluent of the Thames, and on the London and South-east railway, 2 miles WNW of Rainham r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Romford. It includes the hamlets of Chadwell-Heath and Beacontree-Heath; and has a post-office under Romford, London, E. Acres, 6,608; of which 180

are water. Real property, £16,607. Pop., 2,708. Houses, 550. The property is much subdivided. The area includes 1,359 acres of Hainault forest, and extends to the Thames. An irruption of the Thames occurred here in 1703, inundating upwards of 5,000 acres of rich land, and washing nearly 120 acres entirely away. An embankment, for preventing any similar occurrence was formed by Captain Perry, at a cost of £40,473; and a stratum of bogwood, about 10 feet thick, with very little mixture of earth, was found, at the making of the embankment, to be about 4 feet below the surface of the soil. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £872.* Patron, the Rev. John Farmer. The church is ancient and good. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a Free Methodist chapel, a police station, a national school, an endowed school with £270 a-year, and charities £193.

DAGLINGWORTH, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on Ermine-street, 3 miles NW of Cirencester town and r. station. It has a post-office under Cirencester. Acres, 1,884. Real property, £3,270. Pop., 355. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Godstow nunnery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £266.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman, in excellent condition, with a square tower; and has an old stone crucifix over the chancel window. A weather-worn ancient cross is in the churchyard. Charities, £7.

DAGNALL, a hamlet in Edlesborough parish, Bucks; 3 miles E of Ivinghoe. Real property, £2,679. Pop., 382. An ancient church, with a chantry, was here; but is now in ruins.

DAGWORTH, a hamlet in Old Newton parish, Suffolk; 2 miles N of Stowmarket. Pop., 169.

DAIGNTON, a hamlet in Ippelen parish, Devon.

DAILESFORD. See DAYLESFORD.

DAIRY-COATES, a hamlet in North Ferriby parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{4}$ miles W of Hull.

DAISY-BANK, a railway station in Stafford; on the Wolverhampton and Dudley railway, 3 miles S of Wolverhampton.

DAISY-FIELD, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Blackburn and Clitheroe railway, between Blackburn and Ribchester.

DAISY-HILL, a hamlet in Manningham township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bradford.

DALBURY-WITH-LEES, a parish in the district of Burton-upon-Trent and county of Derby; on an affluent of the river Dove, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Eggington r. station, and $\frac{5}{4}$ SW by W of Derby. Post-town, Etwell, under Derby. Acres, 1,172. Real property, £1,775. Pop., 263. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £206.* Patron, Mrs. E. Cotton. The church is old but good; and the chancel of it was recently rebuilt. Charities £5, with a share in some at Radbourne.

DALBWBA, a village in Nantcwnlle parish, Cardigan; $\frac{6}{4}$ miles N of Lampeter.

DALBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 3 miles NNE of Spilsby r. station, and $\frac{4}{4}$ WSW of Willoughby. It includes the hamlet of Dexthorpe; and its post-town is Spilsby. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £2,346. Pop., 115. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £79. Patron, Lord Monson. The church is ancient, and was reported in 1859 to need repair. Charities, £7.

DALBY, a chapelry in Kirk-Patrick parish, Isle of Man; on the west coast, 5 miles S of Peel. Post-town, Peel, under Douglas, Isle of Man. Statistics, with the parish. Dalby Point here is a headland behind reefs. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £60. Patron, the Bishop.

DALBY (GREAT), or DALBY MAGNA, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; 3 miles S by W of Melton-Mowbray r. station. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 2,328. Real property, £3,252. Pop., 484.

Houses, 97. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £209.* Patron, Sir R. Burdett, Bart. The church is old and bad. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

DALBY (LITTLE), or DALBY PARVA, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; 3½ miles SSE of Melton-Mowbray r. station. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,848. Real property, £2,861. Pop., 183. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Dalby House is the seat of E. B. Hartopp, Esq. The parish is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £263.* Patron, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. The church is modern and very good; and has monuments of the Hartopps.

DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, or OLD DALBY, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; adjacent to the Fosse way and to the boundary with Notts, 4¼ miles NNW of Asfordby r. station, and 6¼ NW of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Nether-Broughton, under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 3,430. Real property, £3,536. Pop., 359. Houses, 75. A preceptory of Knights Hospitaliers was founded here in the time of Henry II., by Robert de Bossu, Earl of Leicester. There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a donative in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £40. Patron, the Rev. W. G. Sawyer. The church was built in 1836, at a cost of £5,000; and has a square tower. There is also, at Sixhills, a modern chapel of ease. Charities, 49.

DALBY-WITH-SKEWSBY, a parish in Easingwold district, N. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Derwent, 3½ miles S by E of Hovingham r. station, and 7¼ E by N of Easingwold. Post-town, Terrington, under York. Acres, 1,298. Real property, £1,665. Pop., 149. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. Dalby Bush is a meet for the Simington hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £245.* Patron, the Rev. J. S. Hall. The church is very good. Charities, 15.

DALDERBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Horncastle canal and the Horncastle railway, 2¼ miles S of Horncastle. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, exclusive of an uninhabited allotment in the Wildmore fen, 408. Assessed property, £822. Pop., 40. Houses, 8. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Scrivelsby, in the diocese of Lincoln.

DALE, a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands on a westerly branch of Milford-haven, 7 miles W of Milford r. station; has a post-office under Milford; and was once a borough and market-town. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here with his French reinforcement; was joined here by the forces under Rhys ap Thomas; and marched hence to Bosworth field. The parish comprises 3,038 acres; of which 1,130 are water. Real property, £1,358. Pop., 463. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. Dale Castle belonged formerly to the Allens; and belongs now to J. P. L. A. Phillips, Esq. The parish is chiefly a peninsula terminating in St. Anne's head, at the west side of the entrance of Milford-haven; but includes Shokham island. The scenery of the coast is highly picturesque. Two lighthouses were erected on St. Anne's head, in the time of Queen Anne; and re-erected in 1800. The roadstead of Dale affords well-sheltered anchorage in from 2 to 5 fathoms. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £55. Patron, J. P. L. A. Phillips, Esq. The church is good.

DALE ABBEY, an extra-parochial chapelry in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; 3¼ miles N of Borrowash r. station, and 5¼ NE by E of Derby. Post-town, West Hallam, under Derby. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,393. Pop., 366. Houses, 86. A priory of black canons was founded at Deepdale here, by Serlo de Grendon, in the time of Henry II.; and was succeeded by a Premonstratensian abbey in 1204. The buildings were grand and extensive; but only an ivy-clad arch of the church and some parts which were converted into dwellings and barns, now remain. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. The church is an edifice older than the abbey, and at a short distance from the ruins. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DALEGARTH, an ancient seat on the river Esk, 7 miles ENE of Ravenglass, in Cumberland. It belonged to the Austwaits from 1345; passed to the Stanleys, and was changed into a farm-house. A famous waterfall near it, now called Stanley force, was formerly called Dalegarth force.

DALE-HALL. See BURSLEM.

DALEHEAD, a place on the south border of Cumberland; adjacent to Thirlmere, 6 miles SSE of Keswick. It has a post-office under Windermere. Dalehead Hall stands on the margin of Thirlmere; and Dalehead mountain, with a small tarn, sends down a streamlet to the lake's head.

DALE-HEAD, a hamlet in Arkengarth-Dale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles SW of Barnard-Castle.

DALE-HEAD, a chapelry in Slaidburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles NNW of Chatburn r. station, and 7¼ N by W of Clitheroe. Post-town, Slaidburn, under Blackburn. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Slaidburn, in the diocese of Ripon. The church is very good.

DALEMAIN, a seat in Dacre parish, Cumberland; at the confluence of the Dacre and the Eamont rivers, 3¼ miles SW of Penrith. It was built in the time of William III.; belonged to the Laytons; and passed to the Hassells.

DALES-GREEN, a village in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; near Burslem.

DALE-STREET, a sub-district comprising St. Pauls and Exchange wards in Liverpool. Pop., 29,078. Houses, 3,930.

DALE-TOWN, a township in Hawbn parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 9¼ miles NE by E of Thirk. Acres, 3,510. Real property, £852. Pop., 60. Houses, 10.

DALHAM, a parish in the district of Newmarket and county of Suffolk; on the Cambridge and Bury railway, near Kennet r. station, 5¼ miles E by S of Newmarket. It contains the hamlet of Dunstall-Green; and its post-town is Moulton, under Newmarket. Acres, inclusive of Southwell Park, 1,840. Real property, £3,111. Pop., 539. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Stutvilles. Dalham Hall was built, in 1705, by Bishop Patrick; and is now the seat of the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £419.* Patron, the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. The church is very good.

DALLAGHILL. See DALLO-GILL.

DALLICOTT, a hamlet in Claverley parish, Salop; 3¼ miles ENE of Bridgnorth. Pop., 20.

DALLING-FIELD. See FIELD-DALLING.

DALLINGHOLE, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; adjacent to the East Suffolk railway, near Wickham-Market-Junction r. station, and 2¼ miles W by S of Wickham-Market. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,603. Pop., 370. Houses, 73. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £384.* Patron, the Rev. E. Walford. The church is very good; and there are charities 41.

DALLINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Northampton; on the Grand Union canal, and a branch of the river Nen, 1½ mile NW of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,520. Real property, £4,258. Pop., 636. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. Ironstone is found and worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300.* Patron, J. Reddall, Esq. The church was restored in 1863. There are a national school and four almshouses.

DALLINGTON, a parish in Battle district, Sussex; 5¼ miles SW of Etchingham r. station, and 6 NW of Battle. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green. Acres, 2,873. Real property, £2,572. Pop., 591. Houses, 113. The property is divided among a few. The area was once part of the Great Forest. The living is a vi-

carage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £182.* Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is good; and its tower commands a grand view. Sir Joseph Jekyll was a native.

DALLO-GILL, or **DALLAGHILL**, a chapelry in Masham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles N of Pateley-Bridge r. station, and 7 SSW of Masham. Post-town, Pateley-Bridge, under Ripon. Rated property, £750. Pop., 320. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £143.* Patron, the Vicar of Masham. The church is good.

DALSCOTE, or **DARLSCOTE**, a hamlet in Pattishall parish, Northampton; 3½ miles N of Towcester.

DALSTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Carlisle district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Caldew, adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 4½ miles SW by S of Carlisle; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Carlisle. Real property, £2,835. Pop., 884. Houses, 172. The parish contains also the townships of Buckabank, Ivegill, Hawkesdale, Cundivock, and Raughton and Gatesgill. Acres, 10,870. Real property, £19,849. Pop., 2,568. Houses, 516. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Carlisle. Rose Castle is the Bishop's seat, and will be separately noticed. Dalston Hall, now a farm-house, was a castellated seat of the Dalstons. There are cotton factories and collieries. There are also a Roman camp, a barrow, and remains of a Druidical circle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £283.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church has a curious bell-gable, and is tolerable. A sculptured stone cross is near it. Dr. Paley was vicar from 1774 till 1793. The vicarage of Ivegill is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £56. The sub-district contains also Orton parish, and part of St. Mary. Acres, 17,078. Pop., 3,865. Houses, 762.

DALSTON, a chapelry in St. John-Hackney parish, Middlesex; on the North London railway, contiguous to Hackney, 3 miles NNE of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office; under London NE, and a r. station; was constituted in 1848; and contains some old houses, many new ones, the German hospital, and the Refuge for the destitute. Pop., 10,247. Houses, 1,740. The living bears the name of St. Philip's, and is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rector of St. John-Hackney. The church was built in 1841, at a cost of £5,700. There is another church, St. Mark's, with separate incumbency. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of West Hackney.

DALTON, a township in Burton-in-Kendal parish, Lancashire; at the boundary with Westmoreland, adjacent to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 1½ mile SE of Burton-in-Kendal. Acres, 2,135. Real property, £1,931. Pop., 129. Houses, 20.

DALTON, a township in Wigan parish, Lancashire; near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Southport and Wigan railway, 5½ miles WNW of Wigan. Acres, 2,090. Real property, £3,747; of which £100 are in mines. Pop., 453. Houses, 82.

DALTON, a township in Newburn parish, Northumberland; on the river Pont, 10 miles NW of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It has a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 1,035. Pop., 114. Houses, 22. The township forms a curacy with Newburn; and has a church, called Holy Trinity.

DALTON, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Great North of England railway, 4½ miles S of Thirsk. Acres, 1,247. Real property, £1,709. Pop., 307. Houses, 77. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

DALTON, a township in Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Watling-street, 6 miles NW of Richmond. Acres, 2,619. Real property, £3,496. Pop., 222. Houses, 52. There are a chapel of ease and an endowed school.

DALTON, a township in Kirk-Heaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Calder, 2 miles NE of Huddersfield. It includes the hamlets of Dalton-

Fold, Dalton-Green, Bradley-Mills, and Mould-Green; and carries on a manufacture of fancy goods. Acres, 1,255. Real property, £12,592. Pop., 4,692. Houses, 980. There are a chapel of ease and a Swedenborgian chapel.

DALTON, a township in Rotherham and Thrybergh parishes, and a chapelry in Rotherham, Thrybergh, and Ecclesfield parishes, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 2 miles E of Rotherham; and includes the village of Dalton-Brook. The part of it in Thrybergh is known as Dalton-Magna; and the part in Rotherham, as Dalton-Parva. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,202; of which £269 are in quarries. Pop., 336. Houses, 75. The chapelry was constituted in 1850; and its post-town is Rotherham. Rated property, £2,230. Pop., 369. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The church is good.

DALTON-BROOK. See preceding article.

DALTON-FOLD and **DALTON-GREEN**. See **DALTON**, Kirk-Heaton, W. R. Yorkshire.

DALTON HOLME. See **DALTON (SOUTH)**.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Ulverstone district, Lancashire. The town stands on the Furness railway, 1¼ mile N of Furness abbey, and 5 SW of Ulverstone; is an ancient place, long the capital of Lower-Furness; consists of one street, spacious, antique, picturesque, and improved; and has a head post-office; designated Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, a railway station, a chief inn, an ancient tower, a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. The tower crowns a rocky eminence on the west; and belonged to a castle, built in the time of Edward III., by the abbots of Furness, to guard the northern approach to the abbey. The church stands near the tower, and was rebuilt in 1825. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on 6 June and 23 Oct. A hunt, called the "Dalton Rout" in the "Tatler," was established here in 1703; but has gone into disuse. Romney, the painter, was a native. Pop., 2,812. Houses, 538. The parish includes also the townships of Hawcoat and Yarlside, the chapelries of Ireleth and Rampside, the hamlet of Biggar, and the islands of Peel, Barrow, Roa, and Walney. Acres, 16,364. Real property, £64,492; of which £4,025 are in mines, and £33,627 in railways. Pop., 9,152. Houses, 1,565. The property is much subdivided. Iron ore and limestone are plentiful; and mining and iron working are extensively carried on. Remains of a fortified beacon occur on the eminence of High Haume. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £159.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The chapelries of Ireleth, Rampside, Barrow, and Walney are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 25,158. Pop., 11,243.

DALTON-JUNCTION. See **DALTON-UPON-TEES**.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a township and a parish in Eastington district, Durham. The township lies near the coast, 1¼ mile NE by E of Murton r. station, and 6½ S of Sunderland. Acres, 797. Real property, £776. Pop., 102. Houses, 20. The parish contains also the townships of Dawdon, Cold Hesleton, and East Morton; and its post-town is Seaham, under Sunderland. Acres, 4,281; of which 195 are water. Real property, £53,902; of which £24,747 are in mines, and £11,378 in railways. Pop., 8,432. Houses, 1,251. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £201.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is chiefly early English, but has a Norman door; and it contains a round font with quatrefoiled panels, and is in good condition. The p. curacy of Seaham-Harbour is a separate benefice. Charities, £50.

DALTON-MAGNA. See **DALTON**, W. R. Yorkshire.

DALTON (NORTH), a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Wolds, 6½ miles W of Hutton-Cranswick r. station, and 7¼ SW of Great Driffield. It has a post-office under Driffield. Acres, 3,890. Real property, £5,962. Pop., 486. Houses, 100. The property is di-

vided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £138. Patron, James Walker, Esq. The church is good.

DALTON-PARVA. See DALTON, W. R. Yorkshire. **DALTON-PIERCY**, a township in Hart parish, Durham; 8½ miles N by E of Stockton-upon-Tees. Acres, 937. Real property, £339. Pop., 98. Houses, 17. Here is a Saxon earth-work.

DALTON (SOUTH), or **DALTON-HOLME**, a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W by N of Arram r. station, and 6½ NW of Beverley. It has a post-office, of the name of South Dalton, under Beverley. Acres, 1,730. Real property, £2,275. Pop., 338. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. Dalton Hall is the seat of Lord Hotham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £462.* Patron, Lord Hotham. The church was built in 1861, at a cost of about £20,000; is cruciform, and in the early second-pointed style; and has a western tower and spire, elaborately decorated, and 200 feet high.

DALTON-UPON-TEES, a township in Croft parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, at the boundary with Durham, and on the York and Newcastle railway, at the junction of the Richmond branch, 5 miles S of Darlington. It has a station at the railway junction. Acres, 595. Real property, £2,499; of which £930 are in railways. Pop., 211. Houses, 43.

DALWOOD, a chapelry in Stockland parish, Devon; on the river Cory, and on the Yeovil and Exeter railway, near Colyton r. station, and 6 miles E of Honiton. It has a post-office under Honiton, and a fair on the Wednesday after 23 Aug. Acres, 1,709. Real property, £2,622. Pop., 492. Houses, 109. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Stockland, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient.

DAMEMS, a station on the Worth Valley railway, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSW of Keighley.

DAMEBEL-MILTON. See MILTON-DAMEREL. **DAMEREL-SYDENHAM.** See SYDENHAM-D. **DAMERHAM.** See DAMERHAM (SOUTH).

DAMERHAM (NORTH), a hundred in Wilts, containing Grittleton, Nettleton, and St. Michael-Kington parishes, and part of Christian-Malford. Acres, 11,239. Pop., 2,953. Houses, 645.

DAMERHAM (SOUTH), a parish and a hundred in Wilts. The parish is in Fordingbridge district; lies on an affluent of the river Avon, at the boundary with Dorset, 3 miles W of Fordingbridge r. station, and 7½ NW by N of Ringwood; includes the tythings of East End, North End, and South End; and has a post-office, of the name of Damerham, under Salisbury. Acres, 4,310. Real property, with Martin and Whichbury, £9,674. Pop., 697. Houses, 149. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, 320.* Patron, the Earl of Chichester. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Baptists.—The hundred contains also four other parishes. Acres, 16,832. Pop., 3,008. Houses, 694.

DAMIAN-IN-THE-BLEAN. See BLEAN.

DAMOREY-COURT. See BLANDFORD-FORUM.

DANBURY, a village and a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex. The village stands on high ground, 4½ miles E by S of Chelmsford r. station; and has a post-office under Chelmsford, and a fair on Shrove Tuesday. Its name is a contraction of Danesbury, signifying the "town or castle of the Danes." The parish includes also Russell hamlet and part of Bicknacre. Acres, 2,950. Real property, with the rest of Bicknacre, £4,243. Pop., 1,113. Houses, 236. The manor was held, at Domesday, by Geoffrey de Mandeville; passed to the St. Cleres, the Veres, the Greys, the Darceys, and the Millmays; and belongs now to Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Danbury Place, now called Danbury Palace, was the seat of the Roundes; and is now the residence of the bishop of Rochester, having been purchased by the ecclesiastical commissioners, in 1851, for £24,700. Danbury Hill, at the village, is 700 feet high; and has vestiges of an ancient camp, 680 yards in circuit. The parish is a

meet for the Essex Union bounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £435.* Patron, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The church has a stone tower and a lofty wooden spire; and contains effigies of the St. Cleres. There are national schools, and charities £14.

DANBY, a township and a sub-district in Guisbrough district, and a parish partly also in Whitby district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the moors, on the river Esk, and on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, 8½ miles SE of Guisbrough; has a station on the railway, and contains the village of Castleton and the hamlet of Ainthorpe, the former of which has a post-office under York. Acres, 13,860. Real property, £7,336; of which £190 are in mines. Pop., 1,637. Houses, 336. The parish contains also the township of Glaisdale. Acres, 22,230. Real property, £12,339. Pop., 2,711. Houses, 570. Danby Castle, now a ruin, on the brow of a hill, north of the church, is said to have been built, soon after the Conquest, by Robert de Bruce. Danby Beacon is 966 feet high, and commands an extensive view. Ralph Cross, an eminence, 3½ miles SSE of the church, is 1,864 feet high. A number of small picturesque glens intersect the moors. Remains of an ancient British village are on a moor about a mile from Danby Beacon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £163.* Patron, Viscount Downe. The church is early English. There is a chapel of ease in Glaisdale. Charities, £27. The sub-district excludes Glaisdale township, but includes a township of Guisbrough parish and the whole of another parish. Acres, 30,921. Pop., 2,046. Houses, 412.

DANBY, a hamlet in Thornton-Steward parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles E of Middleham.

DANBY-WISKE, a township and a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the York and Newcastle railway, 3½ miles NNW of Northallerton; has a post-office under Northallerton; and includes the hamlet of Streetham. Acres, 3,247. Real property, £3,324. Pop., 353. Houses, 71. The parish contains also the chapelry of Yafforth. Acres, 4,547. Real property, £5,874. Pop., 557. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. Danby Hill is the seat of the Rev. E. Cust. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Yafforth, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £490. Patron, the Rev. E. Cust. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

DANCING-LODGE, a stone beach, under an amphitheatre of cliff, on the coast of Dorset, 2½ miles NE of St. Alban's Head, and 4 SE of Corfe-Castle. It is the floor of a quarry; and takes its name from the dancing motion it gives to the waves. The coast in its vicinity is very grand.

DANDDYFRYN, a township in Towyn parish, Merioneth; near Towyn. Real property, £1,660; of which £130 are in mines. Pop., 180.

DANDELION, an ancient manor, 1¼ mile W of Margate, in Kent. It took its name from the family of Dent de Lyon, who settled on it before the time of Edward I.; and it retains a gateway of their mansion, of the time of Henry IV. It was long in use as a tea-garden; but has been rescued from that use. A deposit of Roman urns and glass vessels was found in it near the end of the 17th century.

DANE (THE), a river of Cheshire. It rises in Macclesfield forest, near the Three-Shire-Mere; runs 4 miles southward, to the boundary with Stafford; then goes 3½ miles westward along that boundary; then proceeds 13 miles westward, past Congleton and Somerford, to Middlewich; then runs 5½ miles north-westward to the Weaver at Northwich. The North Stafford railway crosses it on a twenty-arched viaduct, 1,254 feet long and 106 high.

DANE-BRIDGE, a chapelry in Davenham and Great Budworth parishes, Cheshire; on the river Dane, near Northwich town and r. station. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Northwich. Pop., 2,315. Houses, 493. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

DANEbury, a hill ridge, 3 miles WNW of Stockbridge, in Hants. A strong, double-ditched circular camp is on its summit, at a clump of firs. Some ancient implements, thought to have been armourer's tools, were found in the camp, and are preserved in Winchester museum. Some large barrows, one of them called Canute's, are on the adjoining downs.

DANE-COURT, a hamlet in St. Peter parish, Kent; 2 miles SE of Margate.

DANE-END, or **MUNDEN-FREWEL**, a hamlet in Great Munden and Little Munden parishes, Herts; 6½ miles N of Ware. It has a post-office under Ware. Pop., 175. Traces of camps and some tumuli are here, and are thought to be memorials of battle between the Danes and the Saxons.

DANEHILL, a village, a chapelry, and a hundred in Sussex. The village stands ¼ miles S of East Grinstead r. station, and 6¼ NE of Cuckfield; and has a post-office; under Uckfield, and a fair on 25th July. The chapelry is in Fletching and Horsted-Keynes parishes; and was constituted in 1851. Pop., 963. Houses, 199. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £90. Patron, the Earl of Sheffield. The hundred is in Pevensey rape; bears the name of Danehill-Horsted; and contains three parishes. Acres, 6,832. Pop., 1,181. Houses, 195.

DANE-JOHN-HILL. See **CANTERBURY**.

DANE-PARK, a Tudor mansion, 6½ miles ESE of Canterbury, in Kent. It belonged to the Deanes and the Oxdens; and passed to the Rices.

DANES'-BANKS, tumuli and entrenchments on the downs above Chartham village, in Kent.

DANESBOROUGH, an ancient British camp on one of the Quantock hills, 2 miles W of Nether Stowey, in Somerset. It has double ramparts; is situated 1,022 feet above sea-level; and was the place where the Romans defeated the Belgæ.

DANES' DYKE, an ancient military work across the Flamborough peninsula, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles W of Flamborough Head, and 3 NE of Bridlington. It is 3 miles long; consists of a ditch, with two lines of defence and breast-works; and though traditionally ascribed to the Danes, was most probably formed by the ancient Britons.

DANES-HILL. See **DAVENTRY**.

DANES' HOLES, numerous remarkable excavations, in chalk pits, near East Tilbury, Little Thurrock, Dartford, and other places, in Kent.

DANES-MOOR, or **DUNSMOOR**, a place on the mutual border of Northampton and Oxford; 5½ miles NE by N of Banbury. The Yorkists sustained a defeat here in 1469; and Charles I. encamped here before the battle of Edgehill.

DANE-STREET, a village near Chilham, in Kent.

DANNABY. See **DENABY**.

DANNY PARK, the seat of the Campions, under Wolstanbury hill, 6¼ miles N by W of Brighton in Sussex. The house is Tudor, of 1595; and the park contains some noble oaks. A circular camp, probably British, is on Wolstanbury hill.

DANSEY, a hamlet in Appleshaw and Amport parishes, Hants; 4¼ miles W of Andover. Pop., 32.

DANSON HILL, a seat adjoining Bexley Heath, 3¼ miles SE of Woolwich, in Kent. It belonged to Archbishop Parker; passed to the Boyds; and belongs now to Hugh Johnston, Esq. The house was built for the Boyds, by Sir R. Taylor; and the grounds were laid out by "Capability" Brown.

DANTHORPE, a township in Humbleton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 10 miles NE by E of Hull. Acres, 737. Real property, £1,018. Pop., 62. Houses, 10.

DANTSEY. See **DAUNTSEY**.

DARBY-END, a village in Dudley parish, Worcester; near Dudley.

DARCY-LEVER, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; on the Bolton and Bury railway, 1 mile E of Bolton. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 540. Real property, £9,025; of which £4,400 are in mines. Pop., 2,071. Houses, 404. Coal is worked.

DARENT (THE), a river of Kent. It rises near the boundary with Surrey, in the vicinity of Westerham; and runs about 20 miles N by eastward, past Brasted, Chipstead, Otford, Shoreham, Eynsford, Farningham, Sutton-at-Hone, and Dartford, to the Thames, near Long-reach. It is navigable to Dartford, and is there called Dartford-Creek. Spenser describes it as

"the still Darent, in whose waters clean
Ten thousand fishes play, and deck his pleasant stream."

DARENTH, or **DARENT**, a parish in Dartford district, Kent; on the river Darent, 1¼ mile N of Farningham r. station, and 2¼ SSE of Dartford. It includes part of South Darenth hamlet; and its post-town is Sutton-at-Hone, under Dartford. Acres, 2,189. Real property, £4,959. Pop., 626. Houses, 128. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by Duke Eudulf, in 940, to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and exchanged by them, in 1196, with Rochester abbey for Lambeth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £339.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is early Norman, and good; and has a very curiously figured font. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Charities, £22.

DARENTH (UPPER), a hamlet in Darenth and Horton-Kirby parishes, Kent; on the river Darent; 3 miles SSE of Dartford.

DARESBUry, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in Runcorn district, Cheshire. The chapelry is in Runcorn parish; lies on the Chester and Manchester railway, adjacent to the Bridgewater canal, 4¼ miles SW by S of Warrington; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Warrington. Acres, 599. Real property, £1,719. Pop., 136. Houses, 23. Daresbury Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £175.* Patron, G. Greenall, Esq. A school has £42 from endowment; and other charities £7. The sub-district contains eight other townships of Runcorn parish, and one of Great Budworth. Acres, 8,963. Pop., 2,841. Houses, 511.

DARE VALLEY RAILWAY, a railway in Glamorganshire; from certain collieries to the Aberdare, with a branch to Hirwan. It was authorised in July 1863, and leased to the Taff Vale in 1866. Length, 3¼ miles.

DARFIELD, a village, a township, and a sub-district, in Barnsley district, and a parish partly also in Hems-worth district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the slope of a hill at the river Dearne, near the Dearne and Dove canal, and the North Midland railway, 5 miles ESE of Barnsley; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Barnsley. The township includes also the village of Mill House, and the hamlets of Ed wardthorpe and Tyers-Hill. Acres, 1,862. Real property, £5,137. Pop., 746. Houses, 163. The parish contains likewise the townships of Billingley, Wombwell, Worsbrough, Ardsley, Great Houghton, and Little Houghton. Acres, 13,367. Real property, £76,701; of which £40,111 are in mines, £460 in quarries, and £960 in gas-works. Pop., 12,231. Houses, 2,393. The property is much subdivided. Weaving, iron-working, and other branches of industry are carried on. The living is two-fold, a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of York. Value of the rectory, £1,500;* of the vicarage, £220.* Patron of the r., the Rev. Henry Cooke; of the v., Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is early English, restored in 1849. The vicarages of St. Thomas and Ardsley, the rectory of Wombwell, and the p. curacy of Worsbrough are separate benefices. Value of St. T., £113. There are nine dissenting chapels, six public schools, four almshouses, and other charities £71.—The sub-district contains three townships of Darfield, and one of Wath-upon-Dearne. Acres, 8,292. Pop., 10,023. Houses, 1,875.

DARKING. See **DORKING**.

DARK-LANE, a hamlet in Longwood township, Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Huddersfield.

DARLASTON, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Walsall district, Stafford. The town stands near the

Bentley canal and the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW by N of Wednesbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wednesbury. It carries on hardware manufacture, in many departments; has iron-foundries, steel-works, and malting mills; and presents the grimy aspect common to places of its class. The parish comprises 901 acres. Real property, £31,445; of which £4,423 are in mines, £52 in quarries, and £9,923 in iron-works. Pop., 12,884. Houses, 2,514. The property is subdivided. Coal and ironstone are extensively mined; stone is quarried; and bricks are made. A canal aqueduct, over the Bescot brook, has two arches, and is 120 feet high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £266.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church stands on an eminence, in the centre of the town; and is a plain brick building, with a lofty steeple. St. George's vicarage, constituted in 1844, is a separate benefice. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1852; and is a stone structure, in the early English style, with a north-western tower. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £8.—The sub-district includes also part of Wolverhampton parish. Acres, 2,551. Pop., 13,230. Houses, 2,582.

DARLASTON, a township in Stone parish, Stafford; on the river Trent, 2 miles NW of Stone. Real property, £2,312. Pop., 222.

DARLESTON. See DARLSTON.

DARLEY, a township and a parish in Bakewell district, Derby. The township lies on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Rowsley railway, 5 miles SE by S of Bakewell; and has a station on the railway, a post-office, of the name of Darley-Dale, under Matlock-Bath, and fairs on 13 May and 27 Oct. Real property, £6,221; of which £211 are in quarries. Pop., 1,574. Houses, 314. The parish contains also the township of Wensley and Snitterton. Acres, 7,104. Rated property, £10,400. Pop., 2,156. Houses, 451. The property is much subdivided. Darley Hall is a chief residence. Good sandstone is found; lead ore is mined; and manufactures of stockings, cotton, and paper are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £434.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is partly Norman, and very good; and the churchyard has a yew-tree, 33 feet in girth of trunk. The p. curacy of Cross-Green or South Darley, constituted in 1845, is a separate benefice. Value, £94. Patron, the Rector of Darley. The church is tolerable. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £32 from endowment; and other charities £5. A priory of Black canons was built at Darley, in the time of Henry II., by Hugh, dean of Derby.

DARLEY, a township, united with Menwith, in Hampsthwaite parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Nidd-Valley railway, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles W of Ripley. It has a post-office under Ripley. See MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY.

DARLEY-ABBEY, or LITTLE DERBY, a chapelry or liberty in the district and county of Derby; on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Derby and Leeds railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Derby. Post-town, Derby. Real property, £4,322. Pop., 967. Houses, 161. A small Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by the Abbot of St. Helens; and given, at the dissolution, to the Wests. A mansion, called Darley Abbey, is now the seat of T. W. Evans, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, T. W. Evans, Esq. The church is modern.

DARLEY-DALE, and DARLEY (SOUTH). See DARLEY, Derby.

DARLINGSCOTT, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcester; near the Moreton and Stratford-on-Avon railway, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles NW by W of Shipston-on-Stour. Real property, £1,461. Pop., 160. Houses, 42.

DARLINGTON, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a ward in Durham. The town stands on a declivity, at the river Skerne, adjacent to the York and Newcastle railway, near the boundary with Yorkshire, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road, and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ by railway S of Durham; and is connected by railways eastward with

Stockton-on-Tees, westward with the W of England, and north-westward with Bishop-Auckland. It dates from remote times; figures in the history of St. Cuthbert; and had long a residence of the Bishops of Durham, which was built about 1162, and in which the Princess Margaret lodged, in 1504, on her way to Scotland. It consists mainly of streets branching from a spacious central square; has recently undergone much improvement; and now includes a new town N of the old. A covered market, on a fine plan, was erected in 1864. A drinking fountain, in granite and bronze, was erected in 1859. St. Cuthbert's church was erected about 1160 by Bishop Pudsey; is a spacious cruciform structure, partly Norman and early English, with a central steeple 180 feet high; was formerly collegiate, with four chantries; and has carved stone stalls, and highly-finished western door. A subscription of upwards of £3,300 was raised in 1862 for restoring it. There are also Holy Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. John's churches; the last with a tower, and built in 1853. An Independent chapel, at a cost of £2,500, was built in 1862; a U. Presbyterian chapel, at a cost of £3,600, in 1869; and each has a tower and spire. The Roman Catholics have two chapels and two nunneries. There are also chapels for Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, Free Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. The new cemetery, about a mile from the town, was opened in 1858. A grammar-school, founded in the time of Elizabeth, has £247 from endowment; a blue coat school has £42; and other charities have £118. The workhouse was reconstructed from the Bishop's palace, which had fallen into neglect. There is a literary and scientific institution, with a large room for lectures. There is also a mechanics'-hall, with a lecture-room. Public baths were erected in 1850; and a public park, comprising about 23 acres, was opened in 1853. The town has a head post-office, two railway stations with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a parliamentary borough by the act of 1867, a seat of sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes four weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs on the first Monday of March, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the second Monday after Whit-Monday, 23 Nov., and the second Monday after 23 Nov. There are worsted mills, mousseline-de-laine works, cotton factories, tanneries, iron-works, optical glass manufactures, and locomotive engine establishments; and much trade is done in connexion with railway transit, and through contiguity with the mining districts of South Durham, West Durham and Cleveland. The famous bull "Comet" was sold here for £1,050. The town gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland; and it sends one member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 11,228; in 1861, 15,781. Houses, 2,683.

The township contains also the hamlet of Oxneyfield. Acres, 3,569. Real property, £243,073; of which £186,642 are in railways, £429 in quarries, £830 in iron-works, and £828 in gas-works. Pop., 15,789. Houses, 2,685. The parish contains likewise the townships of Blackwell, Cockerton, and Archdeacon-Newton. Acres, 7,856. Real property, £251,874. Pop., 16,762. Houses, 2,875. The property is much subdivided. Blackwell is the seat of R. H. Allan, Esq. Bushell Hill commands a view to York minster. A medicinal spring is in the vicinity of the town; and salt springs are at Hell Kettles. St. Cuthbert's, Trinity, and St. John's livings are vicarages, and St. Paul's is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Durham. Value of St. C., £220; of T., £310; * of St. J., £300; * of St. P., £200. Patron of St. C., the Duke of Cleveland; of T., the Archdeacon of Durham; of St. J. and St. P., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The sub-district contains the parishes of Coniscliffe, Hurworth, Middleton-St. George, and Low Dinsdale, and the townships of Darlington, Blackwell, Piers-Bridge, and Sockburn, electorally in Durham; also the parishes of Manfield, Cleasby, Barton, and Croft, and the townships of Eryholme, Girsby, and Over Dinsdale, electorally in N. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 35,207. Pop., 21,167. Houses, 3,817. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Aycliffe, containing the parishes of Heighington and Houghton-le-Skerne, and the townships of Cockerton,

Archdeacon-Newton, Denton, Summerhouse, Houghtonle-Side, Great Aycliffe, and Brafferton, all electorally in Durham. Acres, 62,952. Poor-rates in 1862, £10,377. Pop. in 1841, 21,487; in 1861, 26,122. Houses, 4,862. Marriages in 1860, 224; births, 939,—of which 65 were illegitimate; deaths, 560,—of which 200 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,226; births, 7,912; deaths, 4,787. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 7,704 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 440 a.; 1 of Baptists, with 351 s.; 19 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,889 a.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 200 a.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 720 a.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 2,364 scholars; 49 private day schools, with 1,346 a.; 40 Sunday schools, with 3,410 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 23 s.—The ward commences 2 miles east of the town; goes northward to the vicinity of Durham; is bounded along the south and the south-west by the river Tees; and extends westward to the boundaries with Westmoreland and Cumberland. Acres, 278,251. Pop., 113,167. Houses, 21,379.

DARLSTON, a township in Prees parish, Salop; on the river Tern, 5½ miles NE of Wem. Pop., 278.

DARLSCOTE. See **DALSCOTE**.

DARLTON, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 2 miles NE of Tuxford r. station, and 7¼ SE of East Retford. Post-town, Tuxford, under Newark. Acres, 1,507. Real property, £2,671. Pop., 163. Houses, 39. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Dunham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

DARMSDEN, a hamlet in Barking parish, Suffolk; 1 mile S of Needham-Market. Acres, 790. Real property, £1,355. Pop., 64. Houses, 13. It forms a curacy with Barking; and, prior to 1841, was returned as a parish.

DARNALL, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Eckington and Sheffield railway, 2 miles E of Sheffield. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Sheffield. It was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £5,300. Pop., 2,403. Houses, 495. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £150.* Patrons, Five Trustees. The church is modern.

DARNHALL, a township in Whitegate parish, Cheshire; on an affluent of the river Weaver, 4 miles E of Tarporley. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £2,407. Pop., 176. Houses, 25. Darnhall Hall is the seat of the Corbets.

DARNHALL (THE), a tributary of the river Wye, at Rhayader, in Radnor.

DAROWEN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Machynlleth district, Montgomery. The village stands near the confluence of the rivers Twymyn and Dovey, 1½ mile S of Cemmaes-Road r. station, and 6¼ E by N of Machynlleth. The parish comprises the townships of Caerseddian and Noddia; the latter of which includes the village. Post-town, Cemmaes, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 10,000. Real property, £4,137; of which £100 are in mines. Pop., 1,227. Houses, 235. The property is much subdivided. Great part of the surface is sheep-walk. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £155.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was rebuilt in 1864, and is in early English. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £8. Davies, the translator of the Welsh Bible, and Bishop Randolph were incumbents. The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 38,253. Pop., 4,160.

DARRACOTT, a hamlet in Georgeham parish, Devon.

DARAN, a station on the Brecon and Newport railway; at the boundary of Wales, 2¼ miles N of Bargoed.

DARRAS HALL, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; 7¼ miles NW of Newcastle. Pop., 14.

DARRINGTON, a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the Knottingley and Doncaster railway, 2 miles

S of Knottingley r. station, and 3 SE of Pontefract; and includes the hamlet of Darrington Ieys. Real property, £4,028. Pop., 114. Houses, 120. The parish contains also the township of Stapleton; and its post-town is Knottingley, under Normanton. Acres, 4,820. Real property, £5,264. Pop., 744. Houses, 143. The property is divided among a few. Darrington Hall is the seat of the Right Hon. J. Parker. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £512.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £8.

DARSHAM, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway, 5¼ miles NE by N of Saxmundham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Saxmundham. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,823. Pop., 409. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. Darsham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £101.* Patron, the Earl of Stradbroke. The church has an octagonal font, open seats of carved oak, and a brass of 1641; and is very good. Charities, £28.

DART (THE), a river of Devon. It rises near Cranmere pool, in Dartmoor forest; and runs about 35 miles, south-eastward, past Buckfastleigh, Dartington, Totnes, and Asprington, to the sea at Dartmouth haven. It takes its name from the rapidity of its current; flows much on a rocky channel, through fine scenery; and is estuarial, about 10¼ miles, from Totnes to the sea.

DARTFORD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Kent. The town stands in a narrow valley, between two steep hills, on Watling-street, the river Darent, and the North Kent railway, 17 miles ESE of London Bridge. It was known to the Saxons as Darentford, and at Domesday as Tarentford; and it got its name from a ford or ferry-passage on the Darent, which was a great thoroughfare till the building of a bridge at it in the time of Henry VI. Isabella, the sister of Henry III., was married here by proxy, in 1235, to the Emperor Frederick. Edward III. held a tournament here in 1331; and founded an Augustinian nunnery here in 1355. Wat Tyler commenced his insurrection here, in 1381, by beating out the brains of the poll-tax collector; and either he or the collector is made to give a bad name to Dartford in an old local rhyme, which thus characterizes neighbouring places on the Darent:—

“Sutton for mutton,
Kirkby for beef,
South Darne for gingerbread,
And Dartford for a thief.”

The town consists chiefly of one spacious, well-built, picturesque street. The nunnery, founded by Edward III., stood at the west end; became the retreat of a daughter of Edward IV., and many noble ladies; was converted, after the dissolution, into a royal palace; passed, for a time, to Anne of Cleves; was inhabited two days, in 1573, by Queen Elizabeth; passed by barter to Sir Robert Cecil; was held, on life-lease, by Sir Edward Darcy, and got then the name of Place House. The edifice appears to have been very extensive; and a small part of it, not earlier than the time of Henry VII., still stands, and is now used as a farm-house. A chantry-chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund-the-Martyr, and situated in a cemetery of its own on the opposite side of the town, belonged to the nunnery; and was in such great repute by pilgrims to Canterbury that the reach of Watling-street leading to it often took the name of “St. Edmund’s way;” but it has entirely disappeared. The parish church is a spacious ancient edifice, with a Norman tower; was repaired, or much altered, in 1793 and at other times; and has remains of a decorated screen, a mural monument to Sir John Spielman, Queen Elizabeth’s jeweller, and some interesting brasses and effigies. The London Pauper Lunatic asylum is a large recent erection, with a lofty central tower; and forms a prominent object for a considerable distance. There are four dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, with £48 from endowment, another school with £47, alms-houses with £76, other charities with £213, a new cemetery, and a workhouse.

The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions. Markets are held on Saturdays; and a fair on 2 Aug. A large export trade is carried on in country produce, chalk, lime, whiting, and manufactures, and an import trade in coal and timber,—the Darent, under the name of Dartford creek, affording good navigation hither to the Thames; and there are foundries, calico and silk-printing establishments, a large tannery, and powder, paper, corn, and seed-crushing mills,—the powder and paper mills of great extent, and situated a little way distant. The town gives the title of Viscount to Earl Jersey. Pop., 5,314. Houses, 996.

The parish comprises 4,101 acres of land and 185 of water. Real property, £31,311; of which £616 are in quarries, £409 in canals, and £408 in gas-works. Pop., 6,597. Houses, 1,258. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Crown; and was given by James I. to the Whitmores. Part of the area adjoining the river is marshy; and part above is chalk down. Numerous remarkable ancient excavations exist in the chalk; and fine views are had from the heath a mile south-west of the town. Richard Plantagenet encamped on the heath in 1452; and Fairfax, in 1648. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £534.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The sub-district contains the parishes of Dartford, Stone-near-Dartford, Swanscombe, Darent, Wilmington, and Sutton-at-Hone. Acres, 17,675. Pop., 13,180. Houses, 2,499. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bexley, containing the parishes of Bexley, East Wickham, Erith, and Crayford; and the sub-district of Farningham, containing the parishes of Farningham, Horton-Kirby, Eynesford, Lullingstone, Kingsdown, Ridley, Ash, Hartley, Fawkham, Longfield, and Southfleet. Acres, 53,109. Poor-rates, in 1862, £17,306. Pop., in 1841, 25,366; in 1861, 32,316. Houses, 6,053. Marriages, in 1860, 193; births, 1,050,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 568,—of which 213 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,790; births, 9,841; deaths, 5,267. The places of worship in 1851 were 21 of the Church of England, with 6,911 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,498 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,448 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,157 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 196 s.; 1 undefined, with 230 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 236 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 2,661 scholars; 36 private day schools, with 739 s.; 39 Sunday schools, with 3,142 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 48 s.

DARTINGTON, a parish in Totnes district, Devon; on the river Dart, near the South Devon railway, 2 miles N by W of Totnes. Post-town, Totnes. Acres, 3,248. Real property, £8,062. Pop., 626. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. The manor was given by the Conqueror to William de Falaise; passed to the families of Martyn, Audley, Vere, Holland, and Courtenay; and has belonged, since the middle of the 16th century, to the Champenownes. Dartington House, the seat of the Champenownes, is a grand pile, 250 feet long; and includes part of the feudal mansion of the Dukes of Exeter. Venton House, the seat of the Moseys, is a large ancient edifice. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £924.* Patron, A. Champenowne, Esq. The church stands close to Dartington House; is a fine old structure, of nave, chancel, and aisles; and contains a carved oak screen, a carved oak pulpit, and some antique monuments of the Champenownes and others. A chapel of ease, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, is a neat modern Gothic edifice, with a spire.

DARTMOOR, an upland tract in Devon, situated between Okehampton on the north, Moreton-Hampstead on the north-east, Ashburton on the south-east, and Tavistock on the south-west. Its length, north and south, is 22 miles; its breadth, about 20 miles; its area, about 130,000 acres; and its mean elevation, about 1,700 feet. The greater part of it was afforested by King John, under the name of Dartmoor Forest; given by Henry III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and annexed, in the

time of Edward III., to the Duchy of Cornwall. It consists entirely of granite; has a wildly hilly, rugged, shattered surface; and embosoms a great morass, whence issue the rivers Dart, Teign, Tavy, and Taw. Multitudes of its summits are rocky peaks, provincially called tors; many of them fantastically outlined, looking like ruined castles or uncouth animal forms; four of them respectively 2,050, 1,792, 1,549, and 1,203 feet high, and no fewer than 150 mentioned by name in a note to Carrington's poem of "Dartmoor." Micaceous iron ore and stream tin occur; copper and tin mines are worked; and peat fuel is dug. The antiquities and the natural history are extensive and interesting; and have been described in Rowe's "Perambulation of Dartmoor" published in 1348. A large war-prison was built in 1808, on an elevated spot under Tor Royal; converted afterwards into a factory for naphtha, ammonia, and other products from the bogs; and changed subsequently into a place for convicts.

DARTMOOR FOREST, a quarter of Lidford parish, Devon, comprising the western part of Dartmoor. Acres, 54,241. Pop., 2,599. Houses, 250. See DARTMOOR, LIDFORD, and PRINCETOWN.

DARTMOUTH, a town, three parishes, and a sub-district in Totnes district, Devon. The town stands on the west side of the estuary of the river Dart, 1 mile above the estuary's mouth, and 5 SW of Brixham; and was recently connected by railway northward with the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway. It was known to the Saxons as Ludhill; it afterwards comprised three villages, called Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness; and it is still known, in legal documents, as Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness. It was burnt by the French in the times of Richard I. and Henry IV.; it repelled an invasion of the French in 1404; it was taken, in 1643, after a siege of four weeks, by Prince Maurice, and retaken by storm, in 1646, by Fairfax; it was the embarking port of the Crusaders in 1190; it contributed 31 ships, in the time of Edward III., for the siege of Calais; and it sent forth some of the earliest adventurers who achieved exploits and made discoveries in the Arctic seas. It forms terraced streets on an acclivity, overlooking a lake-like expanse of estuary, encompassed by steep shelving hills from 300 to 400 feet high, and, together with its environs, presents a picturesque appearance. Two narrow streets of it run parallel with the shore and with each other on such a steep that the pavement of the upper is nearly on a level with the roofs of the lower; and they communicate by flights of steps. Many of the houses, both in these streets and elsewhere, are old and grotesque; and a modern house, built by Mr. Holdsworth, the governor of Dartmouth Castle, in imitation of the old ones, is richly adorned with carving, and curiously cased with slates. A project was formed, toward the end of 1861, for opening a new main street through the town, of spacious width, with sites for a town-hall and public offices. The present town-hall is an ancient edifice, with some good carving. The subscription-rooms, on the New Road, and the assembly-rooms, at the extreme end of Duke-street, are modern. The castle, situated on the point of the promontory at the entrance of the harbour, consists of a round tower of the time of Henry VII., a square tower of later date, and three platforms for guns. A steamer maintains communication across the harbour with the railway at Kingswear. St. Saviour's church is a fine cruciform structure of 1372; has a south door of curiously-ornate character; and contains a carved stone pulpit, an exquisitely handsome screen, a very fine altar-piece, and a piscina and sedilia. St. Petrox church, situated close to the castle, is very ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and sanctuary, with western embattled tower; and had formerly a chantry. St. Petrox new church, in the town, consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and sanctuary. Townstall church, situated on a high hill about a mile to the north-west, is very ancient; consists of nave, north aisle, and north and south transepts with a tower; and commands a magnificent view. An Independent chapel is in Fosse-street; a Baptist chapel, in Atkin's lane; and a Wesleyan chapel, in Market-

square. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph office, a banking-office, and two chief inns; is a bonding port, a coast-guard station, and a seat of petty sessions; and publishes a fortnightly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Friday; and a good export trade is carried on in barley, potatoes, cider, and iron ore. The harbour is land-locked; contains good anchorage for 300 sail; and is now the station for a navy training-ship. Much improvement in both it and the town was progressing in 1864-5. A steamer plies regularly to Totnes. Sub-ports are Brixham, Torquay, and Salcombe. The vessels registered at the beginning of 1863 were 171 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 5,653 tons, 256 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 34,193 tons, and 6 steam-vessels, of aggregately 154 tons; and those which entered, in 1862, from British colonies, were 18 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 1,459 tons,—from foreign countries, 33 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 4,192 tons,—and coastwise, 651 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 37,446 tons, and 86 steam-vessels, of aggregately 3,698 tons. The amount of customs in 1867 was £3,718. The town was incorporated in 1342; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and sent two members to parliament prior to the reform act of 1832; but was half disfranchised by that act, and wholly disfranchised by the act of 1868 for increasing the representation of Scotland. The borough limits include the entire three parishes of the town, and part of Stokefleming parish. Pop. in 1861, 4,444. Houses, 825. The family of Legge take from the town the title of Earl; and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who took possession of Newfoundland, Davis, who penetrated to the Arctic sea which bears his name, and Newcomen, the famous mechanic, were natives of the town or its neighbourhood.

The three parishes are St. Saviour, St. Petrox, and Townstall. Acres of St. Saviour, 40 of land and 45 of water; of St. Petrox, 40 of land and 35 of water; of Townstall, 1,688 of land and 70 of water. Real property of the three, £13,223. Pop. of St. Saviour, 2,171; of St. Petrox, 885; of Townstall, 1,337. Houses, 409, 153, 247. The parish of Townstall includes the hamlets of Norton, Old-Mill, Warfleet, and Ford. The livings of St. Saviour and St. Petrox are p. curacies, and that of Townstall a vicarage, in the diocese of Exeter; and those of St. Saviour and Townstall are united. Value of St. S. with T., £135; of St. P., £120. Patron of St. S. with T., Sir H. P. Seale, Bart.; of St. P., the Rector of Stokefleming.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Dittisham and Kingswear. Acres, 5,508. Pop., 5,429. Houses, 1,045.

DARTMOUTH AND TORBAY RAILWAY, a railway in Devon; from the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway southward to the neighbourhood of Dartmouth. It was authorized in 1857; and a bill for extending the time for completing it was lodged in December, 1861. The length of it is fully 9 miles. A part, to Paignton, fully 3 miles, and including 20 bridges, a viaduct, and a tunnel, was opened, in August, 1859; another part, to Brixham-Road, fully 2 miles, was opened in April 1861; and the rest was opened in August, 1864. The terminus is at Kingswear, on the Dart, opposite Dartmouth; and includes arrangements for floating-bridge communication across the river. The original capital was £90,000; additional, £114,750.

DARTON, a village, a township, and a sub-district in Barnsley district, and a parish partly also in Wortley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Dearne, near the Wakefield and Barnsley railway, 3½ miles NW of Barnsley; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Barnsley. The township includes also the hamlets of Blacker, Broadroyd-Head, Carr-Green, Darton-Lane-Head, Mapplewell, Staincross, and Swallow-Hill. Acres, 1,337. Real property, £7,492; of which £3,546 are in mines. Pop., 2,216. Houses, 431. The parish contains likewise the townships of Barugh and Kexborough. Acres, 4,206. Real property, £15,118. Pop., 4,592. Houses, 910. The property is divided among a few. Coal and stone are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value,

£197.* Patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists, two endowed schools, and charities £180. The vicarage of Gawber is a separate benefice. The sub-district comprises Darton township, and four townships and a chapelry of Roystone. Acres, 11,170. Pop., 4,450. Houses, 920.

DARTON-LANE-HEAD. See preceding article.

DARWEN (THE), a river of Lancashire. It rises near Rumbles-moor; and runs 16 miles westward, past Blackburn, to the Ribble and Preston.

DARWEN, a sub-district, containing Lower Darwen and Over Darwen townships, and two other townships, in Blackburn district, Lancashire. Acres, 9,652. Pop., 21,447. Houses, 3,861.

DARWEN (LOWER), a township and a chapelry in Blackburn parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Blackburn and Bolton railway, 2 miles S by E of Blackburn; and has a post-office under Blackburn, and a r. station. Acres, 2,490. Real property, £10,322. Pop., 3,301. Houses, 623. There are cotton-mills, extensive paper-works, and some other manufactories. The chapelry was constituted in 1842. Pop. 2,081. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The church was built in 1830, at a cost of £5,491. There are a Wesleyan chapel and three public schools.

DARWEN (OVER), a town, a township, and three chapelries, in Blackburn parish, Lancashire. The town stands near the Blackburn and Bolton railway, 4 miles S of Blackburn; is a seat of manufacture; and has a post-office under Blackburn, a r. station, a market-house, public baths, a mechanics' institute, a lecture-hall, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. The township comprises 5,010 acres. Real property, £39,356; of which £6,082 are in mines, £308 in quarries, and £253 in gas-works. Pop., 16,492. Houses, 2,925. There are great cotton-mills, print and bleach works, paper-works, foundries, and machine-works. The chapelries are St. James, Trinity, and St. John; the first two p. curacies, the third a vicarage. Value of St. James, £240; of Trinity, £300; of St. John, £150. Patron of the two first, the Vicar of Blackburn; of St. John, the Rev. P. Graham. St. James' church was built in 1829, Trinity in 1829, St. John's in 1864; the last at a cost of £8,000. There are another church, four Independent chapels, a Baptist, a Wesleyan of 1865, two other Methodist, and a R. Catholic, a cemetery with three chapels of 1861, and seven public schools.

DASSETT-AVON. See AVON-DASSETT.

DASSETT-BURTON. See BURTON-DASSETT.

DASSETT (LITTLE), a hamlet in Burton-Dasset parish, Warwick; 5½ miles ENE of Kineton. Pop., 34.

DATCHET, a parish in Eton district, Bucks; on the river Thames and on the Windsor branch of the South Western railway, 2 miles E of Windsor. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Windsor. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £6,086. Pop., 982. Houses, 182. The property is much subdivided. Two bridges, called the Victoria and the Albert, the former a neat iron structure, give communication across the Thames. Datchet-mead was the scene of Falstaff's punishment in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." A fishing-house of Sir H. Wotton, yearly visited by Isaak Walton, stood on the Thames at Datchet; and was succeeded by a summer-house of the painter Verrio. Anglers, from old times till the present, have loved to fish here; and Pope says, respecting Charles II.,

"Methinks I see our mighty monarch stand,
The pliant rod now trembling in his hand;
And see, he now doth up from Datchet come,
Laden with spoils of slaughter'd gudgeons home."

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £145.* Patrons, the Dean and Cancns of Windsor. The church was rebuilt in 1860, and is in the decorated style. There are a Baptist chapel, a library and reading-room, a national school, and charities £119.

DATCHWORTH, a parish in the district and county of Hertford; 3 miles NE of Welwyn r. station, and 6½

NW of Hertford. Post-town, Welwyn. Acres, 1,921. Real property, £2,756. Pop., 635. Houses, 122. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £382.* Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is old but good.

DATTON. See DALTON.

DAUBHILL, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Bolton and Leigh railway, 1½ mile SW of Bolton.

DAUNTSEY, or DANTSÆ, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; on the river Avon, near the Great Western railway, 4½ miles SSE of Malmesbury, and 5½ W of Wootton-Bassett. It has a post-office under Chippenham, and a r. station. Acres, 3,301. Real property, £5,815. Pop., 578. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at the conquest, to Malmesbury abbey; and passed to the Dantesseys, the Straddlings, the Danverses, the Crown, and the Great Earl of Peterborough. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £344.* Patron, the Rev. W. E. Elwell. The church has monuments of the Danverses; and is tolerable. Charities, £71. The parish gave the title of Baron to the son of James II.

DAVENHAM, a township and a parish in Northwich district, Cheshire. The township lies on the river Dane, near the Trent and Mersey canal, 1¼ mile E by N of Hartford r. station, and 2 S of Northwich; and has a post-office under Northwich, and fairs on 15 April and 15 Oct. Acres, 479. Real property, £2,005. Pop., 518. Houses, 109. The parish contains also the townships of Rudheath, Shipbrook, Newhall, Whatcroft, Bostock, Stanthorne, Wharton, Moulton, Eaton, Leftwich, and Shurlach. Acres, 9,449. Real property, £43,209. Pop., 6,855. Houses, 1,397. The property is much subdivided. Brine pits are here. An action was fought, in 1643, at Rudheath, between the royalists and the parliamentarians. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £727.* Patron, James F. France, Esq. The church is very good. The vicarages of Wharton and Dane-Bridge are separate benefices. There are two Independent chapels, three Methodist chapels, three national schools, and charities £71.

DAVENPORT, a township in Astbury parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane, 4¼ miles NW of Congleton. Acres, 755. Real property, £1,510. Pop., 117. Houses, 19. A mansion, described by Leland as "a great old house covered with lead," was the seat of the Davenport; and Davenport Hall is the seat of the Tippings.

DAVENPORT, a railway station on the NE border of Cheshire; on the Whaley-Bridge branch of the Manchester and Macclesfield railway, between Stockport and Hazel-Grove.

DAVENTRY,—popularly DANETRY—a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Northamptonshire. The town stands on the ascent and summit of an eminence, half engirt by a range of hills, near Watling-street, the Grand Junction canal, and the sources of the rivers Leam and Nen, 3½ miles NW of Weedon r. station, and 13 W by N of Northampton. A railway to it from the London and Northwestern at Weedon station, was authorized in 1862. The town dates from the times of the Saxons, or perhaps from those of the ancient Britons; and was occupied, in 1645, by Charles II. before the battle of Naseby. It contains some good houses; and presents a cleanly and respectable appearance. It is a borough by prescription; was first chartered by John; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, † two banking-offices, two chief inns, a town-hall, remains of an ancient priory, two churches, two dissenting chapels, a workhouse, a grammar school with £77, a charity school with £120, and other charities with £249. The priory was Cluniac; founded, in 1090, by Hugh de Leicester; and given by Henry VIII. to Wolsey for his colleges; and the remains of it consist chiefly of doorways and windows, supposed to have belonged to the refectory. The church of the priory was long used as the parish church, but gave place, a number of years ago, to a new edifice; and this suffered

injury from fire in 1859, was afterwards renovated, and has a tower and spire. The other church in the town is modern. Markets are held on Wednesdays; a fair for cheese on 3 Oct.; a fair for cattle on 27 Oct.; and general fairs on the first and last Mondays of Jan., the last Monday of Feb., Easter Tuesday, 6 and 7 June, 3 Aug., 2 Oct., and the first Monday of July, Sept., and Dec. A manufacture of shoes, whips, and stockings is carried on; but that of whips has declined. The town is municipally co-extensive with the parish. The Finch-Hattons, Earls of Winchelsea, take from it the title of Baron; and Holland, the translator of the Rhemish testament, Bishop G. Andrew, and Smith, the engraver, were natives.

The parish includes also the hamlet of Drayton. Acres, 4,090. Real property, £18,265. Pop., 4,124. Houses, 892. The property is subdivided. The manor was given by the Conqueror to his niece Judith, the consort of the Earl of Northumberland; was alienated after that nobleman's decapitation; and came eventually to the Finches. A vast camp, called Danes Hill or Borough-Hill, foot-shaped, 17,900 yards in circuit, defended variously by two, three, or four valla, and divided toward the north by two ramparts, lies in the south-eastern vicinity of the town; and has been attributed, by different antiquaries, to the Britons, the Romans, the Danes, and the Saxons, but seems most likely to have been the Roman station Benavenna. A parallelogramic camp, of about an acre, is 300 yards distant; a spot, called Burnt-walls, where arched vaults and substructions of buildings have been found, is near; and vestiges of a fortification, called John of Gaunt's castle, but evidently Roman, are contiguous. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of St. James, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. Till 1867, the parochial living was a p. curacy, and St. James was a separate charge.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Daventry, Braunston, Staverton, Badby, Catesby-Abbey, Helli-don, Charwelton, Byfield, Woodford, and most of Canons-Ashby. Acres, 24,617. Pop., 8,917. Houses, 2,047.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Long Buckby, containing the parishes of Long Buckby, Watford, West Haddon, Winwick, Ashby-St. Ledgers, Welton, Norton, and Whilton; and the sub-district of Weedon, containing the parishes of Weedon-Beck, Brock-hall, Floore, Stowe-Nine-Churches, Dodford, Newnham, Fawsley, Everdon, Farthingstone, and Preston-Capes. Acres, 63,301. Poor-rates, in 1862, £14,498. Pop. in 1841, 21,467; in 1861, 20,600. Houses, 4,650. Marriages, in 1860, 172; births, 722,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 384,—of which 133 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,583; births, 6,821; deaths, 4,323. The places of worship in 1851 were 30 of the Church of England, with 9,282 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 2,311 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,444 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,084 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 120 s.; 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 14 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 250 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 135 s. The schools were 33 public day schools, with 2,210 scholars; 52 private day schools, with 899 s.; and 47 Sunday schools, with 3,525 s.

DAVID (St.). See EXETER.

DAVID (St.), or DAVID-BRECON (St.), a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Usk, in the western vicinity of Brecon town and r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 2,739. Real property, £4,328. Pop., 1,418. Houses, 317. The area consists of two divisions, the lower or Llanfaes, and the upper. Llanfaes is within Brecon borough; and contains the county jail and Brecon workhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £141. Patrons, the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of St. Davids. The church was built in 1860, at a cost of £1,500; and is in the early English style.

DAVIDS (St.), a city, a parish, and a sub-district in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; and a diocese in most of South Wales. The city stands amid a desolate tract of country, at the end of the Julian way, on the river

Alan, within a mile of St. Bride's bay, 15 miles WNW of Haverfordwest r. station. It was the ancient British *Mynyw*, and the Roman *Menevia* or *Menapia*; and it took its present name from the founding of its see by David, the patron saint of Wales, son of Saundde, prince of Ceredigion. It acquired great consequence from its prelates, and high religious repute from its shrines; was burnt or pillaged, in 808, 911, 982, 1077, and 1087, by the Saxons and their successors; and was visited by William the Conqueror, Henry I., Henry II., Edward I., Edward III., and Queen Eleanor, and for ages by multitudes of pilgrims. Two visits to it were declared by Pope Calixtus equivalent to one visit to Rome; and the road at it, leading to St. David's shrine, was long known as *Meidr-Saint*, "the sacred way." The town is now a poor village, consisting of one principal street and two cross streets; but it still possesses strong attractions in its cathedral and its antiquities; and it is governed by a nominal mayor, and has a post-office; under Haverfordwest, an inn, an ancient market cross, several chapels, a grammar school, and charities £340. Some trade in grain is done; and fairs are held on 12 March and 5 Aug. The cathedral stands in a deep hollow, apart from the village, within a walled Close, with a compass of nearly a mile. To the north is the ruined College of St. Mary, built in 1377 by Bishop Houghton, with a tower 70 feet high, and a chapel 69 feet by 45; on the east hill is the Tower-gate, 60 feet high, with double turrets; and to the south-west are the remains of a magnificent palace, built in 1328 by Bishop Gower, and unroofed in 1536 by Bishop Barlow. This palace was one of six which belonged to the see; the quadrangle of it was 120 feet square, one hall of it 67 feet by 25, another hall 96 feet by 33; and the south-eastern and western walls still stand, and exhibit all round a beautiful arcade and parapet. The cathedral was built in the 10th century; rebuilt in 1176; modified and renovated at many subsequent periods; and carefully restored, of late years, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. It consists of a central tower; a nave of six bays, with aisles; a south porch of two storeys; a south transept of two bays, with an east aisle; a north transept of two bays, with an east chapel, surmounted by an old chapter-house; a choir of three bays, with aisles; a presbytery of two bays, with aisles; a lower chapel and an ante-chapel, projecting from the presbytery, each with aisles; and a Lady chapel of two bays. The central tower is 116 feet high; the nave is 127½ feet long, 76 wide, and 45½ high; the transepts are 120 feet long and 27½ wide; the choir and presbytery are 80 feet long; and the entire edifice is internally 290 feet, externally 306 feet long. The tower is of three stages, Norman, decorated, and perpendicular. The nave is highly ornate and massive, variously late Norman and decorated; the transepts are transition-Norman; and the choir is entered through a beautiful stone rood-screen of Bishop Gower, and contains grotesquely-carved stalls and the shrine of St. David. Restoration of portions of the pile was done in 1862-6, at a cost of more than £11,000; and restoration of various other portions was still proposed, at further cost of £20,000. The chief monuments are effigies of Rhys ap Gryffyd and Rhys ap Gryg; effigies of Bishops De Leia, Anselm, Gervase, and Fastolf; altar-tombs of Bishops Martyn, Gower, and Morgan; and a Purbeck marble altar-tomb of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII.

"Most beautiful, most desolate,
It was St. David's ancient pile,
Nave, chancel, tower, and windowed aisle;
And skirting all the western side,
A palace fair in ruined pride;
With storied range in order set,
And portal, arch, and parapet;
There hiding from the haunts of men,
In hollow of the mountain glen."

The parish extends miles along the coast of St. Bride's bay and St. George's channel; is cut into the divisions of *Cylch-Bychan*, *Cylch-Gwylyd-y-Wlad*, *Cylch-Mawr*, and *Cylch-y-Dre*; and includes Ramsey island. Acres,

11,185; of which 50 are water. Real property, £9,443. Pop., 2,199. Houses, 507. The property is subdivided. The surface generally is wild, bleak, and barren. St. David's Head, projecting westward, 3 miles north-west of the city, rises from a plain to the height of about 100 feet, and stoops precipitously to the sea. An ancient fortification, a stone rampart from 75 to 100 feet broad, called *Clawdd-y-Milwr*, goes across the neck or isthmus of the headland. A range of cliffs to the north has a picturesque appearance; and a summit on them, called *Carn-Llidi*, commands a very extensive and magnificent view. A cromlech is on St. David's Head; a rocking-stone, now dismounted, is at the foot of *Carn-Llidi*; and several other Druidical antiquities and ancient British remains are in the neighbourhood. Traces of walls occur on the coast of Whitesand bay, south-east of St. David's Head; and are thought by the natives to be vestiges of a church which existed before the times of the cathedral; but have been pronounced by most antiquaries to be Roman. A remarkable old fort, called *Penlan*, overlooks the Alan ¼ of a mile from the cathedral; and is popularly believed to have been constructed by a Gaelic chief for resisting the erection of the Episcopal see. A ruined chapel, called *St. Steuans*, is on the coast opposite Ramsey island; and another, called the *Nun's chapel*, is at *Caerfal*, between the city and St. Bride's bay. Sandstone quarries, which furnished the stone for the cathedral, also are at *Caerfal*. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £110. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. Carausius, the Roman general, Asser, the friend of Alfred, and Fenton, the author of a "Tou in Pembroke," were natives.—The cathedral close is extra-parochial. Pop., 37. Houses, 8.—The sub-district contains, besides the parish and the close, twelve other parishes. Acres, 44,524. Pop., 7,347. Houses, 1,647.

The see of St. David's originated in removal hither, about 540, by St. David, from *Caerleon*; and was originally archiepiscopal. It had jurisdiction over all the sees of Wales, and over those of Hereford and Worcester; and though it lost the archiepiscopal dignity in 930, it continued to exercise the jurisdiction till the time of Henry I. Among its bishops have been Houghton, the Lord Chancellor; Gilbert, the Lord Treasurer; Chichele, the Archbishop; Lyndwood, the canonist; Martyn, the Chancellor of Ireland; Ferrar, the martyr; Rudd, the reprover of Queen Elizabeth; Davis, the translator of the Welsh Bible; Laud, Bull, Horsley, Louth, Stuart, and Burgess. The dignitaries include the bishop, the dean, the chancellor of the church, the chancellor of the diocese, the treasurer, two canons, four archdeacons, fourteen prebendaries, and three minor canons. The bishop's income is £4,500; and his residence is *Abergwilly Palace*. The diocese comprehends the counties of Pembroke, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, most of Radnor, and part of Glamorgan; and is divided into the archdeaconries of St. David's, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. Acres 2,272,790. Pop. in 1861, 432,689. Many of the livings have recently been raised in status; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1861.

The archdeaconry of St. David's comprises the rural deaneries of *Pebidiawke*, *Dongledie*, *Rouse*, *Narberth*, and *Castle-Martin*. The deanery of *Pebidiawke* contains the rectories of *St. Elvis*, *Jordanstone*, *St. Lawrence*, and *Letterston*; the vicarages of *Brawdy*, *Hayscastle*, *St. Dogwells*, *Fishguard*, *Granston*, *Mathry*, *St. Nicholas*, *Llandeloy*, *Llanhowell*, *Llanrian*, *Llanwnda*, and *Whitchurch*; and the p. curacies of *St. David's*, *St. Edrens*, *Ford*, *Llanfair*, *Llanreithan*, *Llansteinan*, and *Manernawen*. The deanery of *Dongledie* contains the rectories of *Llysfraen*, *New Moat*, *Prendergast*, and *Rudbaxton*; the vicarages of *Ambleston*, *Llanwaden*, and *Maenclochog*; the p. curacies of *Clarberston*, *Colman Chapel*, *Llangolman*, *Llandilo*, *Llanycefn*, *Bletherston*, *Slebech*, *Spittal*, *Uzmaston*, *East Walton*, and *Wiston*; and the donative of *Boulston*. The deanery of *Rouse* contains the rectories of *St. Bride's*, *Burton*, *Freystrop*, *Hasguard*, *Haverfordwest-St. Thomas*, *Herbranton*, *Hubberston*, *Johnstone*, *Llangwm*, *Nolton*, *West Robeston*, *Talbenny*, *Treffgarne*, *West Walton*, and *Walwyns*.

Castle; the vicarages of Comros, Haverfordwest-St. Mary, St. Ismael, Staniton, Llanstadwell, Marloes, Roch-Castle, and Rosemarket; and the p. curacies of Dale, East Harroldston, West Harroldston, Haverfordwest-St. Martin, Lambston, and Milford-St. Catherine. The deaneries of Narberth and Castle-Martin contain the rectories of Begelly, Cosheston, Crinow, Cronweare, Gurfreston, Hodgston, Lawrenny, Loveston, Ludchurch, Narberth, Nash-St. Petros, Pwllcrochan, Rosecrowther, Stackpole-Bosher, Tenby-St. Mary, and Yerboston; the vicarages of Amroth, Angle, Carew, Castle-Martin, St. Florence, Jeffreyton, St. Issells, Lamphey, Manerbier, Martletwy, Pembroke, Penally, Stackpole-Elider, St. Winnells, and Warren; the p. curacies of Williamston, Minwear, Roboston-Wathen, Upton, and Pembroke-Dock; and the donatives of Coedcanlais, Newton, and Reynoldston.

The archdeaconry of Brecon comprises the rural deaneries of Brecon-First Part, Brecon-Second Part, Hay, Builth, Mellenett, and Elwell. The deanery of Brecon-First Part contains the rectories of Cantreff, Llandevailog, Llanfrynach, Llanhamlach, Llansaintffread, Llanthetty, Llanvigan, Penderyn, Talachddu, Vaynor, and Ystradgynlais; the vicarages of Aberyskir, Brecon-St. John, Llandevalley, St. David, Llanspythid, Llywell, and Merthyr-Cynog; and the p. curacies of Battle, Bettws-Penpont, Brecon-St. Mary, Coebren-Chapel-in-Ystradgynlais, Colwen-in-Ystradgynlais, Crickadarn, Ystradvelty, Dyffryn-Honddi, Garthbrenzy, Llaniltid, Llandilorfawr, Llanfihangel-Nantbrane, Llanfihangel-Vechan, Taffechan, Llanthew, Glynn-Collwyn, Nantddn, Rhydybrev, Tyr-Abbot, Trallwn, and Ystradvelty. The deanery of Brecon-Second Part contains the rectories of Cathedim, Crickhowell, Llanfihangel-Tal-y-llyn, Llangasy-Tal-y-llyn, Llangatock, Llangunnider, Llanvillo, and Llyswen; the vicarages of Broenllys, Cwmdn, Llangatock-Vibon-Abel, and Llangorse; and the p. curacies of Cwmyoy, Llangenny, Llanelly, Llanthony, Llandevailog-Tref-y-Graig, and Tretower. The deanery of Hay contains the rectories of Llandbeder and Llanellieu; the vicarages of Glasbury, Hay, Llanigan, and Talgarth; and the p. curacies of Capelyffyn, Gwenddw, Patrishow, and Oldcastle. The deanery of Builth contains the rectories of Llanynis and Maesmynis; the vicarages of Llanafanfawr, Llangamarch, and Llanwrthwl; and the p. curacies of Allmawr, Glyncollwng-in-Llanfian, Llanfihangel-Bryn-Pabwan, Llanafanechan, Llanddewr-Abergwinnis, Llanddewr-Cwm, Llanfihangel-Abergwinnis, Llanwrtd, Llanganteng, Llangynnog, Llanlleonfel, and Llanfair-in-Builth. The deanery of Mellenett contains the rectories of Blethvaugh, Cascob, Heyog, Kevenllece, Llanbadarn-fawr, Llanrnon, and Whitton; the vicarages of Beguildy, St. Harrolds, Llanbister, Llandegley, Llansaintfraed-cwm-Tyddwr, and Nantmel; and the p. curacies of Abbey-cwm-Hir, Llananno, Llanbadarn-fynydd, Llandewy-Ystradenny, Llanfihangel-Rhyd-Ithon, Llandrindod, Llanfihangel-Heligen, Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, Llanyre, Pilleth, and Rhayader. The deanery of Elwell contains the rectories of Aberedw, Bryngwyn, Cregrina, Disserth, Glandestry, and Newchurch; the vicarages of Bongrood, Clyro, Glascombe, Llanfihangel-Nantmelan, Llansaintfraed, Llows, and Llanddewyfach; and the p. curacies of Llanvareth, Bettws-Clyro, Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, Bettws, Colva, Rulen, Llanbeder-Painscastle, Llandilo-Graban, Llanlweith, and Llanstephan.

The archdeaconry of Carmarthen comprises the rural deaneries of Upper and Lower Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilo and Upper and Lower Llangadock, and East and West Gower. The deaneries of Upper and Lower Carmarthen contain the rectories of Eglwys-Cymin, Henllan-Amgoed, Kilymaenllwyd, Llampeter-Velfrey, Llandawke, Pendine, Llansadurnen, Llandowror, Llanglydwen, Llanvalteg, and Merthyr; the vicarages of Abernant, Convill, Carmarthen, St. Clears, Llandewi-Velfrey, Laugharne, Llanboidy, Llandissilio, Llangan, Mydrin, and Treleach; and the p. curacies of Carmarthen-St. David, Eglwysfairglantaf, Egremont, Eglwysfairachyryg, Kiffing, Castlederran, Llanginning, Llandilo-

Abercowin, Llangain, Llanllwch, Llanstephan, Llangun-nock, Llanwino, Marros, Bettws, and Llanfihangel-Abercowin. The deanery of Kidwelly contains the rectory of Llanedi; the vicarages of St. Ishmaels, Kidwelly, Llandefeilog, Llanelly, Llangunnon, and Pembrey; and the p. curacies of Ferryside-St. Thomas, Llansaint, Llanelly-St. Paul, Llangendeirn, Llangennech, Llannon, Llandyry, and Velinlof. The deaneries of Llandilo and Upper and Lower Llangadock contain the rectories of Brechfa and Llanfihangel-Cilfargen; the vicarages of Abergwilli, Conwyl-Cayo, Llansawel, Llanarthney, Llandilo-fawr, Llandigan, Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, Llanybie, Llanegwad, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llanfynydd, Llangadock, Llangathan, Llanllwni, Llansadwrn, Llanybyther, Mothvey, and Pencarreg; and the p. curacies of Abergorlach, Bettws, Cilcwn, Gwinaf, Llanddarog, Llandyveisant, Llanfihangel-Aberbythyc, Llanfihangel-Uwchwylly, Llanthoisant, Llanllawddog, Llanpumpysant, Llanfihangel-Rhosycorn, Llanwrda, Llanycrws, Taliaris, Talley, and Ystradffyn. The deaneries of East and West Gower contain the rectories of Bishopston, Cheriton, Ilston, Llanmadock, Loughor, Nicholaston, Oxwich, Penmaen, Porteynon, Reynoldston, and Rhosilly; the vicarages of Llandewi, Llandilo-talybont, Llangenith, Llangyvelach, Llanrhidian, Pennard, and Swansea; and the p. curacies of Clydach, Cors-Elynon, Morrilton, Llanguick, Pen-clawdd, Llansamlet, Oystermouth, Penrice, Swansea-St. John, Swansea-St. Peter, Swansea-Trinity, and Sketty.

The archdeaconry of Cardigan comprises the rural deaneries of Emlyn, Kemmes, Sub-Ayron, and Upper-Ayron. The deanery of Emlyn contains the rectories of Killrhedin, Llanfihangel-Penedw, Manwrdivey, Penrith, Penboyr, and Whitechurch; the vicarages of Clydey, Kennarth, and Llangeler; and the p. curacies of Newcastle-Emlyn and Little Newcastle. The deanery of Kemmes contains the rectories of Bridell, Castlebigh, Dinas, Llanfyrnach, Henry's Moat, Llanychaer, Llan-y-chllwyddog, Llanllawer, Meline, Morwil, Newport, and Puncteston; the vicarages of Bayvill, St. Dogmells, Llantood, Monington, Eglwyswrw, and Nevern; and the p. curacies of Moylgrove, Llanfair-Nantgwyn, Mynachlogddu, Kilgwyn, Pontfaen, and Penboyr-Trinity. The deanery of Sub-Ayron contains the rectories of Aberporth, Bangor, Henllan, Bettws-Bledrws, Kellan, Kilgerran, Llanfair-Ollwryn, Llangoedmore, Llangunllo, Llanllwchaïarn, Trefilan, and Troedyrwr; the vicarages of Cardigan, Llanarth, Llanina, Llandissilio-Gogo, Llandyfriog, Llandyssul, Llangranog, Llanwenog, Llanwenen, Pembyn, and Verwick; and the p. curacies of Blaenporth, Capel-Cynon, Dihewyd, Hentenyw, Llandygydd, Llanerchayron, Llanfair-Clydogan, Llangyby, Silian, Llanychaïarn, Mount, Bettws-Ian, Brongwyn, and Tre-main. The deanery of Upper Ayron contains the rectories of Killia-Ayron, Llangetho, and Rhostie; the vicarages of Kilenin, Lampeter-Pontstephan, Llanbadarn-fawr, Llanbadarn-Trefeglwys, Llanconwille, Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glyn, Llanfihangel-y-Creiddyn, Llanfihangel-Ystrad, Llanilar, Llanrhystid, Llansaintffread, and Tregaron; and the p. curacies of Aberystwith, Llandewi-Aberarth-St. Albans, Bettws-in-Llandewi-brefi, Blaenpenal-in-Llandewi-brefi, Eglwysfach, Eglwys-Newydd, Garthely-in-Llandewi-brefi, Llanavan, Llandeinol, Llanfihangel-Aberarth, Llandewi-brefi, Llanbadarn-Odyn, Llangwryrion, Llanycnvelyn, Llanwnaws, Llechryd, Lledrod, Strata-Florida, Ysptyty-Cenfyn, Ysptyty-Ystwith, and Ysptyty-Ystradmeiric.

DAVIDSTOW—popularly DEWSTOW—a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; 4 miles NE by N of Camelford, and 12 W by N of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Camelford. Acres, 6,756. Real property, £4,050. Pop., 394. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The surface is very bleak; and a great moor of it extends to Rowtor and Brown Willy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £192. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is interesting.

DAVINGTON, a parish, with a village, in Faversham district, Kent; adjacent to the Swale estuary and to the North Kent railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N by W of Faversham.

Post-town, Faversham. Acres, 537. Real property, £2,022. Pop., 149. Houses, 27. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in 1153, by Fulke de Newnham; became so poor as to be deserted; and has left considerable remains in a Norman arch, and in buildings of the times of Edward I. and Edward III. These remains are amassed with more recent structures in a mansion called the Priory, the seat of T. Willement, Esq. The village is thought to occupy the site of the Roman Durolevum; and has yielded many Roman relics, and recently a very curious mediæval "cap of fence," formed of octagonal iron plates. The living is a donative in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £100. Patron, T. Willement, Esq. The church looks to be older than the nunnery; has five round-headed windows, which may be Saxon; and includes early English additions.

DAVINGTON HILL, a hamlet in Preston-next-Faversham parish, Kent; in the vicinity of Faversham. A number of houses have been erected in it since 1831.

DAVY-GATE. See YORK.

DAVYHULME, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Irwell parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the river Irwell, 6½ miles WSW of Manchester. It has a post-office under Manchester. Pop., 569. D. Hall is the seat of the Norreyses.

DAW, or DHAU (THE), a stream of Glamorgan. It rises near Llanharry, and runs 11 miles south-south-eastward, past Cowbridge, to the Bristol channel at Aberthaw.

DAWDON, a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, Durham, on the coast, with a new harbour, 6½ miles S by E of Sunderland. Acres, 987; of which 157 are water. Real property, £47,988; of which £24,747 are in mines, £10,178 in railways, £150 in iron-works, and £378 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,538; in 1861, 6,137. Houses, 833. A large traffic is carried on in coals. The increase of population arose from the extension of trade consequent on the opening of the new harbour. Dawdon township is conterminous with Seaham Harbour chapelry, and represents Seaham Harbour town.

DAW-GREEN, a hamlet in Dewsbury township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles WNW of Wakefield.

DAWLEY, a hamlet on the west border of Middlesex; near the Grand Junction canal, 3 miles SSE of Uxbridge. It was known, at Domesday, as Dalleya; and it was the seat of the Bennets, and of Lord Bolingbroke.

DAWLEY, a sub-district, comprising Dawley-Magna and Stinchley parishes in Madeley district, Salop. Acres, 3,576. Pop., 11,323. Houses, 2,109.

DAWLEY-BANK. See next article.

DAWLEY-MAGNA, a township and a parish in Madeley district, Salop. The township lies on the Shrewsbury canal, and on the Wellington and Severn Junction railway, under the Wrekin, near Horsehay r. station, and 4 miles SE by S of Wellington. It has a post-office, † of the name of Dawley, under Wellington. The parish includes also Dawley Bank, ¾ of a mile distant, with another post-office there under Wellington; also the townships of Dawley-Parva and Malinslee. Acres, 2,743. Real property, £70,858; of which £37,253 are in ironworks, and £23,442 in mines. Pop., 11,013. Houses, 2,050. The property is divided among a few. Most of the inhabitants are employed in blast furnaces, forges, bar-iron mills, and collieries. Many short railways, for local transit, run among the works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patrons, R. Phillips, Esq., and others. The church is tolerable. The vicarages of Dawley-Parva and Malinslee are separate benefices. A Wesleyan chapel, of coloured bricks, with stone dressings, at a cost of about £1,200, was built in 1861. There are chapels also for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists. Charities, £10.

DAWLEY-PARVA, a township-chapelry in Dawley-Magna parish, Salop; on the Shrewsbury canal and the Severn Junction railway, near Dawley-Bank r. station, and ¾ miles SE of Wellington. It has a post-office, of the name of Little Dawley, under Wellington. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Rated property,

£3,550. Pop., 2,327. Houses, 443. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

DAWLISH, a town and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The town stands at the mouth of a rivulet of its own name, on the coast, and on the South Devon railway, 3 miles NNE of Teignmouth. It was known, at Domesday, as Doellis or Doules; it remained, till about 1790, a small fishing village, ¼ a mile up the rivulet; and it is now a handsome, picturesque, and fashionable watering-place, extending down to the beach, and presenting three sides of a quadrangular area to the sea. It partly occupies a fine valley, flanked by heights; and partly rejoices in a grand cove, about 1½ mile wide, overhung by tunnelled precipices, and terminated on one side by the Langstone Cliffs, on the other by the fantastic rocks called the Parson and Clerk. It is a seat of petty sessions and a coast-guard station; and has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, three hotels, two churches, three dissenting chapels, public baths, assembly rooms, billiard and reading rooms, circulating libraries, a literary society, and a pleasure fair on Easter-Monday. The railway station is ornamental; and the railway viaduct across the rivulet has an Egyptian character. The parish church, at the upper end of the town, was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of nearly £6,000; and St. Mark's, in Brunswick Place, was built in 1850. The erection of a promenade pier was proposed in 1866. Pop. of the town, 3,505. Houses, 680.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Cockwood, Middlewood, and Westwood. Acres, 5,512; of which 495 are water. Real property, £20,127; of which £324 are in gas-works. Pop., 4,014. Houses, 795. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged at Domesday to the see of Exeter; and belongs now to the Dean and Chapter. The railway here traverses alternately five short tunnels and four spaces overhung by lofty cliffs; and was momentarily overwhelmed, at one point, in 1853 by the fall of a mass of about 4,000 tons, which carried a piece of it into the sea. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Marks, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £256.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

DAY (ST.), a village and a chapelry in Gwennap parish, Cornwall. The village stands on an eminence, near Scorrer-Gate r. station, and 2½ miles E by N of Redruth; commands a view of a wondrous mining region around it; and has a post-office † under Scorrer, and a fair on 25 July. The chapelry was constituted in 1835. Rated property, £7,874. Pop., 3,907. The property is much subdivided. The great consolidated and united mines are here; they extend about 2 miles in length, and penetrate about 1,740 feet in depth; they have produced more copper annually since 1822 than any other mines in Cornwall; and they have railroad communication with Devoran and Portreath. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £170.* Patron, the Vicar of Gwennap. The church was built in 1828, and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bryanites. A chapel once stood here, which was a great resort of pilgrims.

DAYBROOK, a hamlet in Arnold and Basford parishes, Notts; 3½ miles N of Nottingham.

DAYHILLS, a hamlet in Milwich and Sandon parishes, Stafford; 5½ miles ESE of Stone.

DAYLESFORD, a parish in the district of Stow-on-the-Wold, and county of Worcester; on the West Midland railway, at the boundaries with Oxford and Gloucester, ¾ of a mile SSE of Adlestrop r. station, and 3½ E of Stow-on-the-Wold. Post-town, Stow-on-the-Wold, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 653. Real property, £919. Pop., 108. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Daylesford House belonged for centuries to the Hastings family; was rebuilt by Warren Hastings in the year of the commencement of his trial; was his residence during the last twenty-four years of his life; and, together with the estate belonging to it, was sold, in 1853, for £30,250. A monastery was founded at Daylesford, in the 8th century, by one of the kings of

Mercia; and given, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Evesham abbey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £152.* Patron, Mr. H. Grise-wood. The church was rebuilt in 1861; and is a small cruciform structure, in the early decorated style, with rich adornments in coloured marbles.

DAYWELL, a township in Whittington parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Oswestry. Pop., 323.

DAZARD HEAD, a headland, 550 feet high, on the north-west coast of Cornwall; at the south side of Wide-mouth bay, 6 miles SSW of Stratton.

DDERW, a seat 3 miles NNE of Talgarth, in Brecon. It belonged formerly to the Morgans; and belongs now to T. Prichard, Esq. A judge on his way to the assizes, in the time of Henry VIII., was murdered here by a gang of bandits.

DDINANS-DINLLE. See CAERNARON.

DEACON-BROOK, a hamlet in Cawthorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles WNW of Barnsley.

DEACONS-HILL, a place near Edgware, in Middlesex; with a post-office under Edgware, London, N. W.

DEADMAN HEAD, or DODMAN, a headland 379 feet high, on the south-east coast of Cornwall; at the east side of Veryan bay, 7½ miles S of St. Austell.

DEADMAN'S BAY, the inlet behind Chesil Bank, immediately N of Portland Isle, on the coast of Dorset. It has been the scene of many shipwrecks; and hence its name.

DEADMAN'S GREEN, a hamlet in Checkley parish, Stafford; 3½ miles SSE of Cheadle.

DEADWIN, a village in Newchurch-in-Rosendale township, Whalley parish, Lancashire; 2 miles E of Haslingden.

DEAL, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Eastr district, Kent. The town stands on the coast, near the southern extremity of the Downs, opposite the Goodwin Sands, at the terminus of a branch of the Southeastern railway, with telegraph, 5 miles SSE of Sandwich. It may have been the place of Cæsar's landing 55 years before the Christian era; it was known at Domesday as Addelem; it was the place of Perkin Warbeck's landing in 1495; it received Anne of Cleves, after her voyage, in 1540; it was attacked by Prince Charles in 1648; it felt an earthquake shock in 1692; and it was the landing-place of Adelaide, the Queen of William IV. It is a municipal borough, a member of the parliamentary borough and cinque-port-liberty of Sandwich, a bonding port, a coast-guard and pilot station, a seat of petty sessions, and a watering-place. It comprises three parts, Lower, Middle, and Upper; consists chiefly of three long narrow streets, parallel with the beach; and adjoins, on the south, the village of Walmer, the deathplace of the Duke of Wellington. Lower Deal contains the bulk of the population; and has a head post-office, of the name of Deal. Upper Deal stands on a hill, above Middle Deal; was the original village; and has a post-office under Deal. Deal castle, like the neighbouring ones of Sandown and Walmer, was built by Henry VIII. for defence of the coast; and consists of a central circular keep and four round bastions, with numerous modern additions. There are a custom-house, a watch-house, and a pilot-house. An assembly-room was erected in 1865. The town-hall, in Lower Deal, is a spacious edifice of 1803; and contains portraits of William III. and William IV. St. Leonard's church, in Upper Deal, is an ancient structure, with some Norman fragments. St. George's church, in Lower Deal, was built in 1715; and is very rude. St. Andrew's church, in West-street, was built in 1850. The General Baptist Chapel was built, in the time of the Commonwealth, by Samuel Tavernor, governor of the castle. The Independent chapel was built soon after the ejection of 1662. There are five other dissenting chapels, charities £14, two banking-offices, and several chief inns. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on 6 April and 11 Oct. Two weekly newspapers are published; and a provision trade, sail-making, and boat-building are carried on. A new pier on iron piles, stretching 920 feet out to sea, 20 feet wide generally, but 40 feet wide at the head, with an average depth there of 10 feet at low-

water spring tides, and the platform 13 feet above high-water mark, was constructed in 1862 and following years. The adjacent roadstead of the Downs, sheltered by the Goodwin sands, is a rendezvous of the East India and other fleets. Ten vessels, of aggregate 254 tons, belonged to the port at the beginning of 1863; four, of aggregate 442 tons, entered, in 1853, from foreign countries; 160, of aggregate 12,549 tons, entered, in 1858, coastwise; and 16, of aggregate 1,113 tons, entered, in 1862, from foreign countries. The amount of customs in 1858 was £1,804; in 1867, £2,706. The town was chartered by William III.; and made a member of Sandwich parliamentary borough by the Reform act. The municipal borough is conterminous with the parish; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. W. Boys, the antiquary, and Mrs. Carter were natives.—The parish comprises 1,167 acres of land and 50 of water. Real property, £22,213. Pop., 7,531. Houses, 1,589. The property is much subdivided. St. Leonard's living is a rectory, and St. George and St. Andrew are p. curacies in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of St. Leonard, £429.* of St. George, £208; of St. Andrew, not reported. Patron of all, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 8,754. Pop., 12,105. Houses, 2,304.

DEAN, a railway station, on the west border of Hants; on the Salisbury branch of the Southwestern-railway, 7½ miles NW of Romsey.

DEAN, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, Sussex; conterminous with Patcham parish.

DEAN, a hamlet in Bishops-Waltham parish, Hants; 1 mile NE of Bishops-Waltham.

DEAN, a hamlet in Spelsbury parish, Oxford; 3¼ miles SE of Chipping-Norton.

DEAN, a township and a parish in Cocker-mouth district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Maron, 3¼ miles SSE of Camerton r. station, and 5 SW of Cocker-mouth. Real property, £2,312; of which £170 are in mines. Pop., 195. Houses, 36. The parish contains also the townships of Ullock and Branthwaite; the former of which includes the hamlet of Deanscales. Post-town, Lamplugh, under Cocker-mouth. Acres, 6,360. Real property, £7,204. Pop., 829. Houses, 163. Coal and building-stone occur. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £318.* Patron, the Rev. S. Sherwen. The church is old. A grammar school has £10 from endowment; and other charities £4.

DEAN, a hamlet in Linton parish, Devon; 2¼ miles from Linton.

DEAN, a hamlet in West Down parish, Devon.

DEAN, Hants and Lancashire. See DEANE.

DEAN, Northampton. See DEENE.

DEAN-BOTTOM, a hamlet in Horton-Kirby parish, Kent; 3¼ miles S of Dartford. Pop., 63.

DEAN-BURN and DEAN-COURT. See DEAN-PRIOR.

DEANE, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; on the Basingstoke and Salisbury railway, near Oakley r. station, 5¼ miles W by S of Basingstoke. Post-town, Overton, under Micheldever Station. Acres, 1,557. Real property, £1,760. Pop., 135. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The manor was bought by the famous bishop Wm. Wickham; and passed to the Parrotts, the Fieneses, the Deanes, and the Harwoods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £336. Patron, W. Beach, Esq. The church was rebuilt, in 1830, by W. Bramstone, Esq. of Oakley Hall, at a cost of £7,000; is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty square tower; and contains a three-arched stone screen, and several neat mural monuments.

DEANE, a village and a parish in Bolton district, Lancashire. The village stands near the Bolton and Leigh railway, 1¼ mile SW of Bolton; and has a post-office under Bolton. The parish contains also the townships of Kersley, Farnworth, Little Hulton, Middle Hulton, Over Hulton, Rumworth, Westhoughton, Heaton, Halliwell, and Horwich. Acres, 19,340. Real property, £157,633; of which £46,743 are in mines, and £642 in

quarries. Pop., 35,746. Houses, 7,077. The property, in many parts, is much subdivided. Large part of the population is employed in cotton factories, bleachfields, and coal-mines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and was recently enlarged. The vicarages of Halliwell-St. Peter, Halliwell-St. Paul, Westhoughton, Wingates, and Horwich, and the p. curacy of Peel or Little Hulton, are separate benefices. Marsh, the martyr, was a native and vicar.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in Romsey district, Hants; on the Southampton and Salisbury canal, adjacent to the Salisbury railway and to the boundary with Wilts, 1 mile ESE of Dean r. station, and 6½ NW of Romsey. Post-town, Mottisfont, under Romsey. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,198. Pop., 223. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Mottisfont, in the diocese of Winchester. The church was reported in 1859 as bad.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; on the coast, near Beachy Head, 3¼ miles WSW of Eastbourne r. station. It has a post-office under Eastbourne. Acres, 2,431; of which 280 are water. Real property, £1,731. Pop., 334. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Friston, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £276. Patrons, the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Chichester. The church is good.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; under the downs, 5 miles N of Drayton r. station, and 5½ NNE of Chichester. Post-town, Singleton, under Chichester. Acres, 4,647. Real property, £1,846. Pop., 343. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £86. Patron, the Rev. Henry Cogan. The church is ancient and cruciform, with central tower. There is a parochial school.

DEAN (EAST), a township in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucestershire; averagely 3 miles E of Newnham r. station, and 13 SW of Gloucester. It consists of the eastern part of Dean forest; and comprises Herbert's walk, Little Dean walk, and parts of Denby walk and Speech-House walk. Acres, 12,437. Real property, £48,253; of which £33,080 were in mines, £205 in quarries, and £327 in railways. Pop., 9,212. Houses, 1,896.

DEAN FOREST, an ancient forest and five chapelries in the districts of Westbury-on-Severn and Monmouth, and county of Gloucester. The forest lies on Offa's dyke, and on the Gloucester and Dean-Forest railway, between the rivers Severn and Wye, S of Mitcheldean, W of Newnham, N of Sydney, and E of Newland. It was formerly extra-parochial, but was formed by the act of 5 and 6 Vict., c. 48, into the two townships of East Dean and West Dean, and by a subsequent act into four chapelries. It comprises 22,522 acres; and was anciently divided into Herberts, Little Dean, Denby, Speech-House, Worcester, and York or Parkend walks. It belongs to the Crown; and has always been famous as a forest. Its surface is hilly and well-watered; its woods have yielded vast supplies of navy-timber; and its rocks are rich in ores, coal, and building-stones. About 14,000 acres were woodland in the early portion of the reign of Charles I., but soon underwent great devastation; and about 11,000 acres were re-planted before the end of the 17th century. The inhabitants were long a lawless people, possessing peculiar rites; but the entire territory, in many ways, has undergone great modern improvement; and a mineral railway into it from the South Wales, with branches, was formed in 1862. The real property of it in 1860 was £81,357; of which £55,950 were in mines, £654 in quarries, £810 in iron-works, and £327 in railways.—The five chapelries are St. John, St. Paul or Parkend, Trinity, Christ Church, and All Saints or Viney-Hill. St. John is in East Dean township; Christ Church, in West Dean township; and St. Paul and Trinity, partly in each township. Post-town of St. John, Newnham; of St. Paul, Lydney; of Trinity, Mitcheldean, under Newnham of Christchurch, Coleford. Pop. of St. John, 4,417;

of St. Paul, 4,937; of Trinity, 3,218; of Christchurch, 1,777. These four are vicarages in the dio. of G. and Bristol. Value of St. J., £300;* of each of the others, £150.* Patron of St. P., the Bishop; of each of the others, the Crown. See VINEY-HILL. There are four dissenting chapels and eight public schools.

DEAN HALL, a hamlet in Cauntton parish, Notts; 4½ miles NW of Newark.

DEANHAM, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; near the river Wansbeck, 10¼ miles W by S of Morpeth. Acres, 740. Pop., 41. Houses, 7.

DEAN-HEAD. See SCAMMONDEN.

DEAN-HOUSE, a hamlet in Honley township, Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles S of Huddersfield.

DEANLANE, a village in Handley parish, Dorset; 5 miles NW of Cranborne.

DEAN (LITTLE), a village and a parish in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester. The village stands on the east verge of Dean Forest, near the South Wales railway, 2 miles NW of Newnham; has a post-office under Newnham, a curious ancient cross, and fairs on Whit-Monday and 26 Nov.; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 510 acres. Real property, £2,320. Pop., 887. Houses, 165. The property is much subdivided. Coal and iron ore are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Corporation of Gloucester. The church is later English. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

DEAN (LITTLE), or LATTIMORE, a walk in the East Dean township of Dean Forest, Gloucester. Pop., 2,597.

DEAN-MITCHELL. See MITCHELDEAN.

DEAN (NETHER AND UPPER), a parish in the district of St. Neot's and county of Bedford; near the Three-shirestone, 3¼ miles W of Kimbolton, and 6 NE by N of Sharnbrook r. station. Post-town, Kimbolton, under St. Neot's. Acres, 2,370. Real property, £2,911. Pop., 552. Houses, 124. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is Norman. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a well-endowed school, and charities £14.

DEAN (NORTH), a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles S of Halifax.

DEAN-PRIOR, a parish in Totnes district, Devon; on the verge of Dartmoor, near the river Dart, 3 miles N of Brent r. station, and 6 NW of Totnes. Post-town, Buckfastleigh, under Newton-Abbot. Acres, 4,165. Real property, with Rattery, £6,473. Pop., 422. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Plympton priory; passed to the Gileses and the Yardes; and belongs now to Lord Churston. Dean Court, a Tudor edifice, now a farm-house, was the manorial mansion, and the residence of the poet Herrick; who held the parochial living, and wrote here most of his "Hesperides." Dean Burn vale is a strikingly picturesque glen, with some fine waterfalls. Dean Moors is a meet for the Forest harriers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £232.* Patron, Lord Churston. The church was rebuilt, excepting the tower, in 1835.

DEAN-PRIORS. See PRIORS-DEAN.

DEAN-ROW, a hamlet in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire; 6¼ miles NNW of Macclesfield. It has a Unitarian chapel.

DEAN-ROW, a quarter in Warden parish, Northumberland; near the confluence of the rivers Allan and South Tyne, 3 miles WSW of Haydon-Bridge. Pop., 673. Remains are here of Staward-le-Peel tower.

DEAN-SAND, a shoal off Spithead in Hants. It extends 4 miles from Southsea castle; has 2½ feet of water at the outer edge; and is well buoyed.

DEANS-BIGGIN, a hamlet in Kirkby-Lonsdale township and parish, Westmoreland; near Kirkby-Lonsdale.

DEANSCALES, a hamlet in Ullock township, Dean parish, Cumberland; 4 miles SW of Cockermouth.

DEANSGATE. See MANCHESTER.

DEANSHANGER, a place on the south verge of

Northamptonshire; on the Buckingham canal, near the river Tove, 2 miles WSW of Stony-Stratford. It has a post-office under Stony-Stratford.

DEANSHOLD, a tything in Godalming parish, Surrey; near Godalming.

DEANTHORPE, a village in South Collingham parish, Notts; 3½ miles N of Newark.

DEAN-VERNHAM. See VERNHAM-DEAN.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; on the river Cuckmere, near the coast, 3¼ miles ENE of Newhaven r. station, and 4¼ W of Eastbourne. Post-town, Seaford, under Lewes. Acres, 2,464; of which 175 are water. Real property, £1,593. Pop., 153. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £102.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church has a tower, with low spire; and is good.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in Westbourne district, Sussex; on the river Lavant, 5¼ miles N of Chichester r. station. It includes the tything of Chilgrove, and has a post-office under Chichester. Acres, 2,290. Real property, £3,504. Pop., 681. Houses, 132. Cannon House was the seat of Lord Selsey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is cruciform; and has some mural monuments.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the districts of Stockbridge and Alderbury, and county of Wilts; on the Salisbury canal and the Salisbury railway, at Dean r. station and the boundary with Hants, 7¼ miles NW of Romsey. It includes East Grimstead chapel; and has a post-office under Romsey. Acres, 4,382. Real property, £3,819. Pop., 446. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. West Dean House, now pulled down, was a seat of the Evelyns, and of the first Duke of Kingston. A Roman pavement was found in the parish in 1741. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of East Grimstead, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. H. Glossop. The old church had monuments of the Evelyns and the Pierrepoints; and the new church was built in 1866.

DEAN (WEST), a township in the district of Monmouth and county of Gloucester; averagely 1½ mile E of Coleford. It consists of the western portion of Dean Forest; and comprises Worcester-walk, York or Park-end-walk, and parts of Denby and Speech-House-walks. Acres, 19,035. Real property, £33,104; of which £22,870 are in mines, £449 in quarries, and £810 in ironworks. Pop., 3,254. Houses, 1,655.

DEARGARTH, a coom, with small waterfalls, between Bull Crag and Bishop Crag, at the side of Thirlmere, in Cumberland.

DEARHAM, a township and a parish in Cocker mouth district, Cumberland. The township adjoins the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 2¼ miles ENE of Maryport; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Maryport. Acres, 2,153. Real property, £7,747; of which £3,799 are in mines. Pop., 1,509. Houses, 325. The parish contains also the township of Ellenborough and Ewanrigg. Acres, 3,377; of which 250 are water. Real property, £15,775; of which £8,743 are in mines. Pop., 2,595. Houses, 538. The property is much subdivided. There are extensive collieries and a porcelain manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £85.* Patron, J. Christian, Esq. The church has a carved Saxon font; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £32.

DEARNE (THE), a river of W. R. Yorkshire. It rises near Denby; and runs about 25 miles eastward, past Barnesley, to the river Don, near Conisbrough.

DEARNE AND DOVE CANAL, a canal in W. R. Yorkshire. It begins in the Don navigation at Swinton; goes 9¼ miles north-westward, to the vicinity of Barnesley; crosses the Dearne by an aqueduct; and rises 127 feet, with 20 locks. It was formed in 1804; and it belongs now to the South Yorkshire railway company.

DEARNESS VALLEY RAILWAY, a railway, 5½ miles long, in Durham; from the Bishop-Auckland

branch of the Northeastern to the Stanley branch of the Stockton and Darlington. It cost about £40,000; and was opened at the beginning of 1853. It traverses a valuable coalfield, and is now amalgamated with the Northeastern system.

DEBACH, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; 4 miles NW of Melton r. station, and 4¼ WSW of Wickham-Market. Post-town, Bredfield, under Woodbridge. Acres, 464. Real property, £979. Pop., 144. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Boulge, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is very good; and there are charities £40.

DEBDEN, or DEFDEN, a village and a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex. The village stands 2½ miles E of Newport r. station, and 3¼ S by E of Saffron-Walden; and has a post-office under Saffron-Walden, and a fair on 1 June. The parish comprises 4,404 acres. Real property, £6,049. Pop., 942. Houses, 203. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of the Conqueror, to Ralph Peverell; and belongs now to Sir F. Vincent, Bart. Debden Hall was built in 1795, after designs by Holland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £337.* Patron, Sir F. Vincent, Bart. The church is ancient; has monuments of the Chiswells; and is good. There are a national school and charities £104.

DEBDON, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; 2 miles N of Rothbury. Pop., 11. Houses, 2.

DE-BEAUVOIR. See BEAUVOIR.

DEBEN (THE), a river of Suffolk. It rises in the north-western vicinity of Debenham; and runs about 30 miles, prevailing south-south-eastward, but with a great curvature, past Brandeston, Wickham-Market, Woodbridge, and Hanley, to the sea, 4¼ miles NNE of the mouth of Harwich harbour. It has a total course of about 30 miles; and is estuarial and navigable, over the last 8¼ miles, from Woodbridge to the sea.

DEBENHAM, a small town and a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk. The town stands on the side of a hill, near the source of the river Deben, 7 miles W of Framlingham r. station, and 8 NNE of Needham-Market; and has a post-office; under Stonham, two inns, a weekly market on Friday, and a fair on 24 June. The parish comprises 3,271 acres. Real property, £7,266. Pop., 1,488. Houses, 354. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Butley priory; and passed to the Framlinghams, the Gandys, the Pitts, the Bridges, and others. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £210.* Patron, Lord Heniker. The church is early and later English. There are an Independent chapel, a free school, a mechanics' institute, a police station, and charities £150.

DEBTLING, DEPTLING or DETLING, a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent; 2½ miles NE of Maidstone. It has a post-office under Maidstone. Acres, 1,576. Real property, £2,369. Pop., 344. Houses, 76. The manor belonged to the Debtlings and the Polhills. There are lime-pits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £195.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was renovated in 1861; and an old wooden bell-tower was then replaced by a stone tower and a shingled spire.

DECOY-POND, an extra-parochial tract in the New Forest, Hants; 3¼ miles W of Southampton.

DECUMANS (Str.), a parish in Williton district, Somerset; on the coast, at the Watchet terminus of the West Somerset railway. It contains the town of Watchet, the chapelry and workhouse of Williton, and the hamlets of Eagrove, Lyddymore, Doniford, Ridon, Stickland, Wibble, Wibblegate, Highbridge, Watering-Place, Five Bells, Churchtown, Whitehall, Stream, Yard, Timwood, Hayne, Bardon, Tomblands, Shelves, and part of Washford. Post-town, Watchet, under Bridgwater. Acres, 4,281; of which 520 are water. Rated property, £7,176. Pop., 3,196. Houses, 522. The property is all in one estate. Orchard-Wyndham was the seat of the late Earl of Egremont. Williton was the residence of Sir Reginald Fitz-Urse, one of the murderers of Thomas

à Becket. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £134. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is large; occupies a commanding site; and has ancient monuments of the Wyndhams, and the tomb of the late Earl of Egremont. The churchyard contains an ancient cross. The p. curacy of Williton is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, and charities £77.

DEDDINGTON, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Woodstock district, Oxford. The town stands near the Cherwell river and the Oxford canal, 2½ miles W of Aynho r. station, and 6 S of Banbury; has a post-office; under Oxford, and three inns; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and publishes a monthly newspaper. It dates from the Saxon times; and sent two members to parliaments of Edward I. Remains of a beautiful groined crypt are beneath the Plough inn. A curious house, a tall, square, balustraded tower, is near the church; and vestiges of a large castle, of unknown antiquity, where Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was seized for execution, are on the east. The church is later English, with a square tower; was, in great part, rebuilt in the time of Charles I., and repaired in 1859; and contains stone seats, a piscina, a female effigies, and some brasses. Several Roman coins, and quantities of Roman pottery were found in the neighbouring field of Blackingrove. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, alms-houses with £73 from endowment, and other charities with £80. Markets were held till recently on Tuesdays; and fairs are held on 10 Aug., the Saturday after 11 Oct., and 22 Nov. Charles I. slept in the parsonage after the battle of Cropredy; and Sir Thomas Pope and Chief-Justice Scroggs were natives.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Clifton and Hempton. Acres, 3,990. Real property, £11,258. Pop., 2,024. Houses, 457. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Chesnies, the Bassets, and the Mallets. There is a vitriolic salt spring. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelrys of Clifton and Hempton, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £180.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.—The sub-district contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 22,577. Pop., 6,458. Houses, 1,426.

DEDDHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Lenden district, Essex. The village stands on the river Stour, in a fine valley, at the boundary with Suffolk, 2½ miles N of Arleigh r. station, and 3½ W by N of Manningtree; consists chiefly of one street; and has a post-office; under Colchester, and a fair on Easter Tuesday. It was mentioned at Domesday; had a great clothing trade in the time of Richard II.; and was long a market-town. The parish comprises 2,551 acres. Real property, £8,349. Pop., 1,734. Houses, 402. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £170.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is later English, with a fine tower; and was restored in 1862. A lectureship rectory, endowed by Burkitt, the commentator, is a separate benefice. Value, £430.* Patron, the Governor of the grammar-school. There is an Independent chapel. The grammar-school was founded in 1571, and rebuilt in 1863; and it has £254 from endowment for ordinary uses, and £55 for exhibitions at St. John's college, Cambridge. Another school has £18. Dunton's alms-houses have £91; and other charities have £108.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 12,642. Pop., 4,553. Houses, 1,032.

DEDWORTH, a hamlet in New Windsor parish, Berks; 1½ mile W by S of Windsor. Acres, 347. Real property, £1,335. Pop., 195. Houses, 40. A memorial church, in the decorated English style, was erected here in 1863, by the widow and children of Mrs. Tudor.

DEE (THE), a river of Wales and Cheshire. It rises near Arran-Fowddy in Merioneth; and runs about 80 miles east-north-eastward, northward, and north-westward, past Bala, Corwen, Llangollen, Holt, Chester, and Flint, to the Irish sea. Its chief affluents are the Alwen, the Ciriog, the Clyweddog, and the Alyn. Great viaducts of the Shrewsbury railway and the Chester and Holyhead

railway, and an aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal, cross it. High floods, from sudden rains or thaws, on the Welsh mountains, accumulate in it; and sometimes come down in prodigious force and volume, occasioning much damage. The ancient Britons held it in great veneration; the Romans called it Deva; Spenser styles it "silver clene;" and Drayton calls it an "ominous flood." Its waters are noted for the fine flavour of their salmon. Its last reach, 14 miles long, is estuary, from 2 to 6 miles wide, with sandy bottom, and incommoding sand-banks. The navigation of it, from the upper part of the estuary to the city of Chester, over a distance of 8 miles, is an artificial cut, authorized by parliament in 1732, and completed in 1754. Reclamations of nearly 2,500 acres of land were made from it, between 1763 and 1795; and further embankments, of considerable extent, have since been formed.

DEEDLISH. See DEWLISH.

DEENE, DENE, or DEAN, a village and a parish in Oundle district, Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, 5 miles SE by S of Seaton r. station, and 5 SW of Kingscliffe; and has a post-office, of the name of Dene, under Wansford. Pop., 281. Houses, 57. The parish includes also the hamlet of Deenthorpe. Acres, 3,152. Real property, £4,218. Pop., 540. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. Deene-Park is the seat of the Earl of Cardigan. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £350.* Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. The church has monuments of the Brudenells, and is good.

DEENTHORPE, a hamlet in Deene parish, Northampton; 1 mile SSE of Deene village. Real property, £1,942. Pop., 259. Houses, 48.

DEEP-CAR, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, 7½ miles NNW of Sheffield. It has a post-office under Sheffield.

DEEPDALE, a hamlet in Buckden township, Arnccliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 6½ miles NW of Kettlewell.

DEEPDALE, a hamlet in Cayton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE of Scarborough.

DEEPDALE, a hamlet in Patterdale chapelry, Barton parish, Westmoreland; 5 miles N of Ambleside. A profound narrow glen here, traversed by a clear stream, well stocked with trout, extends 3½ miles north-westward from Fairfield-fell to Patterdale.

DEEPDALE, a hamlet in Grindon township and parish, Stafford; 7½ miles ESE of Leek.

DEEPDALE, a hamlet in Dent township, Ledbergh parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Dent.

DEEPDALE, a station on the Preston and Longridge railway, Lancashire; 1½ mile NE of Preston.

DEEPDALE-HEAD, a hamlet in Long Preston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles S of Settle.

DEEPDALE-KIRTHWAITE, a hamlet in Dent chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; near Dent.

DEEPDENE, a seat on the river Mole, adjacent to the south-east side of Dorking, in Surrey. The estate around it belonged once to the Fitzalans and the Warrens; was held for some centuries by the Howards; passed, in 1791, to Sir W. Burrell, and afterwards to Thomas Hope, Esq., author of "Anastasis" and the "Essay on Architecture;" and belongs now to H. T. Hope, Esq. A long steep glade, from which it takes its name, is richly picturesque; and leads up to a small Doric temple and a high terrace, commanding noble views. The house was built partly by the Duke of Norfolk, on the site of a previous one,—mainly by Thomas Hope, Esq., and his son; and contains a rich collection of sculpture and painting. Disraeli wrote here the greater part of his "Coningsby."

DEEPFIELDS, a manufacturing locality in the Black Country, in Stafford; on the Birmingham and Stafford railway, 3 miles S by E of Wolverhampton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bilston.

DEEPING, a sub-district in Bourn district, Lincoln. It lies around Market-Deeping; and contains four parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 30,090. Pop., 5,813. Houses, 1,239.

DEEPING-FEN, a fen and a chapelry in Bourn district, Lincoln. The fen lies on the North Drive and the South Drive drains, between Market-Deeping and Spalding; and comprises upwards of 30,000 acres. About one-half consists of enclosed commons, included in parishes; and the rest is extra-parochial. The chapelry comprises the extra-parochial part; was constituted in 1846; bears the alternative name of Deeping-St. Nicholas; lies adjacent to North Drive railway station, and 5 miles WSW of Spalding; and has a post-office, of the name of Deeping-St. Nicholas, under Spalding. Acres, 16,290. Real property, £27,681. Pop., 1,180. Houses, 184. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £210. Patrons, the Trustees of the late W. Stevenson, Esq. The church was built in 1846.

DEEPING-GATE, a hamlet in Maxey parish, Northampton; at the boundary with Lincoln, 1 mile SE of Market-Deeping. Real property, £1,867. Pop., 224. Houses, 47.

DEEPING-MARKET, a small town and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The town stands on the river Welland, at the boundary with Northampton, 2½ miles W of St. James-Deeping r. station, and 7¼ SSE of Bourn; and has a head post-office, a chief inn, a neat modern bridge, a town-hall of 1839, an ancient cross rebuilt in 1819, a fine old church with a tower, two dissenting chapels, a free school with £111 from endowment, and charities with £58. Markets are held on Wednesdays; fairs are held on the Tuesday before 13 Feb., the Monday before Mid-Lent, the Mid-Lent Monday, the Monday before 12 May, the second Wednesday after 12 May, 25 June, the last Wednesday of July, 5 Aug., 10 Oct., and 8 and 9 Nov.; and malting, brewing, rope-making, and boat-building are carried on. The parish comprises 1,290 acres. Real property, £6,642. Pop., 1,337. Houses, 294. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by Morcar de Bruen, a Saxon chief, to the abbey of Croyland; and by the Conqueror to his chamberlain Richard de Rulos. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £579.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Dr. R. Tighe, the linguist and divine, was a native.

DEEPING-ST. JAMES, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; on the river Welland, at the boundary with Northampton, 1½ mile from the Peterborough and Boston railway, and 1 mile E of Market-Deeping. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Market-Deeping. Acres, 6,470. Real property, £10,741. Pop., 1,763. Houses, 411. The property is much subdivided. A Benedictine priory was founded here, in 1139, by Baldwin Wake; was given to Thorney abbey; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Norfolks. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £191.* Patron, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church is of the time of Henry III.; has a lofty tower and octangular spire; and was recently repaired. There are a Calvinist chapel, two Methodist chapels, an endowed school, and charities £211.

DEEPING-ST. NICHOLAS. See **DEEPING-FEN**.

DEEPING (WEST), a parish in Stamford district, Lincoln; on the river Welland and the Tallington canal, at the boundary with Northampton, 1½ mile ENE of Tallington r. station, and 2¼ WSW of Market-Deeping. Post-town, Market-Deeping. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £2,827. Pop., 349. Houses, 71. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £373.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and has a tower with lofty spire. Charities, £34.

DEER (THE), a stream of Devon; rising near Holsworthy, and running to the Bude canal.

DEERHURST, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Gloucester. The village stands on the river Severn, at the boundary with Worcester, 2 miles SW of Tewkesbury town and r. station; was formerly called Deorhurst and Deortyrst; and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Coventry. The parish includes also the hamlets of Deorhurst-Walton and Apperley-with-Whitefield; and its post-town is Tewkesbury. Acres,

2,930. Real property, £7,781. Pop., 930. Houses, 207. The property is divided among a few. A priory was founded here, in 715, by Duke Dodo; rebuilt, in 980, after being destroyed by the Danes; was given in 1056 to St. Denis abbey, and afterwards to Tewkesbury abbey; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Throckmortons. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Apperley, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £102. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was rebuilt in 1490; has Norman traces; comprises a nave and aisles, with a square tower; was renovated in 1862, at a cost of about £2,500; and contains two brasses, one of them a fine canopied brass of Chief-Baron Cassey. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district is in Tewkesbury district; and contains nine parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 18,152. Pop., 4,229. Houses, 948.—The hundred consists of detached pieces; contains nine parishes and parts of three others; and is cut into two divisions, lower and upper. Acres, 11,909 and 7,970. Pop. of the whole, 4,994. Houses, 1,092.

DEERHURST-WALTON. See preceding article.

DEFORD, a chapelry in St. Andrew-Pershore parish, Worcester; on the river Avon, and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 3 miles SW of Pershore. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Pershore. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £2,343. Pop., 463. Houses, 102. The living is a vicarage, united with Besford chapelry, in the dio. of Worcester. Value, £118.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is good; and there is a dissenting chapel.

DEHENFRYN, a township in Bettws-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; 3¼ miles SW of Abergele. Pop., 115.

DEIGHTON, a township in Escrick parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Ouse, 5 miles S by E of York. Acres, 1,947. Real property, £2,535. Pop., 201. Houses, 30.

DEIGHTON, a chapelry in Northallerton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SW of Welbury r. station, and 5 NNE of Northallerton. Post-town, Appleton-Wiske, under Northallerton. Acres, 2,052. Real property, £1,965. Pop., 141. Houses, 26. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Northallerton, in the diocese of York.

DEIGHTON (KIRK), a township and a parish in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Nidd and the Harrogate railway, 1¼ mile N of Wetherby; and includes the hamlet of Igmanthorpe. Acres, 2,204. Real property, £3,202. Pop., 364. Houses, 77. The parish contains also the township of North Deighton; and its post-town is Wetherby, under Tadcaster. Acres, 3,611. Real property, £5,213. Pop., 485. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £900.* Patron, the Rev. J. W. Geldart. The church is very good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £50 from endowment; and other charities £25.

DEIGHTON (NORTH), a township in Kirk-Deighton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, 2¼ miles N of Wetherby. Acres, 1,407. Real property, £2,011. Pop., 121. Houses, 22.

DEIGHTON-WITH-SHEEPBRIDGE, a hamlet in Huddersfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Huddersfield.

DEIRA, the southern part of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria; comprising the country between the Humber and the Tyne, together with territory to the west.

DELABOLE, a great slate quarry, 2 miles W by S of Camelford, in Cornwall. It has been worked since the time of Elizabeth; and is 900 feet long and 240 deep. A railway goes from it to Bossiney harbour.

DELAMERE, a township in Northwich district, and a parish partly also in Runcorn district, Cheshire. The township lies 5½ miles W by S of Hartford r. station, and 10 E by N of Chester; and gives the peerage title of Baron to the family of Cholmondeley. Acres, 1,980. Real property, £1,965. Pop., 474. Houses, 101. The parish contains also the townships of Eddisbury, Oak

mere, and Kingswood; and its post-town is Kelsall, under Chester. Acres, 8,770. Real property, £6,577. Pop., 1,146. Houses, 226. The area was extra-parochial till 1812; was anciently a royal forest, abounding with wood and deer; had become waste and barren; and is now, in great extent, enclosed and cultivated. Vale-Royal is the seat of Lord Delamere; and Delamere Lodge, the seat of the Wilbrahams. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1817. There are two dissenting chapels and a national school.

DE LANK, a place, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bodmin in Cornwall; with a post-office under Bodmin.

DELAPRE' ABBEY, a hamlet in Hardington parish, Northamptonshire; adjacent to the Northampton canal and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Northampton. A Cluniac nunnery was founded here, in the time of Stephen, by Simon de Liz; and a mansion on the site of it is the seat of the Bouveries. An octagonal cross, in three stages, on eight steps, to the memory of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., is in the park.

DELBURY, a place 8 miles from Ludlow in Salop; with a post-office under Ludlow.

DELGOVITIA. See LONDESBROUGH.

DELL-KEY. See CHICHESTER.

DELPH, a village and a sub-district in Saddleworth-with-Quick township, Rochdale parish, Saddleworth district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands at the terminus of a branch of the Sheffield and Manchester railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the boundary with Lancashire, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Ashton-under-Lyne; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. The woollen manufacture is carried on. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The sub-district comprises the part of Saddleworth-with-Quick township N of the Stockport and Newhouses road, and W of the Wakefield and Ansterlands road. Pop., 9,754. Houses, 2,048.

DEMBLEBY, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 5 miles SE of Ancaster r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Grantham. Post-town, Osbourne, under Folkingham. Acres, 1,071. Real property, £1,462. Pop., 51. Houses, 11. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £212. Patron, T. R. Buckworth, Esq. The church is old.

DEMETAE, or DEMETIA, an ancient Welsh territory, called by the natives Dyfed, and comprising the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and part of Brecon, but eventually contracted to Pembroke only.

DEN, or OLDWICK, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Buckingham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Buckingham.

DENABY, or DANNABY, a township in Mexborough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Don at the Dearne and Dove canal, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Doncaster. Real property, £1,751. Pop., 203. Houses, 37.

DENARDISTON, or DENSTON, a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Stour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Haverhill r. station. Post-town, Kedington, under Newmarket. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £2,011. Pop., 277. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Denston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £51. Patron, W. Pigott, Esq. The church is good.

DENBEY. See DENBY.

DENBIES, a stately mansion in the north-western vicinity of Dorking, in Surrey. It was built by the late T. Cubitt, Esq.; and contains some fine oak carving. The heights above it command a view of the dome of St. Paul's and the towers of Westminster.

DENBIGH, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in St. Asaph district, Denbighshire. The town occupies a steep acclivity, overhung by a castle-crowned rock, on an affluent of the river Clwyd, at the W side of the vale of Clwyd, adjacent to the Vale of Clwyd railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of St. Asaph. It was originally called Caled-fryn, signifying a "rocky hill;" and it takes its present name from two words which signify a "small hill." It

witnessed feuds and conflicts in the old Welsh times; and was the rendezvous of the chieftains, under the last Llewelyn, against the English. Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, got a grant of it from Edward I., walled it, and built its castle. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Hugh de Spencer, the Crown, the Earls of March, the Earl of Salisbury, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester, successively held possession of it. The castle sustained a siege of four months, in 1646, by General Mytton; and was blown up at the Restoration. The eisteddfod, or triennial meeting of the Welsh bards, was long occasionally held here; and the last one enjoyed the presence of the late Duke of Sussex, and many of the nobility.

The town, as seen from some distance, looks very picturesque; and has been thought to resemble Stirling in Scotland. It comprises one long main street, smaller diverging streets, and a spacious market-place; contains many elegant residences; and has undergone great modern improvement. The space within the ancient walls is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit; rises 240 feet above the level of the vale below; and commands a grand view, away to the blue tops of distant mountains; but contains now little less than the fragments of the castle, a bowling-green adjacent to them, the castle-house and grounds, St. Hilary's chapel and grammar-school, and the ruins of St. David's church. The walls were prodigiously strong, having been formed of two thick masses of masonry, filled up between with stones and hot cement; and some huge fragments of them still remain. The great gateway is a grand, but desolated specimen of ancient military architecture; was flanked by two large octagonal towers; and still presents a vast Gothic arch and one of the flanking towers. A statue of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, is over the arch; and passages and dungeons, to the extent of 120 feet, have been explored. The town-hall was built in 1752, by Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The old parochial church, situated at Eglwys-wen or Whitechurch, about a mile from the town, is now ruinous, and contains a large altar-tomb of Sir John Salusbury, who died in 1578, and a mean monument of Humphrey Llwyd, the distinguished Welsh antiquary. The new church, in the town, is an elegant edifice of 1840, after a design by Penson. St. Hilary's chapel, within the ancient walls, is a spacious structure in later English. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. A Carmelite priory was founded, at the foot of the town, about 1289, by the Salusburies of Llewenni; and remains of its church, with a well-preserved eastern window, still exist. The grammar-school has £56 from endowment; a blue-coat school, £119; another school £25; and other charities £15. The orphan school, for educating and maintaining 55 girls, is a handsome edifice of 1860, erected at a cost of about £18,000; and sprang from funds left, in the 16th century, by Thomas Howell, under trust of the Drapers' Company. The lunatic asylum for North Wales, situated near the town, is a large fine edifice, built at a cost of £27,000, after designs by Fulljames and Waller; and has accommodation for 220 first and second class patients, besides paupers. The dispensary is well-managed; and a literary society exists, chiefly for the promotion of Welsh literature. The railway station is a picturesque structure, with arched basement, verandah platform, and surmounting tower.

The town has a head post-office, † two banking-offices, and several chief inns; is a seat of sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes 3 weekly Welsh newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on the second Wednesday of Jan., Ash-Wednesday, the Friday and Saturday before Palm-Sunday, 14 and 15 May, the last Tuesday and Wednesday of June, 18 and 19 July, 25 Sept., the second Tuesday and Wednesday of Nov., and the second Wednesday of Dec. A general country trade, and some manufactures of gloves and shoes, are carried on. The town was chartered by Edward I.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 12 councillors; and unites with Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham, in sending a member to parliament. The borough extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile everyway from the market-cross; and

includes all Denbigh parish, and parts of Llanrhaidr-yn-Kimmerch and Henllan. Electors in the group of boroughs, in 1863, 934. Direct taxes, £6,799. Pop. of Denbigh borough in 1861, 5,946. Houses, 1,261. The town gives the title of Earl to the Fieldings.

The parish comprises 1,500 acres. Real property, £13,320; of which £3,307 are in railways. Pop., 4,054. Houses, 841. The property is much subdivided. The rocks include limestone. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of St. Davids, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £400. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The p. curacy of St. Davids was formerly a separate charge, and continued so till 1868.—The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 33,200. Pop., 9,053. Houses, 1,921.

DENBIGHSHIRE, or DENBIGH, a maritime county of North Wales; bounded on the N by the Irish sea; on the NE by Flint; on the E by Cheshire; on the SE by Flint and Salop; on the S and SW by Montgomery and Merioneth; on the W by Carnarvon. Its boundary with the lower part of Flint is traced by the river Clwyd; with Cheshire and the detached part of Flint, by the Dee; with Montgomery, by the Tanat; with most of Carnarvon, by the Conway. Its outline northward is somewhat quadrangular; but southward and south-eastward, very irregular. Its length, from north-west to south-east, is 42 miles; its breadth varies from 2½ to 6½ miles; its coast line is 9 miles; its circuit is about 163 miles; and its area is 386,052 acres. An upland tract from 5 to 15 miles broad, pre-eminently heathy, partly a tableau, partly with summits from 1,234 to 2,127 feet high, extends along nearly all the west; a portion of the Berwyn mountains, with summits 2,108 and 2,563 feet high, is in the south; and other heights are in the east; but the grand vales of the Clwyd, the Dee, and the Conway form much of the surface; and smaller vales, fertile and beautiful, intersect the uplands. The chief streams, besides those on the boundaries, are the Aled, the Alen, the Alwen, the Elwy, the Cleitwr, the Clewydog, the Ceiriog, and the Rhaidr. The chief lakes are the Aled and the Alwen. Mineral springs are at Llandegla and Llan-St. Siar. Lower silurian rocks form a small tract in the west above Llanrwst; upper silurian rocks form the main bulk of the uplands; lower carboniferous rocks, chiefly limestone and shale, form a narrow belt along the west side of the vale of the Clwyd and two other small tracts to the south-east; rocks of millstone grit occur in the vicinity of these last tracts; rocks of the coal measures form a considerable tract around Wrexham and Ruabon; rocks of the Permian class, chiefly conglomerate sandstone and red marl, form a belt east of the coal measures; and rocks of the Trias class, chiefly new red sandstone, form a tract to the eastern boundary, around Holt, and another tract along the Clwyd, from above Denbigh to the sea. Iron ore occurs in the Ruabon and Berwyn hills, and at Bromba; lead ore is worked at Minera and elsewhere; slate, limestone, and freestone are quarried at various places; and coal is worked, in 39 collieries, in the Wrexham and Chirk coalfield.

The soils are various, almost to the extremes of good and bad. About one-half of the area is arable; while much of the other half is hill-pasture. Husbandry, in its several departments, has been much improved, and is in a middle-rate condition. Wheat is grown on the rich low grounds; and oats, barley, and rye, on the hills. Cheese and butter, of good quality, are sent to market. Sheep and goats, in vast numbers, are reared on the heaths and mountains. Woollen fabrics are manufactured in the vale of the Dee; and stockings about Llanrwst. The Chester and Holyhead railway goes along the coast; the vale of Clwyd railway goes thence to Denbigh and Ruthin, and across the boundary to Corwen; the Conway and Llanrwst railway goes up the vale of the Conway to Llanrwst; and the Chester and Shrewsbury railway goes for 14½ miles across the south-eastern wing of the county, past Wrexham to Chirk. A branch canal of 16 miles, from Llandisilio, goes along the Dee to Trevar, then over that river and the Ceiriog to the Ellesmere canal at Horley. The highways extend aggregately to about

1,100 miles; and the toll revenue from them, in 1859, was £4,133.

The county contains 49 parishes, parts of 15 other parishes, and an extra-parochial place; and is divided into the boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin, and the hundreds of Bromfield, Chirk, Isaled, Isdulas, Ruthin, and Yalo. The registration county gives two parishes to Salop, three and part of another to Montgomery, a township to Flint, seven parishes and part of another to Merioneth, and three parishes to Carnarvon; takes in parts of two parishes and a chapelry from Cheshire, seven parishes and parts of eight others from Flint, and five parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract from Carnarvon; comprises 374,303 acres; and is divided into the districts of Wrexham, Ruthin, St. Asaph, and Llanrwst. There are five market-towns.—Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, and Llangollen, and upwards of 290 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Brynkinalt, Pool Park, Wynnstay, Acton, Kinmel, Ruthin Castle, Llanerch, Dyffryn-Aled, Capel-Voelas, Llanrhadr, Llandisilio, Gwersylt, Bathafarn, Chirk Castle, Gresford, Erddig, Llanbedr, Glanywern, and Gallt-Faenon. Real property in 1815, £221,733; in 1843, £371,349; in 1851, £431,504; in 1860, £532,929,—of which £32,377 were in mines, £13,577 in quarries, £21,810 in iron-works, and £5,461 in railways. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant and about thirty-six magistrates; and is in the North military district, the North Wales circuit, and the diocese of St. Asaph. The assizes are held at Ruthin; and the quarter sessions, at Ruthin, Denbigh, and Wrexham. The county jail is at Ruthin. The police force in 1862 comprised 40 men, at a cost of £3,575; the crimes in that year were 75; the criminals apprehended, 73; the known depredaters and suspected persons at large, 130; the houses of bad character, 62. Two members are sent to parliament by the county at large, and one by the Denbigh group of boroughs. County electors in 1868, 5,333. Pop. in 1801, 60,299; in 1821, 76,428; in 1841, 88,473; in 1861, 100,773. Inhabited houses, 21,310; uninhabited, 644; building, 236.

The territory now forming Denbighshire was anciently occupied by the Ordovices; formed part of the Roman Venedotia, included in the province of Britannia Secunda; was divided afterwards between Gwynedd and Powysland; was overrun by Egbert and other Mercian kings; was settled by the North Britons under Hobart, and then called Ystrad-Clwyd or Englefeld; came under the power of the Normans in the time of Henry II.; and was constituted a county by Henry VIII. Ancient British standing stones, barrows, and pillars occur at Cerig-y-Druidion, Llanarmon, Llansallan, Capel-Voelas, and Eliseg; British castles, at Dinas-Bran, Sychant, Gresford, Garthen-Coppa-yr-Wylfa, and Tommon-y-Rhodwydd. Roman stations and camps are not found. Offa's dyke and Watt's dyke go across the south-eastern wing of the county, from the vicinity of Chirk to the vicinity of Caergwle. Norman castles occur at Denbigh and Ruthin; and fine old ecclesiastical remains, at Llan-Egwest, Wrexham, and Llanrhaidr.

DENBURY, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands near the South Devon railway, 3 miles SW of Newton-Abbot; has a post-office under Newton-Abbot, and a fair on 20 Sept.; and was once a borough and a market-town. The parish comprises 1,068 acres. Real property, £1,980. Pop., 410. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the family of Taylor; and Denbury House, a Tudor mansion, is the seat of the Fronds. Denbury Down is crowned by an ancient elliptical camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £173. Patron, the Rev. J. H. Reibey. The church is very ancient, with low square tower; was recently renovated; and contains several tablets to the Taylors. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £24.

DENBY, a parish in Belper district, Derby; on the Ripley railway, 3¼ miles ESE of Belper. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Derby. Acres, 2,395. Real property, £6,363; of which £1,700 are in

mines. Pop., 1,338. Houses, 249. The property is divided among a few. Most of the inhabitants are miners, potters, or stocking-makers. Coal mines, formerly worked here, were recently exhausted. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £130. Patron, W. D. Lowe, Esq. The church is ancient but good; was recently enlarged; and has a tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with £48 a-year. Flamsteed, the astronomer, was a native.

DENBY, a township and a chapelry in Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies at the head of the river Dearne, on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, near Denby-Dale r. station, and 8 miles W of Barnesley; and includes the hamlets of Denby-Dale, Dryhill, Exley-Gate, High Flatts, and Lower and Upper Bagden. Acres, 2,870. Real property, £5,806. Pop., 1,813. Houses, 375. The chapelry is larger than the township, and was constituted in 1853. Post-town, Denby-Dale, under Huddersfield. Pop., 2,262. Houses, 467. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £129. Patron, the Vicar of Penistone. The church was rebuilt in 1843. There are four dissenting chapels, a slightly endowed school, and charities £12.

DENBY-DALE, a hamlet in Denby township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, 4 miles NW by N of Penistone. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Huddersfield.

DENBY-WALK, a tract in East Dean and West Dean townships, Gloucester; in Dean forest, 4 miles W of Newnham. Pop., 1,307.

DENCHWORTH, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; on the river Ock and the Great Western railway, 1½ mile E of Faringdon-Road r. station, and 2¼ N by W of Wantage. Post-town, Wantage. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 257. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Hydes and the Fettiplaces. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, 130.* Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church is ancient and cruciform, with a tower; contains some old monuments; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £9.

DENDRON, a chapelry in Aldingham parish, Lancashire; near the Furness railway, 2 miles SE of Dalton-in-Furness. Post-town, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80. Patron, the Rector of Aldingham. The church is good.

DENE. See DEENE.

DENERDESTON. See DENARDISTON.

DENFORD, a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; on the river Nen, adjacent to the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 1½ mile S of Thrapston. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres, 1,940. Real property, £2,477. Pop., 429. Houses, 91. Denford Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Ringstead, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £230.* Patron, the Rev. A. J. Sandilands. The church is early English, and has a tower and spire.

DENFORD, a chapelry in Kintbury parish, Berks; adjacent to the Berks and Hants railway, 1½ mile ENE of Hungerford. Post-town, Hungerford. Pop., 77. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £40. Patron, G. H. Cherry, Esq.

DENGIE, a parish and a hundred in Essex. The parish is in Maldon district; and lies on the coast, 5 miles NE of Burnham, and 11 ESE of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Tillingham, under Maldon. Acres, 3,319; of which 1,013 are water. Real property, £3,675. Pop., 298. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The land is marshy; but was famous, in Camden's time, as dairy pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £754.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.—The hundred contains twenty-two parishes. Acres, 72,528. Pop., 11,224. Houses, 2,357.

DENGIE-MARSH. See DUNGE-MARSH.

DENHAM, a parish in Eton district, Bucks; on the

river Colne and the Grand Junction canal, at the boundary with Middlesex, 2 miles NNW of Uxbridge r. station. It has a post-office under Uxbridge. Acres, 3,905. Real property, £9,693. Pop., 1,063. Houses, 222. The property is divided among a few. Denham place, a large brick mansion, on the site of an ancient manor-house of the Peckhams, has a fine old chapel, with ancient gilded stags; was built, in 1667, by Sir Roger Hill; was often visited by Captain Cook and Sir Humphrey Davy; and was the residence, in 1836, of Lucien and Joseph Buonaparte. Denham Court, a modernized old moated mansion, the seat of N. Lambert, Esq., belonged to Sir W. Bowyer, the friend of Dryden; gave concealment, under Lady Bowyer's care, to Charles II.; and was the place where Dryden wrote part of his translation of Virgil. A lime avenue of fully ¼ a mile leads to it. Denham is a meet for the Queen's stag hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £782.* Patron, B. H. W. Way, Esq. The church is of the 14th century; was recently restored; is a beautiful structure; and contains monuments of the Peckhams and Sir Roger Hill, and some fine brasses. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £75 from endowment; and other charities £28.

DENHAM, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 2¼ miles SSE of Higham r. station, and 6¼ WSW of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Great Saxham, under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,267. Real property, £1,407. Pop., 200. Houses, 39. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £100. Patron, S. Farmer, Esq. The church is good.

DENHAM, a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Waveney, 2½ miles E by N of Eye r. station, and 12 SW of Bungay. Post-town, Eye. Acres, 1,267. Real property, £2,105. Pop., 282. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Hoxne, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a brass, and is tolerable.

DENHENFRYN, a township in Bettws-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; 3¼ miles SW of Abergelge. Pop., 115.

DENHOLME, a hamlet in Warley township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the lower division of the township, near Warley.

DENHOLME, a hamlet and a chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet is in Thornton township; stands 4½ miles SSW of Saltaire r. station and 5¼ W of Bradford; and has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry was constituted in 1846. Pop., 2,816. Houses, 568. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good; and there are three dissenting chapels and a national school.

DENIO, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; on the coast, containing the town of Pwllheli. Post-town, Pwllheli. Acres, 1,278; of which 376 are water. Real property, £4,998. Pop., 2,420. Houses, 567. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llannor, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was built in 1860, at a cost of £450; and is in the early English style. A grammar-school has £40 from endowment; and other charities £24.

DENIS (St.). See YORKE.

DENMARK HILL, a chapelry in Lambeth and Camberwell parishes, Surrey; on the South London railway, ¾ of a mile S of Camberwell. It was constituted in 1848; and it has a post-office; under Camberwell, London S, and a r. station. Pop., 5,249. Houses, 895. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £700. Patrons, Trustees. The church was built by A. Gough; and there is a grammar-school.

DENMEAD, a tything in Hambleton parish, Hants; 5½ miles NNW of Havant. It includes Barn-Green hamlet. Pop., 567.

DENNANT, a township in Llansaintffraid-Glan-Conway parish, Denbigh; 1 mile SE of Conway.

DENNE-HILL, a seat adjacent to the Dover railway, 7¼ miles SE of Canterbury, in Kent. It belonged for

about six centuries to the Dennes; and passed to the Montresors. Traces of very extensive entrenchments are on the grounds; and were long supposed by antiquaries to be indications of the line of Caesar's march from Deal.

DENNEY. See DENNY-ABBEY.

DENNINGTON, a parish and a sub-district in Hoxne district, Suffolk. The parish lies at the head of the river Alde, 2½ miles N of Framlingham r. station; and has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 3,262. Real property, £5,944. Pop., 895. Houses, 205. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Phelips, one of whom was Lord Bardolph; and passed first to the Beaumonts, then to the Rouses, now Earls of Stradbroke. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £841.* Patron, the Rev. E. C. Alston. The church is an edifice of flint and stone, with lofty, square, pinnacled tower; had anciently two chantries; contains monuments of the Rouses and the Wingfields; and is very good. Charities, £90. The sub-district contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 26,543. Pop., 7,002. Houses, 1,542.

DENNIS (Str.), a village and a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The village stands 5 miles SE of St. Columb-Major, and 5 NW of St. Austell r. station; and has a post-office under St. Austell, and fairs on 23 May and 24 October. The parish comprises 3,100 acres. Real property, £3,567; of which £1,311 are in quarries. Pop., 993. Houses, 198. Most of the property belongs to Lady Grenville. The rocks include tin and porcelain clay; and are mined. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £253.* Patron, Hon. G. M. Fortescue. The church stands on a hill. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £39.

DENNIS (Str.), a place in Honnington parish, Warwick; 2 miles NE of Shipton-on-Stour. It was anciently known as the chapelry of Bradmore.

DENNY-ABBEY, a place in Waterbeach parish, Cambridgeshire; near the Ely railway and the river Cam, 7½ miles NNE of Cambridge. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Ely, was early founded here, and given to the Knights Templars; and a nunnery was built on the priory's site, in the time of Edward III., and has left remains.

DENNY-ISLAND, an island in the estuary of the Severn, ¾ miles SSW of Portscuett, in Monmouth.

DENNY-LODGE, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest, Hants; ¾ miles WSW of Southampton. Pop., 10.

DENSHANGER, a hamlet in Passenham parish, Northampton; 2 miles WSW of Stony-Stratford. Pop., 606. It forms a curacy with Passenham.

DENSHAW, a chapelry in Rochdale parish, Lancashire; constituted in 1863. Pop., 750. The living is a vicarage. Value, £200.* Patron, H. Gartside, Esq.

DENSTON, a township-chapelry in Alton parish, Stafford; near Rochester-Junction r. station, 5 miles N of Uttoxeter. Post-town, Rochester, under Ashborne. Real property, £1,489. Pop., 241. Houses, 53. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150. Patron, Sir T. P. Heywood, Bart. A great middle-class school or college was founded in 1869.

DENSTON, Suffolk. See DENARDISTON.

DENT (THE), a rivulet of W. R. Yorkshire. It rises on the back-bone of England, 6 miles SW of Hawes; and runs 11 miles west-north-westward, past Dent, to the river Lune, at the boundary with Westmoreland. Its basin is a fine sequestered vale, flanked by mountains; and bears the name of Dentdale.

DENT, a small town, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district, in Sedbergh district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the rivulet Dent, near the boundary with Westmoreland, 7½ miles SE of Sedbergh r. station, and ¾ N of Ingleton; has a post-office under Kendal, a church, four dissenting chapels, a workhouse, and a grammar-school; and is a polling-place. Markets are held on Friday; and fairs on the Friday after 13 Feb., 26 Sept., and 23 Oct. The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Deepdale-Kirthwaite, South-Lord-Land, North-Lord-Land, and Lenacre. Acres, 23,200. Real property, £3,554. Pop., 1,427. Houses, 312. The

property is much subdivided. Most of the land is commonage or pasture. Dent Crag marks the meeting-point of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £170.* Patrons, the Landowners. The church is ancient, and was recently in disrepair. There is a chapel of ease at Cowgill. The grammar-school has £36 from endowment; and other charities £47. The sub-district is coterminate with the chapelry.

DENTON, a chapelry in Gainford parish, Durham; on a branch of the river Skerne, 1½ mile N of Pierce-Bridge r. station, and 5¼ NW by W of Darlington. Post-town, Pierce-Bridge, under Darlington. Acres, 966. Real property, £1,566. Pop., 111. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £60. Patron, the Vicar of Gainford. The church is good.

DENTON, a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; on Holme brook, 1¼ mile SSW of Stilton, and 3¼ W by S of Holme r. station. Post-town, Stilton, under Peterborough. Acres, 890. Real property, £939. Pop., 87. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Cottons; and is now held by the executors of the late Captain Wells. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £130.* Patron, W. Wells, Esq. The church was partly rebuilt in 1665; has arms of the Cottons; and is good. Charities, £16. Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian library, was a native.

DENTON, a parish in Dover district, Kent; under Barham Down, 3¼ miles SW of Shepherd's Well r. station, and 7¼ NW by W of Dover. Post-town, Wootton, under Canterbury. Acres, 1,062. Real property, £1,221. Pop., 183. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Eardes; and passed to the Peytons, the Boyeses, the Whorwoods, the Markhams, and others. Denton Court, a Tudor mansion, was the seat of Sir E. Brydges, and a visiting residence of the poet Gray. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £169.* Patron, the Rev. G. C. La Motte. The church is early English.

DENTON, a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent; on the river Thames and the North Kent railway, 2 miles E of Gravesend. Post-town, Chalk, under Gravesend. Acres, 1,320; of which 130 are water. Pop., 101. Houses, 23. There is no church.

DENTON, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district in Manchester parish, Ashton-under-Lyne district, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Tame, and on the Staleybridge and Stockport railway, at the boundary with Cheshire, ¾ miles NNE of Stockport; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,647. Real property, £3,997; of which £2,000 are in mines. Pop., 3,335. Houses, 675. Coal is worked, and hat-making carried on. Denton Hall, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Hollands. The chapelries are St. Lawrence and Christ-Church; the former constituted in 1854, the latter in 1846. Rated property, £5,209 and £7,683. Pop., 3,127 and 3,579. Houses, 623 and 739. The property of St. Lawrence is divided among a few; that of Christ-Church, much subdivided. Both livings are rectories in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £203* and £221.* Patrons of St. L., the Earl of Wilton; of C. C., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church of C. was built in 1856. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a mechanics' institute, and two national schools.—The sub-district comprises the townships of Denton and Haughton. Acres, 2,777. Pop., 6,706. Houses, 1,762.

DENTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village stands on the Salter's Roman road, near the Grantham canal and the boundary with Leicester, 3¾ miles S of Sedgbrook r. station, and 4 SW of Grantham; and has a post-office under Grantham. The parish comprises 2,600 acres. Real property, £4,553. Pop., 637. Houses, 125. Denton Hall, the seat of the Welby family, is an elegant mansion, mainly rebuilt in 1817; and occupies a commanding site, amid finely wooded grounds. There are a

mineral spring and three fish-ponds. A Roman tessellated pavement, 30 feet square, was found in 1727. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £756.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church has a fine tower; and contains monuments of the Welbys and the Williamses. An almshouse has £19 from endowment; and other charities £32. The sub-district contains fifteen parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 36,512. Pop., 7,225. Houses, 1,467.

DENTON, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on the river Waveney and the Waveney Valley railway, near Homersfield r. station, and 3½ miles SW of Bungay. It has a post-office under Harleston. Acres, 2,437. Real property, £4,668. Pop., 518. Houses, 113. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £813.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is very good; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £29.

DENTON, a parish in Hardingstone district, Northamptonshire; 2¼ miles SSE of Billing-Road r. station, and 6 ESE of Northampton. Post-town, Little Houghton, under Northampton. Acres, 1,970. Real property, £1,509. Pop., 578. Houses, 132. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Yardley-Hastings, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is good; and there are charities £17.

DENTON, a hamlet in Cuddesden parish, Oxfordshire; near the river Tame, 5¼ miles SE of Oxford. Acres, 527. Real property, £1,069. Pop., 157. Houses, 34.

DENTON, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the river Ouse and the Newhaven railway, 1¼ mile N of Newhaven r. station, and 5 SSE of Lewes. Post-town, Newhaven, under Lewes. Acres, 1,008. Real property, £1,187. Pop., 206. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £240.* Patron, Miss E. W. Catt.

DENTON, a township-chapelry in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 4 miles NW of Otley r. station, and 7½ NE of Keighley. Post-town, Otley. Acres, 3,100. Real property, £2,979. Pop., 170. Houses, 29. Denton Park was formerly the seat of the Fairfaxes; was the birth-place of Fairfax, the parliamentary general, and Fairfax, the translator of Tasso; and is now the seat of Sir J. T. S. Ibbetson, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100.* Patron, M. Wyvill, jun., Esq.

DENTON (EAST), a township in Newburn parish, Northumberland; on the Roman wall, 3¼ miles WNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It includes the village of Scotswood. Acres, 809. Pop., 600. Houses, 121.

DENTON-HOLME, a chapelry in Carlisle parish, Cumberland. Pop., about 3,000. The living is a vicarage. Value, £300.* The church was built in 1867.

DENTON (NETHER), a parish in Brampton district, Cumberland; on the Roman wall, the river Irthing, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, at the boundary with Northumberland, near Low Row r. station, and 5 miles NE by E of Brampton. Post-town, Low Row, under Carlisle. Acres, 4,530. Real property, £3,552. Pop., 302. Houses, 63. The property is much subdivided. The rocks include limestone and building-stone. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £196.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is tolerable.

DENTON (UPPER), a parish in Brampton district, Cumberland; on the Roman wall, the river Irthing, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, at the boundary with Northumberland, near Rosehall r. station, and 6 miles NE by E of Brampton. Post-town, Gilsland, under Carlisle. Acres, 860. Real property, £1,478. Pop., 100. Houses, 22. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with Gilsland, in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £123. Patron, G. G. Mounsey, Esq. The church is small, very old, and probably includes some Saxon work; and the churchyard contains the grave of Meg Tasdale, the "Meg Merrilies" of Sir Walter Scott.

DENTON (WEST), a township in Newburn parish, Northumberland; on the Roman wall, near the river Tyne, 4¼ miles WNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 329. Pop., 466. Houses, 97. Denton Hall belonged to the Erringtons and the Rogeres; passed to the Hoyles; and was the residence of Mrs. Montagu, visited by Garrick, Sir J. Reynolds, and Dr. Johnson.

DENVER, a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; on the Lynn and Ely railway, 1¼ mile S of Market-Downham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Downham. Acres, 3,149. Real property, £7,255. Pop., 932. Houses, 195. The property is much subdivided. Ryston Hall is the seat of E. Pratt, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £898.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, with tower and spire, and is tolerably good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £63. Dr. Brady, master of Caius College, was a native.

DENWICK, a township in Alnwick parish, Northumberland; 1 mile ENE of Alnwick. Acres, 1,550. Pop., 183. Houses, 33.

DENWORTHY, a hamlet in Bradworthy parish, Devon.

DENYS (St.), a ruined Augustinian priory in South Stoneham parish, Hants; on the river Itchen, adjacent to the South Western railway, 2 miles NNE of Southampton. It was founded by Henry I., and put over nearly all the churches of Southampton by Henry II.; yet never was very large or rich. The only remnant of it is an ivy-covered wall, with a piscina.

DEOPHAM, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; 3¼ miles N of Attleborough r. station, and 3¼ W by S of Wymondham. It has a post-office, of the name of Deopham-Green, under Wymondham. Acres, 1,646. Real property, £3,773. Pop., 433. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. A lime-tree, at Deopham-High-Tree, near a petrifying spring, was described by Evelyn as 48 feet in girth at the ground, 36 feet at ¼ a yard above, and 25½ at two yards. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £240. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is later English; and its chancel was restored in 1864. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £21.

DEPDEN, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 6½ miles S of Saxham r. station, and 7¼ SW of Bury-St. Edmunds. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,595. Real property, £2,403. Pop., 265. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £425.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a brass of Lady Jermyn and two husbands; and is good. Bishop Sparrow was a native.

DEPDEN, Essex. See DEBDEN.

DEPEFORD. See DEPTFORD, Kent.

DEPTFORD, a chapelry in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, Durham; adjacent to Sunderland. It was constituted in 1844; and has a post-office under Sunderland. Pop., 10,908. Houses, 1,712. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester.

DEPTFORD, a tything in Wylve parish, Wilts; 6¼ miles SE of Heytesbury. Pop., 87. An inn here is the half-way house between Salisbury and Warminster; and the garden of it commands a fine view.

DEPTFORD, a town and two parishes which are also sub-districts, in the district of Greenwich; part of one of the parishes in Surrey, the rest of that parish and the whole of the other in Kent. The town stands at the influx of the Ravensbourne rivulet to the Thames, and on the London and Greenwich railway, immediately W of Greenwich, and 3 miles SSE of London Bridge. It is the Depeford of Chaucer, whose pilgrims went through it; and it took that name, of which the present one is a corruption, from a deep ford in the Ravensbourne, long ago superseded by a bridge. It was, at one time, a small fishing village; but it sprang into a town from the establishment of a royal dock at it, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. It was visited by Elizabeth

in 1581, to see Drake in the ship with which he had just "compassed the world;" and was the place where the Czar Peter studied the science and practice of ship-building. It suffered desolation by fire in 1652; by Wyatt and his rabble, in 1653; by the plague, in 1665; and by a high tide, rising 10 feet in the lower streets, in 1671. It presents a crowded, irregular, disagreeable appearance; yet contains well-built streets and many good houses. A castle was built at it, by Gilbert de Magnimot, soon after the Conquest, but has disappeared. A mansion, called Sayes Court, succeeded the castle; was long held by the family of Say; passed, in 1651, to John Evelyn, author of the "Sylva;" was then famous for its fine garden and a fine holly-hedge; suffered great damage from temporary occupancy by the Czar Peter; figures graphically in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kemilworth;" and was at length swept away, and gave place to a work-house. The original bridge over the Ravensbourne was a wooden structure; was rebuilt of stone in 1628; and reconstructed of cast-iron in 1829. The Trinity House, now the Trinity Board, was first established here by Henry VIII.; held long its meetings in an old hall, taken down in 1787; and removed then to Water-lane, Thames-street, and afterwards to the present building on Tower-hill. The royal dockyard became so enlarged as to occupy 31 acres, and to include two wet-docks, three building-slips, two mast-ponds, a mast-house, and other appurtenances; but is now no more than a third-rate establishment. The original building for it forms part of a quadrangle, with additions made at different periods. The victualling offices, a long range of brick buildings west of the docks, are still of considerable importance; and they include part of the ground of the quondam Sayes Court garden. St. Nicholas church was rebuilt in 1697, remodelled in 1716; has a much older embattled tower; and contains monuments to Fenton, Pett, Shelvock, several Brownes, and others. St. Paul's church was built in the time of Queen Anne; has a west-end spire; and contains a mural monument by Nollekens, to Admiral Sayer, and two grand monuments to the Finches. St. John's church is a Gothic edifice of 1854. Christ-church is a mission building of 1864. Two Independent chapels are structures of 1861 and 1862,—the one Gothic, the other Italian; and there are four other dissenting chapels. Two hospitals for pilots and ship-masters, exist in connection with the Trinity Board; the one built toward the end of the 17th century, the other built in the time of Henry VIII., and rebuilt in 1788. The Dreadnought, of 98 guns, which captured a Spanish three-decker at Trafalgar, now lies as a hulk adjacent to the town, and serves as an hospital-ship. Adley's school has £415 from endowment; Stanhope's or Gransden's school, £212; and other charities £260. The town has a post-office; under London, S. E., a railway station with telegraph, and a banking-office; is a seat of petty sessions; and is grouped with Greenwich, Woolwich, Chortlon, and Plumstead, in sending two members to parliament. A fair is held on Trinity-Monday; and manufactures of earthenware and chemicals are carried on. Water-works were constructed in 1699; passed by purchase, in 1808, to a company; took then the name of the Kent water-works; draw supply partly from the Ravensbourne rivulet; and deliver about 3,500,000 gallons daily to Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Chortlon, and Blackheath. The Earl of Winchelsea, who commanded at the Armada, Sir T. Smith, the ambassador of James I. to Russia, and Cowley, the poet, were residents. The town, together with all the rest of the two parishes, is within Greenwich borough; but the pop. of the town is not separately returned.

The two parishes are St. Nicholas and St. Paul. St. Nicholas contains royal marine barracks; and St. Paul includes Hatcham hamlet, and St. John, Christchurch, St. Peter, and Hatcham chaperies. Acres of St. Nicholas, 110 of land and 39 of water; of St. Paul, 1,587 of land and 22 of water. Real property, of St. N. £19,339; of St. P. £94,691. Pop. of St. N., 8,139; of St. P., 37,834. Houses, 1,172 and 5,905. The manor, after being held by Gilbert de Magnimot and the Says, was

held by the Mortimers, the De la Poles, the St. Johns, and others; and went, at the Restoration, to the Crown. Much of the land is fertile market garden, in the highest state of cultivation. St. Nicholas is a vicarage, St. Paul a rectory, and St. John, Christchurch, and St. Peter parishes, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of St. N., £557; of St. Paul, £400; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. N., T. T. Drake, Esq.; of St. P., W. W. Drake, Esq.; of St. J., J. J. S. Lucas, Esq. C. was constituted in 1865; St. Peter's in 1867. See HATCHAM.

DEPTLING. See DEPTLING.

DEPWADE, a district and a hundred in Norfolk. The district extends 17 miles along the Waveney, at the boundary with Suffolk, around Diss and Harleston; goes 14 miles northward, to the vicinity of Wymondham; is traversed, through the centre, by the Norwich railway; and comprehends the sub-districts of Harleston, Diss, Stratton, and Fornectt. The sub-district of Harleston contains the parishes of Earsham, Denton, Alburgh, Wortwell, Redenhall, Starston, Needham, Brockdish, Thorpe-Abbots, and Rushall; that of Diss, the parishes of Dickleburgh, Thelveton, Billingford, Scole, Thorpe-Parva, Frenze, Diss, Burston, Shimpling, Gissing, Tivetshall-St. Mary, and Tivetshall-St. Margaret; that of Stratton, the parishes of Pulham-St. Mary Magdalene, Pulham-St. Mary-the-Virgin, Hardwick, Shelton, Morningthorpe, Fritton, Hempnall, Tasburgh, Tharston, Stratton-St. Michael, Stratton-St. Mary, and Wacton; and that of Fornectt, the parishes of Great Moulton, Aslacton, Fornectt-St. Peter, Fornectt-St. Mary, Hapton, Ashwellthorpe, Fundenhall, Tacolnestone, Bunwell, Carleton-Rode, and Tibenham. Acres of the district, 72,681. Poor-rates, in 1862, £15,664. Pop., in 1841, 25,589; in 1861, 25,248. Houses, 5,543. Marriages, in 1860, 178; births, 803,—of which 80 were illegitimate; deaths, 523,—of which 180 were at ages under 5 years, and 37 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,752; births, 8,240; deaths, 5,047. The places of worship in 1851 were 44 of the Church of England, with 10,771 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,590 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,850 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 700 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 380 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,886 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,227 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 60 s. The schools were 30 public day schools, with 2,135 scholars; 47 private day schools, with 894 s.; 51 Sunday schools, with 3,091 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 39 s. The workhouse is in Pulham-St. Mary Magdalene.—The hundred comprises only the northern part of the district; and contains twenty-three parishes. Acres, 31,867. Pop., 9,617. Houses, 2,129.

DERBY, a town and a district in Derbyshire. The town stands in a valley on the banks of the Derwent, almost surrounded by gently sloping hills, at the centre of the Midland railway system, 29 miles NW of Leicester, 42 NNE of Birmingham, and 127 NW by N of London. Its position, in regard to railway conveyance, has contributed largely, during the last few years, to the extension of its trade and commerce; and has induced many tourists to make it the starting point for visits to the picturesque scenery, and interesting spots, with which the county abounds.

History.—An ancient British station is supposed to have stood here, on the line of Icknield-street; and a Roman settlement stood at Little Chester. Many Celtic remains, Roman coins, fragments of pottery and pavement, and other relics have been found. The place was known to the Saxons as Northworthig, and to the Danes as Deoraby. It was a "royal ville" in the time of Bede; and was captured by the Danes in 918. One half of its male inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, fell on the fatal field of Hastings. It was given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril; and passed, in the time of Henry I., to the Earl of Chester. Edward II. was at it before the battle of Boroughbridge. A female martyr, poor and blind, was burned at it in 1556. Mary, Queen of Scots, was a night here, in 1585, on her way to Tutbury Castle. Charles I. was here in 1641; and again, with his army on the way to Shrewsbury, in 1642. The

plague desolated the town in 1665; but is said never to have touched the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoemaker. Prince Charles Edward was here, en route for London in 1754, and took up his quarters at Exeter House, an old mansion, which was taken down so recently as 1854. He proceeded southward with his troops as far as Swarkeston Bridge, when they were seized with panic, and returned to Scotland. The town was visited, in 1768, by Christian VII. of Denmark; had a great riot, in 1831, at the rejection of the reform bill; and was visited, in 1843, by the Royal Agricultural Society. It gave the title of Earl, in 1138, to Robert de Ferrars; in the time of Henry III., to a member of the Plantagenet family; and in the reign of Henry VII., to Sir Thomas Stanley, with whose descendants the title has since remained.

Streets and Public Buildings.—A main street runs through the town from north to south; and is, in some parts wide and open,—in others narrow, winding, and, from the amount of traffic flowing through it, frequently dangerous to passengers. A plan was recently adopted by the corporation, which, when carried out, will provide a noble central thoroughfare. A castle formerly stood at the south-east corner of the town; but at what precise period, or by whom, it was erected, is not known; and it has entirely disappeared. The town-hall, on the south side of the market-place, is a stone edifice, surmounted by a lofty clock tower, and pierced with arches leading to the municipal hall, and the new market. The latter was erected in 1865, at a cost of £20,000; and measures 200 feet by 110. The county-hall comprises a pilastered front of 1660, and new hall and courts of 1829. Government offices, in the Grecian style, at a cost of nearly £6,000, were built in 1869. The county jail was built in 1826, and has capacity for 337 male and 29 female prisoners. The assembly-rooms have a pedimented front, and are very commodious. The old theatre, in Bold-lane, recently was converted into a mission hall. A structure in Corn-market and Victoria-street, comprising the Athenæum, the post-office, and the Royal hotel, was erected in 1839, at a cost of upwards of £20,000; and presents two imposing fronts, 135 and 134 feet long. The Mechanics' institute, in Wardwick, is a large building, with a pedimented front. The town and county library, and the town and county museum also occupy a large house in Wardwick. A commodious corn exchange, in connection with which is a large and elegant public hall, was erected in 1860; and a convenient cattle market was constructed in 1861. Two excellent bridges cross the Derwent. A public park of 6 acres was presented to the town by M. Bass, Esq., in 1867.

Parishes.—St. Werburgh and All Saints parishes are wholly in the borough; and St. Alkmund, St. Michael, and St. Peter parishes are partly also in Shardlow district. St. Werburgh includes Christ-Church and St. John chapelries; St. Alkmund includes Little Chester township, and St. Paul, Darley-Abbey, and Little Eaton chapelries; St. Michael includes Alvaston township and chapelry; and St. Peter includes Litchurch township, and Trinity, St. Andrews, St. James', and Boulton chapelries. Acres, within the borough, 2,970; within Shardlow district, 2,600. Real property of St. Werburgh, £53,349,—of which £5,192 are in gas-works; of All-Saints, £25,022,—of which £507 are in the canal; of St. Alkmund, £34,542; of St. Michael, £3,679; of St. Peter, £47,431,—of which £2,202 are in the canal. Pop. of St. Werburgh, 13,222; of All Saints, 4,049; of St. Alkmund, 13,582; of St. Michael, 1,519; of St. Peter, 20,234. The livings of St. Werburgh, St. Alkmund, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Paul, Little Eaton, Boulton, St. John, and Alvaston are vicarages, and those of All Saints, Christ-Church, Darley-Abbey, and St. Andrew are p. curacies, in the dio. of Lichfield. St. Alkmund is united with St. Ann; St. Peter with Normanton. Value of St. Werburgh, £312; * of St. Alkmund, £270; * of St. Michael, £115; * of St. Peter, £360; * of All Saints, St. John, St. Paul, Darley-Abbey, and Little Eaton, each £300; * of Christ-Church and Alvaston, each £300; of St. Andrew, £200; of Trinity, not reported; * of Boulton, £120.

Patron of St. Werburgh and St. Michael, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Alkmund, the Rev. E. H. Abney; of St. Peter, F. Wright, Esq.; of All Saints, Simeon's Trustees; of Christ-Church, Trustees; of St. John, the Vicar of St. Werburgh; of Alvaston, Parishioners; of St. Paul, altern. the Crown and the Bishop; of St. Andrew, the Bishop; of Darley-Abbey, T. W. Evans, Esq.; of Little Eaton, the Vicar of St. Alkmund; of Trinity, B. West, Esq.; of Boulton, Proprietors of Land.

Churches and Chapels.—The places of worship in 1865, were 11 of the Church of England, 3 of Independents, 4 of Baptists, 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, 1 of New Connexion Methodists, 3 of Primitive Methodists, 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, 1 of Unitarians, 1 of Quakers, 1 of Swedenborgians, 1 of Plymouth Brethren, and 1 of Roman Catholics. St. Werburgh's church, at the foot of Friar-gate, is a modern structure, incorporating some earlier portions; consists of Tuscan nave, aisles, and chancel, with a Gothic tower; and contains a fine monument by Chantrey to the wife of Col. Wingate. All Saints church is a Doric edifice of 1725, after designs by Gibbs; has a rich late perpendicular English tower, of three stages, 174 feet high, surmounted by pinnacles; was restored in 1850, at a cost of £1,200; and contains an iron screen, a fine altar-piece, splendid monuments of the Cavendish family, and memorials to Richard Crowshaw, Major Jordan, Dr. Hutchinson, Sir William Wheeler, and others. St. Alkmund's church, in Queen-street, was built in 1846, on the site of a previous picturesque ancient church, at a cost of about £9,000; is in the decorated English style; consists of nave, aisles, spacious chancel, and south porch, with parvise; has a western tower and spire, 205 feet high; and contains a fine altar-screen, a carved eagle-lucern, and a rich alabaster tomb of John Bullock of Darley-Abbey. St. Michael's church is a new edifice, in room of a small late perpendicular one, which partly fell in 1856; and has a square embattled tower. St. Peter's church, in St. Peter-street, is chiefly perpendicular English, partly late decorated; has a square, embattled, pinnacled tower; and was recently restored and beautified in the interior, under the direction of Mr. Street. Christ-Church, in Normanton-road, was built in 1840 as a memorial of Bishop Ryder; occupies one of the most elevated spots in the town; was recently much improved by the addition of a chancel; and has a tower and spire. St. John's church, in Bridge-street, was built in 1827; and is in bad mixed style, chiefly Tudor. St. Paul's church, in Little Chester, was built in 1850, as a memorial of Bishop Shirley; and is a cruciform edifice, in the decorated style, with a north-eastern tower. Trinity church, in London-road, is a commodious building, in the worst possible Gothic. St. Andrew's church, in the vicinity of the railway, was built in 1865, at a cost of £12,000, and is in the early English style. The Independent chapel in Victoria-street, and the Baptist chapel in Osmaston-road, were erected in 1862, at a cost of between £7,000 and £8,000 each; and they have each a nave and transepts, with tower and fine spire. A United Presbyterian chapel and an Independent chapel, both in the style of the 13th century, were built in 1869. The Congregational chapel, in the London-road, is a handsome building in the classical style. The Wesleyan chapels, in King-street and London-road, are well-built and commodious. Two temporary Episcopal churches were erected, St. James' in 1865, St. Luke's in 1868. The Roman Catholic church, in Bridge-gate, was built in 1839, after designs by Pugin, at a cost of £8,400; and is in the perpendicular English style. There were anciently several religious foundations,—chiefly the priory of St. James, the abbey of St. Helen, an hospital for lepers, and a Dominican convent in Friar-gate; but every trace of them has disappeared.

Schools and Institutions.—There are numerous schools in Derby; but the chief is the grammar-school. This was founded, in 1160, by Durant, Bishop of Lichfield; was, for centuries, well endowed and in very high repute; underwent change at the Reformation; has recently re-acquired much celebrity; was removed, in 1862, from St. Peter's churchyard to St. Helen's House, formerly the

residence of Lord Belper; has an exhibition of £50 a-year, at Emmanuel college, Cambridge; and numbers among its pupils Archbishop Savile, Bishop Nuxon, Thomas Linaere, Flamsteed, the astronomer, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord St. Helens, Blackwall, author of "Sacred Classics," and Dr. Darwin. The Diocesan Institution, for training schoolmistresses, is a fine edifice in the Tudor style, on the Uttoxeter-road; contains accommodation for 42 students, and is well supported. The arboretum, on the Osmaston-road, includes about 16 acres of ground, splendidly laid out; was mainly a public gift of Joseph Strutt, Esq., and partly a purchased addition; was opened in 1840, and estimated to be then worth £10,000; comprises walks, flower-plots, shrubberies, arbours, a fountain, and Gothic entrance-lodges; and serves as a public pleasure-ground, and place of pic-nic-parties. A "Crystal Palace" was recently added at a cost of £2,000; and is used for flower-shows, bazaars, and other exhibitions. The race-course, on the Nottingham-road, has a spacious grand stand; and races are run twice a-year. The Infirmary, in London-road, was erected at a cost of £17,870, and is mainly a large three-story edifice of 1810, with Doric portico and projecting wings, and partly a recent addition for fever and lock wards. The county lunatic asylum, at Mickleover, is a Tudor edifice, after designs by Duesbury. The Devonshire alms-house, founded, in the time of Elizabeth, by the Countess of Shrewsbury, has £180 from endowment; Nun's-Green, or Large's alms-house, for the widows of clergymen, has £200; Wilmot's alms-house has £46; and other charities, inclusive of the grammar-school, have £127.

Trade and Manufactures.—Derby has a head post-office, a central railway station, a telegraph office, four banking-offices, and seven chief hotels; and publishes six weekly newspapers. The railway station is a fine though irregular pile of building; has a frontage of 1,050 feet, and a handsome iron-roofed passenger shed 450 feet long, and 140 wide; and includes a large building for the holding of shareholders' meetings, the delivery of lectures to the railway institute, and other purposes. Cattle markets are held on Tuesdays; other markets on Fridays; and fairs on the first Friday of Jan., 25 Jan., 21 and 22 March, the Friday in Easter-week, the Friday after May-day, the Friday in Whit-week, 25 July, and 27, 28, and 29 Sept. Manufactures are carried on in silks, cottons, porcelain, spar and marble ornaments, chemicals, iron-work, colours, stockings, lace, watches, leather, soap, and other departments. Large quantities of cheese are made in the neighbourhood, and find here, at the annual fairs, ready sale. The first silk mill erected in England was built here in 1718, and is still standing. The silk trade has been somewhat depressed during the last few years; but still employs several thousand hands. The spar, marble, and porcelain works are highly interesting, and will repay a visit of inspection.

The Borough.—Derby is a borough by prescription; has sent two members to parliament since 1294; and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. Its borough limits are the same parliamentarily as municipally; and were not altered by the reform bill. It is the head-quarters of the county militia, and the seat of assizes and quarter sessions; and has daily small courts. Direct taxes in 1857, £21,514. Electors in 1868, 2,532. Pop. in 1841, 32,741; in 1861, 43,081; including Litchurch and Little Chester, 50,064. Flamsteed, the astronomer, Richardson, the novelist, Wright, the painter, Mawe, the mineralogist, Hutton, the historian, Joseph Strutt, Lord Belper, Jones, Bourne, and the two Deticks, were natives; and Pilkington, the historian, Simpson, the topographer, Whithurst, the cosmogonist, Degge, the antiquary, Fox, the Quaker, Dr. Darwin, and the first Earl of Macclesfield were residents.

The District.—The poor-law district includes all the borough; includes also Darley-Abbey chapelry and Little Chester township in St. Alkmund parish, and Litchurch township in St. Peter parish; but excludes Little Eaton chapelry in St. Alkmund, Alvaston township in St. Michael, and Boulton township in St. Peter. Poor-rates

in 1863, £3,278. Pop. in 1841, 35,019; in 1861, 51,049. Houses, 10,630. Marriages in 1860, 597; births, 1,949,—of which 145 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,092,—of which 421 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,951; births, 17,734; deaths, 11,407. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 9,064 sittings, and 22 of other denominations, with 11,083 s.; and the schools were 26 public day schools, with 3,976 scholars; 72 private day schools, with 1,524 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 7,872 s., and 4 evening schools for adults, with 110 s. The workhouse is in Litchurch township, and adjoins the arboretum.

DERBY CANAL, a canal in Derbyshire. It commences, at a railway to coal and lead mines, in Little Eaton chapelry, 3½ miles N of Derby; goes 8½ miles southward, past Derby, Alvaston, and Chellaston, to the Trent and Mersey canal at Swarkestone; and sends off a branch from Derby, eastward to the Erewash canal, near Sandiacra. It makes a descent of 29 feet, with 12 locks. It was formed in 1793–4.

DERBY-HAVEN, a seaport village in Kirk-Malew parish, Isle of Man; 2 miles E by N of Castleton. It is a sub-port to Douglas; and has an excellent harbour, which is sought as a place of safety in stormy weather. A fort was erected on a small island, at the harbour's mouth, in 1667, by an Earl of Derby; and a lighthouse was built 17 years earlier, and shows a light visible at the distance of 11 miles.

DERBY-HILLS, an extra-parochial liberty in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; 9 miles S of Derby. Acres, 270. Real property, £483. Pop., 37. Houses, 9.

DERBY-LANE, a place ¼ mile from Chesterfield, in Derbyshire; with a post-office under Chesterfield.

DERBY (LITTLE). See DARLEY-ABBEY.

DERBY-ROAD. See LIVERPOOL.

DERBYSHIRE, or *DERBY,* a midland and almost central county; nearly alike distant from the eastern and the western seas, and from Scotland and the English channel. It is bounded on the NW, by Cheshire; on the N and NE, by Yorkshire; on the E, by Notts; on the SE, by Leicestershire; on the S, by Warwickshire and Staffordshire; on the W, by Staffordshire and Cheshire. Its length south-south-eastward, is 52 miles; its greatest breadth, 30 miles; its circuit, about 175 miles; its area, 658,803 acres. The southern portion, as far as to Belper, is low country, diversified only by undulations and inconsiderable heights; the middle and north-eastern portions are hilly, and have rich diversities of dale and rock; and the north-western portion rises into the mountains of the High Peak, a conspicuous part of the backbone of England, has several sunmits nearly 1,800 feet high, and presents a striking mixture of arable bottoms, upland pastures, barren moors, precipitous cliffs, and romantic scenery. The chief rivers are the Trent, the Derwent, the Dove, the Wye, the Erewash, the Etherow, the Goyt, and the Rother. Warm springs are at Matlock, Buxton, and Bakewell; sulphur springs, at Keddleston, Ilkeston, and Heage; and a chalybeate spring, at Quarndon. Rocks of new red sandstone occupy nearly all the south, to a line north of Derby and Ashborne; and rocks of the carboniferous series, ranging from the lower limestone and shale, through the upper limestone and the millstone-grit, to the coal-measures, occupy all the centre and the north. Building-stones and roofing-slates are quarried; marbles, spars, white quartz, and fine clays are worked; mineral caoutchouc, chert diamonds, toadstone, manganese, calamine, galena, barytes, and many other rare or valuable minerals are found; lead has long been obtained to the amount of about 4,500 tons a-year; iron was produced to the amount of 139,250 tons in 1859; and coal is mined in 151 collieries, yielding, with the contiguous coal-fields of Notts and Leicestershire, about 5,050,000 tons a-year.

The soils, over most of the south, and over a large tract of the north-west, are prevailing reddish clay or marl; those in the lower and wider part of the valleys are partly alluvial; those of a tract along all the east, from Stanton-by-Dale northward, are clays of various qualities; and

those in the north are alternations of clays and moorish or peaty moulds. About 510,000 acres are arable, pasture, and meadow land. Agriculture is well advanced in the south, but backward in the north. Many farms are small; and comparatively few are on lease. Wheat and barley, the latter for the Burton breweries, are much grown in the south; and oats and potatoes in the north. Cheese of good quality, often sold for Cheshire or Gloucester, is largely produced in many parts, especially in Dovedale. The cattle are chiefly of the Staffordshire breed, but include many crosses. The sheep are mainly Leicesters or a smaller breed; amount to about 360,000; and yield annually about 9,000 packs of wool. Hogs are reared for the market in many parts; and asses and active black horses are bred for service in the north-west. Ancient forests, where wolves were hunted, have disappeared. Manufactures in silks, cottons, lace, hardware, and other departments, employ about 22,000 hands. Railways abound in the south and the east; and three go respectively up the centre and the north-west, across a point in the north near Sheffield, and along the north-west border, in the vale of the Etherow. The Trent and Mersey canal traverses part of the south; the Erewash canal goes up the southern part of the east, contiguously to Notts; the Derby canal connects Little Eaton and Derby with the Trent and Mersey and the Erewash; the Cromford canal connects with the northern part of the Erewash, and traverses the centre; the Chesterfield canal traverses the north-east from Chesterfield into Yorkshire; and most have connexion with tram-railways for mining produce. The turnpikes extend aggregately to about 650 miles, and yield a toll-revenue of about £30,350; and the other highways, used for wheel-carriages, extend to about 1,700 miles.

Derbyshire contains 132 parishes, parts of 6 others, and 6 extra-parochial tracts; and is divided into the borough of Derby, and the hundreds of High Peak, Wirksworth, Scarsdale, Appletree, Morleston and Litchurch, and Repton and Gresley. It was further cut, for parliamentary representation, by the reform act of 1832, into the divisions of North and South; and was redistributed for the same purpose by the reform act of 1867, into the divisions of the North, South, and East. The registration county gives off 3 parishes and an extra-parochial tract to Yorkshire, 14 parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract to Notts, 11 parishes and an extra-parochial tract to Leicester, and 23 parishes, and parts of 4 others to Stafford; takes in a chapelry from Cheshire, 5 parishes from Notts, 4 parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract from Leicester, 5 parishes, parts of 2 others, and an extra-parochial tract from Stafford; comprises an area of 558,620 acres; and is divided into the districts of Derby, Belper, Shardlow, Ashborne, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Hayfield. The market-towns are Derby, Belper, Ashborne, Alfreton, Wirksworth, Winstar, Tideswell, Cromford, Ilkeston, Dronfield, Buxton, Chesterfield, Bakewell, and Chapel-en-le-Frith. The chief seats are Chatsworth, Hardwick, Bolsover, Bretby, Elvaston, Hassop, Melbourne-Park, Redestone, Sudbury, Doveridge, Ashborne, Drakelow, Egginton, Calke, Okeover, Foremark, Osmaston, Benishaw, Stretton, Tissington, Wingerworth, Willesley, Alfreton, Allestree, Belper, Brookhill, Barlborough, Burnaston, Chaddesden, Foston, Hopwell, Holmesfield, Locko, Longstone, Longford, Leam, Middleton, Measham, Ravenstone, Risley, Stanton, Sutton, and Swanwick. Real property in 1815, £883,370; in 1843, £1,379,025; in 1851, £1,999,550; in 1860, £2,546,718,—of which £122,847 were in mines, £46,739 in iron-works, £9,101 in quarries, £998,558 in railways, and £2,879 in canals.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, about 90 deputy-lieutenants, and about 200 magistrates; is in the midland military district and judicial circuit; and constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lichfield. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Derby. The police force, in 1862, comprised 43 men for Derby borough, at a cost of £2,768, 11 for Chesterfield, at a cost of £755, and 157 for the rest of the

county, at a cost of £13,566; the crimes committed were 43 in Derby, 23 in Chesterfield, and 256 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended, 48, 29, and 217; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 387, 61, and 1,851; and the houses of bad character, 76, 26, and 420. The county jail is at Derby. Two members are sent to parliament by Derby, and two by each of the three divisions of the county. Electors of the north division in 1867, 5,055; of the south division, 7,976. Poor-rates in 1862, £83,401. Marriages in 1860, 2,322,—of which 505 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 10,239,—of which 762 were illegitimate; deaths, 6,115, of which 2,211 were at ages under 5 years, and 126 at ages above 85. The places of worship in the county proper, in 1851, were 250 of the Church of England, with 87,329 sittings; 45 of Independents, with 13,307 s.; 39 of Baptists, with 10,664 s.; 6 of Quakers, with 1,147 s.; 11 of Unitarians, with 1,990 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 227 s.; 222 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 39,734 s.; 10 of New Connexion Methodists, with 2,048 s.; 132 of Primitive Methodists, with 17,604 s.; 6 of the Wesleyan Association, with 921 s.; 34 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 5,810 s.; 2 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 430 s.; 2 of the New Church, with 450 s.; 2 of isolated congregations, with 150 s.; 6 of Latter Day Saints, with 270 s.; and 8 of Roman Catholics, with 1,512 s. The schools were 319 public day schools, with 25,133 scholars; 521 private day schools, with 12,138 s.; 558 Sunday schools, with 55,305 s.; and 34 evening schools for adults, with 830 s. Pop. in 1801, 161,567; in 1821, 213,651; in 1841, 272,202; in 1861, 339,327. Inhabited houses, 69,262; uninhabited, 3,436; building, 521.

The territory now forming Derbyshire belonged anciently to the British Coretani; was included by the Romans, first in their Britannia Prima, next in their Flavia Casariensis; and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was, with Notts, distinguished from other parts, by the name of Mercia Aquilonares. Much of it was given by the Conqueror to William Peveril; and many places in it, both in earlier and later times, were scenes of conflicts; but its history generally is so interwoven with that of great surrounding tracts, or with that of the kingdom at large, that it cannot well be separately narrated. British remains exist in stone circles at Arbor-Low and Stanton-moor; cromlechs and standing-stones at Harthill-moor, Abney-moor, Eyam-moor, Froggatt-Edge, and Hathersage-moor; rocking-stones at Stanton-moor, Roo-tor-rocks, and Ashover-common; fortifications and earthworks at Hathersage, Staden-Low, Pilsbury, Great Finn, and Combe-moss; remains of habitations at Harthill-moor, Middleton-by-Youlgrave, and other places; and numberless tumuli and other relics in the northern uplands. Roman remains exist in the workings of several lead mines; camps near Pentridge and at Parwich; vestiges of stations at Little Chester, Buxton, and Gamesley; traces of Ryknield-street, past Little Chester to Chesterfield, of Long Lane, from Little Chester to Chesterton, and of other Roman roads from Buxton to Brough, to Gamesley, and toward Manchester; and in great numbers of coins, utensils, personal ornaments, articles of armour and pottery, and sepulchral relics. Old castles occur at Mackworth, Castleton, and Cadnor; ruined old mansions, at Haddon and South Wingfield; and remains of monastic edifices, at Dale, Beauchief, Gresley, Repton, and Yeaueley.

DERBY (WEST), a village, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles N by W of Broad-Green r. station, and 4 ENE of Liverpool post-office; has a post-office; under Liverpool; and had a castle before the Conquest. The parish includes also Kensington, Stanley, Knotty-Ash, and other hamlets, and part of the borough and suburbs of Liverpool; contains a botanic garden, a zoological garden, a lunatic asylum, and a large industrial school; and was only a chapelry of Walton-on-the-Hill till 1847. Acres, 6,123. Rated property, £232,783. Pop. in 1841, 16,864; in 1861, 52,694. Houses, 9,239. Pop. of the portion within Liverpool borough, in 1841, 9,760; in

1861, 36,527. Houses, 6,378. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £1,300. Patron, the Rev. J. Stewart. The vicarages of Fairfield and St. Catherine, and the parishes of Stanley, Knotty-Ash, St. James, St. Jude, St. Stephen, and St. Mary are separate benefices. Value of St. Catherine, £230; of St. Ann, £78; of St. Jude and St. Mary, each £300; of St. Stephen, £300; * of the others, not reported. Patrons of Fairfield, the Bushby family; of St. Catherine, St. John, St. Jude, and St. Stephen, Trustees; of Stanley, the Rev. T. Garner; of St. James, Mrs. Reade; of St. Mary, J. Stewart, Esq. The sub-district contains also the extra-parochial tract of Croxteth-Park. Acres, 7,076. Pop., 52,740. Houses, 9,248. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Toxteth-Park, conterminating with the extra-parochial tract of Toxteth-Park; the sub-district of Everton, containing the townships of Everton and Kirkdale in Walton-on-the-Hill parish; the sub-district of Walton, containing the townships of Walton-on-the-Hill, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Fazakerley, and Kirkby, in Walton-on-the-Hill parish; the sub-district of Crosby, containing the chapelry of Great Crosby, and the townships of Little Crosby, Ince-Blundell, and Thornton, in Septon parish; the sub-district of Litherland, containing the townships of Litherland, Lunt, Septon, Netherton, Aintree, and Orelland-Ford, in Septon parish; and the sub-district of Wavertree, containing the townships of Wavertree, Childwall, Allerton, and Garston in Childwall parish. Acres, 50,567. Poor-rates, in 1862, £34,054. Pop., in 1841, 88,680; in 1861, 225,845. Houses, 37,343. Marriages in 1860, 1,457; births, 7,751,—of which 218 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,490,—of which 1,985 were at ages under 5 years, and 43 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 12,179; births, 67,675; deaths, 43,083. The places of worship in 1851 were 37 of the Church of England, with 32,680 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 3,986 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 2,950 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 260 s.; 15 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,078 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 650 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 211 s.; 2 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,584 s.; 9 undefined, with 778 s.; 13 of Roman Catholics, with 6,499 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 20 attendants. The schools were 73 public day schools, with 16,447 scholars; 205 private day schools, with 4,903 s.; 65 Sunday schools, with 11,647 s.; and 9 evening schools for adults, with 293 s. The workhouse is in Everton.—The hundred contains fourteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 280,319. Pop., in 1851, 202,218; in 1861, 263,716. Houses, 47,384.

DEREHAM, a village in Quanton township and parish, Bucks; 6½ miles NW of Aylesbury.

DEREHAM (EAST), a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Mitford district, Norfolk. The town stands on a rivulet between two branches of the Wensum, and on the East Anglian railway, 17 miles by road, but 21½ by railway, WNW of Norwich. It was a seat of the East Anglian kings; and it suffered severely from fire in 1531 and 1679, and from plague in 1646. A nunnery was founded at it, about 750, by Withburga, daughter of King Anna; destroyed by the Danes; and refounded as an abbey. The present parish church was the church of the abbey; is a large cruciform structure, with a central tower; has Norman parts, and various forms of columns; includes three chapels, and a singular porch; and contains an organ of 1667, mentioned by Dr. Burney in his "History of Music," a large, rich figured font of 1463, a curiously worked ancient chest, brought from the ruins of Buckenham Castle, a monument to the poet Cowper, who died in the town and was buried here, and tablets to Cowper's friends, Mrs. Unwin and Miss Perowne. A Norman arch, over St. Withburga's well, and a large tower, of the time of Henry VII., called the New Clocker, are in the churchyard. The town is sometimes called Market-Dereham; and it publishes a weekly newspaper, and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. It is one of the handsomest towns in Norfolk; and has undergone much recent improvement. The assembly room,

in the market-place, was built about 1755. The corn exchange was built in 1856; and cost £2,400, exclusive of the site. There are a post-office; under Thetford, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, two chief inns, six dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, an endowed school, a British school, town estates for the poor, £242, and other charities £205. Markets are held on Fridays; and fairs on the Thursdays before 6 July and 29 Sept. Manufactures of agricultural machines, malt, malt liquors, and sacking are carried on. Pop., 3,070. Houses, 702.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Dillington. Acres, 5,222. Real property, £22,832,—of which £200 are in gas-works. Pop., 4,368. Houses, 998. The property is much subdivided. Quebec Hall is the seat of the Warners. Gardens and orchards are numerous and prolific. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Hoo, in the diocese of Norwich; and there is a sinecure rectory. Value of the living, £478; of the sinecure, £704. Patrons, not reported. Bishop Bonner was vicar. The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 18,172. Pop., 7,531. Houses, 1,629.

DEREHAM (WEST), a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; 3 miles E of Denver r. station, and 3 W by N of Stoke-Ferry. It has a post-office under Brandon. Acres, 3,440. Real property, £5,325. Pop., 679. Houses, 142. The property is much subdivided. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here, in 1188, by Hubert, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; and given, at the dissolution, to the family of Dereham. The old gatehouse of it, an elegant entrance-tower, still exists. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £74. Patron, the Rev. George Jenyns. The church is later English; has a circular tower; and contains some handsome monuments. There are Wesleyan and P. Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £84.

DERITEND, a chapelry and a sub-district, in the parish and district of Aston, Warwick. The chapelry lies on the river Rea, the Birmingham and Warwick canal, and the Birmingham and Oxford railway, within Birmingham borough; comprises some of the south-eastern streets of Birmingham; and has a post-office under Birmingham. Pop. not separately returned. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £319. Patrons, the Inhabitants. The church was rebuilt in 1735; and has a square brick tower, added in 1762. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The sub-district includes also the suburb of Bordesley. Acres, 1,690. Pop., 31,788. Houses, 6,544.

DERLLYS, a hundred in Carmarthen. It lies on Carmarthen bay; extends westward and northward to Pembroke; is bisected by the South Wales railway; and contains twenty-one parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 103,673. Pop., 14,949. Houses, 3,220.

DERLWYN, a township in Carno parish, Montgomery; 9½ miles N of Llanidloes. Real property, £711. Pop., 243.

DEROUTE (LA), the piece of the English channel between Jersey and Guernsey. It has a depth of from 20 to 30 feet; and is swept by tidal currents setting every way.

DERRINGTON, a chapelry in Seighford parish, Staffordshire; 1 mile W of Stafford. Post-town, Stafford. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £30. Patron, the Rev. C. S. Royds.

DERRITON, a hamlet in Pyworthy parish, Devon.

DERRYHILL. See CHRISTCHURCH-DERRYHILL.

DERRYTHORPE, a hamlet in Althorpe township and parish, Lincoln; on the river Trent, 4½ miles NNE of Epworth.

DERSINGHAM, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; on the Lynn and Hunstanton railway, 4 miles NNE of Castle-Rising. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lynn. Acres, 3,472. Real property, £3,985. Pop., 822. Houses, 166. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £132. Patron, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church is of flint. There are a

Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £23, with a fuel allotment.

DERVENTIO. See CHESTER (LITTLE).

DERWEN, two townships and a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The townships are Derwen-Dyfanedd and Derwen-Ysgeifnog; lie on the river Clwyd at the boundary with Merioneth, near the vale of Clwyd railway, 5 miles N by W of Corwen; and have a post-office under Corwen and a railway station. The parish comprises 3,912 acres. Real property, £2,491. Pop., 573. The property is much subdivided. Whetstone is quarried. A spring called Sarak's well has much local medicinal repute for cancer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £415.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church stands on a solitary spot, nearly at the top of a lofty hill; and is very good. The churchyard contains an ancient cross 13½ feet high.

DERWEN, Derby. See DERWENT.

DERWEN-DYFANEDD. See DERWEN.

DERWEN-LLANERCH, a township in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd parish, Denbigh; 2 miles SE of Ruthin. Pop., 369.

DERWENT, or DERWEN, a township-chapelry in Hathersage parish, Derby; on the river Derwent, adjacent to Yorkshire, 5 miles NNE of Castleton, and 10½ WSW of Oughty-Bridge r. station. It has a post-office under Sheffield. Real property, £1,252. Pop., 165. Houses, 34. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £90.* Patron, the Duke of Devon. The church is not good.

DERWENTHAUGH, a place on the north border of Durham; at the mouth of the river Derwent, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 3 miles W of Gateshead. It has a sub-station on the railway.

DERWENT (THE), a river of Northumberland and Durham. It rises near Allenhead; runs about 22 miles east-north-eastward, through a hilly country, chiefly on the boundary between Northumberland and Durham; then goes 7½ miles north-eastward, across the north-western part of Durham, to the Tyne at Derwenthaugh.

DERWENT (THE) a river of Yorkshire. It rises in the Moors, 3 miles from the sea, and 7 S by E of Whitby; runs 14 miles southward to the boundary between the north and east ridings, 2½ miles W of Willerby; then goes 24 miles south-westward, along that boundary, past Malton, Crambe, and Bossall, to the vicinity of Gate-Helmley; then proceeds 18½ miles southward, past Catton, Elvington, Thorganby, Bubwith, and Wressel, to the Ouse, at Barnaby-on-the-Marsh. It is navigable to Malton.

DERWENT (THE), a river of Derbyshire. It rises near Barrow-Stones in the High Peak, at the northern extremity of the county; runs 38 miles southward and south-south-eastward, past Hathersage, Chatsworth, Matlock, Cromford, and Belper, to Derby; then goes 8 miles east-south-eastward, to the Trent, near Wilne, at the boundary with Leicestershire. It traverses romantic scenery to Cromford; and flows through fine lowland landscape from Belper to the Trent.

DERWENT, (THE), a river of Cumberland. It rises on Bow-fell, 7 miles W by N of Ambleside; runs northward, down Borrowdale, to Derwent-water; goes north-westward, from Derwent-water, down the vale of Keswick, to Bassenthwaite-water; and proceeds westward, from Bassenthwaite-water, past Cockermouth, to the sea at Workington. Its length of run, inclusive of the lakes, is about 30 miles. Its stream is very limpid; and its scenery is all picturesque, and varies from the grand, through the romantic, to the richly beautiful.

DERWENT-WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, a lake in Cumberland, in the basin of the Derwent river, adjacent to Keswick. Its length, northward, is 3 miles; its greatest breadth, 1½ mile; its surface-elevation, above the level of the sea, 228 feet; its greatest depth, 72 feet. It often rises, at times of heavy rains, 6 or 7 feet above its ordinary level; and sends off floods down the vale of Keswick, so broad as to fuse it temporarily into one lake

with Bassenthwaite water. It abounds with trout, perch, pike, and eel; and contains the fish vendace, known to exist nowhere else except in Lochmaben Castle-Loch, in Dumfriesshire. The scenery is a compend of most parts of the lake district; excelled by some in particular features, but excelling them all in variety of character, multiplicity of picture, symmetry of composition, and general richness of effect. Three islands, and five or six islets, diversify the lake surface. Lord's Island, about 100 yards from the east shore, and about 6½ acres in area, is covered with stately trees, and has foundations of a mansion of the Ratclifes, Earls of Derwentwater, the last of whom took part in the rebellion of 1715, and was beheaded in the following year. Vicar's Island, near the foot, and about 6 acres in area, is all disposed in landscape garden, and contains the mansion of the Marshalls. St. Herbert's Island, near the centre, took name from the residence on it of the hermit Herbert, a contemporary of St. Cuthbert; was, for centuries, a resort of pilgrims; and contains an ancient-looking fishing-cot of 1798, and a small old ruin, reputed to have been St. Herbert's hermitage, and of which Wordsworth says,—

“Stranger! not unmoved
Wilt thou behold this shapeless mass of stones,
The desolate ruin of St. Herbert's cell.
Though here the hermit numbered his last day,
Far from St. Cuthbert, his beloved friend—
Those holy men both died in the same hour.”

DERWEN-YSGEIFNOD. See DERWEN.

DERWIDD, or DERWYDD, a hamlet in Llandeby parish, Carmarthen; on the river Cennen, near the Vale of Towy railway, 4 miles SSE of Llandeilo-fawr. Derwidd-Road station, on the railway, is east of the hamlet. Derwidd House belonged to Sir Harry Vaughan, who commanded in the army of Charles I.; belonged afterwards to the Stepneys; and contains some furniture of the time of Henry VIII.

DESBOROUGH, a hundred in Bucks; contiguous to Oxfordshire and Berks, and containing fifteen parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 45,337. Pop., 19,198. Houses, 3,859.

DESBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Kettering district, Northampton. The village stands near the Leicester and Bedford railway, 5½ miles NW of Kettering; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Kettering. The parish comprises 2,410 acres. Real property, £5,028. Pop., 1,428. Houses, 301. A number of the inhabitants are silk-plush weavers. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Peterborough. Value, £149.* Patron, W. C. Thornhill, Esq. The church is old and cruciform. There are three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a national school, and charities £37.

DESFORD, a village and a parish in Market-Bosworth parish, Leicester. The village stands near the Leicester and Swannington railway, 5 miles E of Market-Bosworth; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leicester. The parish includes also the hamlet of Barrons Park. Acres, 3,830. Real property, £5,383. Pop., 981. Houses, 212. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £193.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a large edifice, in the Gothic style; and has a conspicuous spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and charities £33.

DESYNNY, or DESYNVY (THE), a river of Merioneth. It rises at the north-east end of Cader-Idris; and runs 17 miles south-westward to the sea at Towyn.

DETCANT, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland; 2 miles NNW of Belford. Pop., 145. Houses, 29.

DETHWICK, or DETHWICK LEA, a township-chapelry in Ashover parish, Derby; on the Cromford canal, near Matlock-Bath r. station, and 2 miles SE of Matlock. It includes Holloway hamlet; and its post-town is Matlock-Bath. Acres, 2,110. Real property, £3,474. Pop., 935. Houses, 206. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield.

Value, £93. Patron, T. Hallowes, Esq. The church is good; and there are four dissenting chapels.

DETHYNYDD, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles NE of Llanidloes. Real property, £2,151. Pop., 523.

DETLING. See **DEBTLING**.

DETTER (THE), a stream of Cardigan; running 6 miles south-south-eastward to the Teifi at Llandyssil.

DEUXHILL, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; on an affluent of the Severn, 3¼ miles W of Hampton-Loader r. station, and ¼ SSW of Bridgnorth. Post-town, Glazley, under Bridgnorth. Acres, 487. Real property, £460. Pop., 43. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Chetton, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is tolerable.

DEVA. See **CHESTER** and **DEE (THE)**.

DEVANA (VIA). See **VIA DEVANA**.

DEVAUDON, a chapelry in Newchurch parish, Monmouth; 4 miles NW of Chepstow. The living is annexed to Newchurch. N. Green commands a brilliant prospect.

DEVERELL, a hill near Milborne-St. Andrew, in Dorset; 9 miles NE by E of Dorchester. A barrow here, about 55 feet in diameter, and originally 12 feet high, was opened in 1825, and found to contain many human remains, twenty rude earthen urns, and two rude earthen cups.

DEVEREUX (Str.), a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the Hereford and Abergavenny railway, 7¼ miles SW by S of Hereford. It has a station on the railway; and contains the hamlet of Diddle. Post-town, Wormbridge, under Hereford. Acres, 1,095. Real property, £1,394. Pop., 242. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £186. Patron, the Rev. Archer Clive. The church is very old but tolerable.

DEVERILL, or **DIVE-RILL**, a rivulet of Wilts. It rises on the downs, at the boundary with Somerset, SE of Maiden-Bradley; and runs 7 miles north-north-eastward, through the Deverill parishes, to the Wiley, 1½ mile SE of Warminster. It takes its name from diving under-ground a short distance below its source.

DEVERILL-BRIXTON. See **BRIXTON-DEVERILL**.

DEVERILL-HILL, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on the Deverill rivulet, 3¼ miles S of Warminster town and r. station. Post-town, Deverill-Longbridge, under Warminster. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £1,792. Pop., 149. Houses, 29. The property is divided between two. The Ludlows were some time seated here; and General Ludlow was born in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £76. Patron, the Prebendary thereof. The church has a fine old monument of one of the Ludlows; and is very good.

DEVERILL-KINGSTON, a parish in Mere district, Wilts; on the Deverill rivulet, 4 miles NE by N of Mere, and 6 SW of Heytesbury r. station. It has a post-office under Warminster. Acres, 2,060. Real property, with Deverill-Monckton, £3,875. Pop., 376. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £308. Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church has an old font; and is very good.

DEVERILL-LONGBRIDGE, a parish and a sub-district in Warminster district, Wilts. The parish lies on the Deverill rivulet, 3 miles S of Warminster town and r. station; includes the hamlet of Crockerton; and has a post-office under Warminster. Acres, 4,156. Real property, £5,850. Pop., 1,197. Houses, 286. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury; took the after-part of its name from an ancient bridge, supposed to have been built by the abbots; and passed to the Thynnes, ancestors of the Marquis of Bath. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Crockerton and Deverill-Monckton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £350. Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church contains monuments of the Thynnes, and an old font; and is good. Thynne's almshouses have £90; and other charities £20.—The sub-

district contains seven parishes. Pop., 3,927. Houses, 896.

DEVERILL-MONCKTON, a parish in Mere district, Wilts; on the Deverill rivulet, 4¼ miles NE of Mere, and 5¼ SW of Heytesbury r. station. Post-town, Deverill-Kingston, under Warminster. Acres, 1,735. Real property, with Deverill-Kingston, £3,875. Pop., 180. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. A monastery, subordinate to Bee abbey, was founded here before 1086. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Deverill-Longbridge, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good. White, ejected by Cromwell, and afterwards a physician, was incumbent.

DEVIL'S-ARROWS. See **BOROUGHBRIDGE**.

DEVIL'S BELLOWS, a deep chasm in Asparagus island, near the Lizard, in Cornwall. It strongly ejects, at intervals, a column of water, with accompanying loud noise.

DEVIL'S-BRIDGE, or **PONT-Y-MYNACH**, a place on the river Mynach, near its confluence with the Rheidol, 12 miles E by S of Aberystwith, in Cardigan. It has a post-office under Aberystwith, and an inn; and takes its name from a wondrous bridge across a romantic chasm, traversed by the river. The bridge is double, lower and upper; the lower one built in the 11th or 12th century, and now a mere curve of rude masonry; the upper one built in 1753, with a span of 30 feet, at a height of 114 feet above the stream. The chasm is upwards of a mile long; and the Mynach while traversing it, in the part above the bridge, makes four falls respectively 18, 60, 20, and 110 feet deep. A famous fall of the Rheidol also is near.

DEVIL'S-CAUSEWAY, a Roman road in Northumberland; branching from Watling-street at Bewclay,—going northward by Ryland, Bolam, and Nether-Witton,—and joined by a cross road, through Bramshaw and Sharperton, from Rochester.

DEVIL'S-CAVERN. See **PEAK-CAVERN**.

DEVIL'S-DANCING-HILL. See **CROOKHILL**.

DEVIL'S-DEN. See **CLATFORD**.

DEVIL'S-DITCH, an ancient work in Cambridgeshire; running 7 miles south-eastward from the fens at Reach to the vicinity of Ditton-Wood. It formed part of the boundary between East Anglia and Mercia.

DEVIL'S-DYKE, a great chasm in the Downs, 685 feet high, near Poynings, in Sussex; 5 miles NW by N of Brighton.

DEVIL'S-FRYING-PAN. See **CADGEWITH**.

DEVIL'S-HIGHWAY, a Roman road across Bagshot-Heath, in Berks. It was part of the road from Silchester to London.

DEVIL'S-KITCHEN. See **TWLL-DU**.

DEVIL'S-LIMEKILN, a singular chasm, with an outlet to the sea, on the south-west point of Lundy Island, in the Bristol channel.

DEVIL'S-NIGHTCAP. See **AGGLESTONE**.

DEVIL'S-QUOITS, three stones near Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire; said to be memorials of a battle, in 614, between the Britons and the Saxons.

DEVIL'S-THROAT, a cavernous chasm, lashed wildly by the waves, in Asparagus Island, near the Lizard, in Cornwall.

DEVIL'S-WATER, a stream of Northumberland; rising in the uplands near the boundary with Durham, and running 13 miles north-north-eastward to the Tyne, 2¼ miles E of Hexham.

DEVIZES, a town, two parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Wilts. The town stands on an eminence, amid the central downs of the county, with elevation of about 500 feet above sea-level, at the entrance of the vale of Pewsey, on the Kennet and Avon canal, and on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth branch of the Great Western railway, 11¼ miles ENE of Trowbridge. It was called by early writers De Vies, or Divisio; is now popularly called the Vies; and is said to have got its name from having been divided between Henry I. and Bishop Roger of Salisbury. It has been assigned variously a British, a Roman, and a Saxon origin; and it has yielded some Roman coins and penates; but is not mentioned in

Domesday book, and must therefore have been then either very obscure or not in existence. A strong castle was built at it, on a site now behind the Bear hotel, by Bishop Roger; taken, in 1139, by Stephen; seized, in 1141, by Robert Fitz-Hubert; dismantled, in the time of Henry VII.; restored sufficiently to sustain a siege by Cromwell; but now represented only by a ditch, a lofty mound, and the walls of one of the dungeons. The parliamentarians, under Sir William Waller, besieged the place in 1643; and sustained a signal defeat by the royalists, under Lord Wilmot, on the neighbouring height of Roundaway-hill. That height commands an extensive and most interesting view; and is near the Roman camp of Oliver's castle, on the north-west of it, and 2½ miles from the remarkable ancient Wans-dyke on the north. The town comprises a spacious main street, a large triangular market-place, several singularly-aligned diverging streets, and a curious almost-semicircular back street. The market cross was erected in 1814, by Viscount Sidmouth, after designs by Wyatt; and is a structure of Bath stone, with plain square base, pinnacled corner buttresses, and an ornate octangular spire. The town-hall was designed by Baldwin; is a large oblong edifice, with semicircular rear; and has a rustic base and four Ionic columns. The council-house was built in 1835; consists of centre and wings; and has a tetrastyle Ionic portico, resting on an elevated base. The corn exchange was built in 1857; is 46 feet wide and 142 feet long; and presents a facade ornamented with carving and a statue. The county house of correction is modern and substantial; and has capacity for 185 male and 32 female prisoners. The Wilts county asylum, on a fine spot in the vicinity of the town, was built in 1851, and is a structure of Bath stone, in the Italian style. St. John's church is Norman and cruciform; has a central tower 73 feet high; and contains monuments of the Heathcotes and the Suttons. St. Mary's church is variously Norman, early English, and later English; and has a western pinnacled tower, 91 feet high. St. Peter's church was built in 1867; serves for a chapelry constituted in that year; stands at Cane Hill; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, apsidal chancel, and north porch. There are two chapels for Baptists, two for Independents and Wesleyans, a literary and scientific institution, two museums, a free school with £33, alms-houses with £88, and other charities with £599. There were anciently two hospitals; one of them for lepers. The town has a head-post-office, a railway-station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a polling-place, the head quarters of the Wiltshire militia, and the seat of January and July quarter sessions, and summer assizes; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Thursdays; and fairs on 14 Feb., 20 April, Holy Thursday, the Thursday after 14 July, and 20 Oct. Woollen manufactures were once extensive, but have nearly disappeared; silk-throwing, snuff-making, malting, and brewing are now carried on; and a great corn trade exists. The town sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, but now sends only one; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The borough boundaries are the same parliamentarily as municipally; comprise the entire parishes of St. John and St. Mary, part of the parish of Rowde, and part of the chapelry of Southbroom; and include a space about two miles long and one mile broad. Direct taxes in 1857, £4,385. Electors in 1868, 369. Pop. in 1841, 6,156; in 1861, 6,638. Houses, 1,336. Richard of Devizes, the historian, Joseph Allein, the eminent nonconformist minister, and Stephens, the physician and author, were natives; and Sir Thomas Lawrence, the artist, was the son of the landlord of the Bear hotel.

The parishes of St. John and St. Mary jointly comprise 639 acres. Real property of St. J., £9,799; of St. M., £5,915. Pop. of St. J., 1,906; of St. M., 2,685. St. John is a rectory, united with St. Mary curacy, and St. Peter is a vicarage in the dio. of Salisbury. Value of St. J. with St. M., £510; * of St. P. £50. Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, the Bishop. The sub-district includes also the chapelry of Southbroom.

Pop., 7,364. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bromham, containing the parishes of Bromham, Rowde, Poulshot, Potterne, and a tything of Bishops-Cannings; the sub-district of Lavington, containing the parishes of Market-Lavington, Bishops-Lavington, Little Cheverell, Great Cheverell, Earl-Stoke, and the greater part of Urchfont; and the sub-district of Bishops-Cannings, containing the parishes of Alton-Barnes, Stanton-St. Bernard, Beeching-Stoke, Marden, Chirton, Patney, All-Cannings, fully two-thirds of Bishops-Cannings, and a tything of Urchfont. Acres, 16,491. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,376. Pop. in 1841, 22,129; in 1861, 21,680. Houses, 4,650. Marriages in 1860, 123; births, 573,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 468,—of which 104 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,393; births, 6,506; deaths, 4,582. The places of worship in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 8,335 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,215 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,370 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,104 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 387 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 120 s.; and 2 undenied, with 479 s. The schools were 30 public days, with 2,471 scholars; 25 private day schools, with 584 s.; and 33 Sunday schools, with 2,337 s. The workhouse is in Southbroom.

DEVIZES RAILWAY, a railway in Wilts, connecting with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line of the Great Western, at Holt, and going 8½ miles eastward, past Seend, to Devizes. It was opened in 1857; and is now connected, east by northward, with the Hungerford and Reading line at Hungerford.

DEVOCK-WATER, a lake at the north side of Birkby fell, 5 miles E by N of Ravenglass, in Cumberland. It has a circuit of about 2½ miles; contains an islet; and is notable for the excellence of its trout.

DEVON (THE), a river of Notts. It rises near the boundary with Leicestershire, near Over Broughton; and runs about 20 miles north-north-eastward to the Trent at Newark.

DEVON. See DEVONSHIRE.

DEVON (CENTRAL) RAILWAY, a railway scheme in Devon, from Exeter westward to Dunsford, Chagford, Okehampton, and Lydford; proposed by bill in 1861; but superseded by the Okehampton railway scheme, from the North Devon at Colebrook to Okehampton, authorized in 1862, and opened in 1865.

DEVON (NORTH) AND EXETER AND CREDITON RAILWAY, a railway in Devon; from a junction with the Bristol and Exeter railway at Exeter, north-west by northward to Barnstaple, and south-westward thence to Bideford. The part of it to Crediton, 6 miles long, is the Exeter and Crediton, and was authorized in 1845; the part from Crediton to Fremington, 36¼ miles long, is the North Devon proper, and was authorized in 1838, and revived in 1845; and the part from Fremington to Bideford, 6½ miles long, is the Bideford Extension, and was authorized in 1847, and revived in 1853. The gauge is broad.

DEVONPORT, a seaport town and a borough in Devon. The town proper is in Stoke-Damerel parish; the municipal borough consists of all that parish; and the parliamentary borough includes also the parish of East Stonehouse. The town is the western one of three towns which form the port of Plymouth, Stonehouse being the central one, and Plymouth the eastern one, while the suburb of Morice-Town is on the north-west; it has a relation to the other two towns somewhat similar to that which Westminster has to the manufacturing parts of the metropolis and to London city; it is bounded on the E by Stonehouse pool and creek, on the N by Morice-Town, on the S and W by the Hamoaze, or estuary of the Tamar; and it adjoins the Cornwall railway at a station 1½ mile W of Plymouth station. It occupies much higher ground than either Stonehouse or Plymouth; and includes many points which command delightful prospects of the surrounding lands and harbours.

History.—Devonport sprang from the establishment of a dockyard at it in the latter part of the reign of William III. It was at first called Plymouth-Dock; and it got

its present name, in 1823, from George IV., in answer to a petition to him by the inhabitants for a change of name. It contained few dwellings at the commencement of last century; but it rose greatly, both in bulk and in naval and commercial importance, as the century advanced; and it was called Devonport in consideration of being the grandest sea-outlet of the county. It figures historically and commercially as part of Plymouth, but it was designed to be, and formally is, a great separate fortress; it contains the headquarters of the naval and military authorities of the port; it was constituted, in 1837, a separate municipal borough, and in 1832, with Stonehouse and suburbs, a parliamentary borough; it also possesses amenities which render it an eligible residence of persons in quest of amusement or health; and, in all these respects, it has a character of its own.

Streets and Public Buildings.—The town is oblong in outline; and consists of regular well-built streets, intersecting one another nearly at right angles. Lines of fortification, of various height, surround it; they were first formed in the reign of George II., and afterwards improved and enlarged; but, on being inspected by the Duke of Wellington, with reference to a completing of their strength, they were, as they then stood, pronounced to be useless as a defence from invasion. The entrance to the chief street on the east is through an arched gateway, with fosse and drawbridge; there are other two land entrances; and the sea-side one is protected by batteries of heavy artillery. The chief street crosses the upper part of the town; and is both the oldest street and the greatest seat of business. Other streets contain large handsome shops; others are filled with good private residences; and the northern and north-eastern suburbs, beyond the lines, include some elegant villas. A hard limestone, of marble-like quality, forms the pavements; and, having been considerably polished by the feet of passengers and the action of the weather, has a very beautiful appearance when washed by a shower.

A granite fluted Doric column, 125 feet high, was erected in 1824, at a cost of £2,750, to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town; stands on a rock, 22 feet above the pavement, near the town-hall; is pierced with a spiral staircase, and crowned by a balcony; and commands a fine, extensive, panoramic view. The town-hall, at the top of Ker-street, was erected in 1822, at a cost of £2,900, exclusive of fittings; has a tetrastyle Doric portico, of imposing proportions; includes a hall 70 feet long, 40 wide, and 31 high; and contains portraits of George I., II., III., William IV., Queens Charlotte, Caroline, and Victoria, and Prince Albert. The post-office, in Fore-street, was built in 1849, from designs by Wightwick; and has an elegant semicircular portico, after the temple at Tivoli. The markets, with entrances from Tavistock-street, Cumberland-street, and Duke-street, were erected in 1852, at a cost of about £18,000; and present a front to Tavistock-street in the Italian style. The temperance-hall, at the top of Fore-street, is a neat Italian edifice of 1850. The borough jail, at Pennycomequick, is a strong stone building, with capacity for 44 male and 24 female prisoners. The Clarence baths, opposite Mount Edgcombe, contain hot and cold sea baths, and have bathing-machines on a beautiful beach. A colossal bronze statue of the late Lord Sefton was placed in the Garrison in 1866.

Places of Worship.—The places of worship within the parliamentary borough, in 1851, were 13 of the Church of England, with 10,432 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 4,323 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 2,214 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 300 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 300 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,303 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 180 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 430 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 268 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 80 s.; 2 of isolated congregations, with 120 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 300 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 380 s. Eight of those of the Church of England are in Devonport-proper or its Morice-Town suburb; bear the names of St. Aubyn, St. John, St. Michael, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Stephen, St. James-

the-Great, and Dockyard chapel; and St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Stephen, and St. James are vicarages, the others parishes, in the diocese of Exeter. Value of St. Aubyn, £117; of St. John, £50; of St. Paul, £300; * of St. Mary and St. James, each £300; of St. Stephen, £150; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. Aubyn, St. John, and St. Michael, the Rector of Stoke-Damerel; of Dockyard chapel, the Board of Admiralty; of the others, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

St. Aubyn's church, in Chapel-street, is a plain edifice of 1776; and consists of nave and aisles, with western tower and low spire. St. John's church, between Duke-street and St. John-street, is a plain building of 1799; and contains a fine marble monument of the Rev. T. M. Hitchings. St. Michael's church, in Navy-row, is a neat edifice of nave and aisles, in the early English style. St. Mary's church, between James-street and Dockyard-wall, was erected in 1854, at a cost of about £10,000; and has a rearedos of Minton's embossed tiles. St. Paul's church, in Morice-square, is a handsome edifice of nave, aisles, and chancel, with fine tower and lofty spire. St. Stephen's church, at the junction of George-street and Clowance-street, is in the decorated English style; and cost, exclusive of the south aisle, £5,743. St. James-the-Great's church, in Morice-town, is an imposing edifice, of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire. Dockyard chapel was built in 1817; and consists of nave, aisles, and sanctuary, with western tower. Mount Zion chapel, one of the dissenting places of worship, is an edifice of 1824, in imitation of the Hindoo style. The Roman Catholic church of S. S. Mary and Boniface, was built in 1858, of unhewn limestone; is in the early English style; and has nave-piers of polished granite, and choir-piers of polished limestone. A Unitarian chapel, with 500 sittings, was built in 1864.

Schools and Institutions.—There were, within the municipal borough, in 1851, 17 public day schools, with 2,610 scholars; 36 private day schools, with 2,517 s.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 3,617 s. The royal naval and military free schools, in King-street, are for the children of persons connected with the naval and military establishments, and have about 800 scholars. The female orphan asylum, at the east end of Navy-row, is a handsome edifice, and has capacity for 110 inmates. The Devonport and Cornwall hospital, in Devonport Park, is an ornate building of 1863. The mechanics' institution, in Duke-street, is a fine structure in the Corinthian style; has been several times enlarged; and contains two halls, with accommodation for 1,100 and 500 persons, a library, and a reading-room. The books of the civil and military library, about 4,000 volumes, have been transferred to the mechanics' institution; and the building has been sold to the Odd Fellows.

Government Establishments.—The dockyard, a great naval arsenal, lies on the Hamoaze at the Fore-street; occupies 70½ acres; is protected, on the land side, by a high wall; and employs about 1,600 persons in time of peace, and from 3,000 to 4,000 in time of war. It originally covered only 40 acres; but was enlarged in 1765 and at other dates. The chief things in it are, first, the warden's house, the chapel, the guard-house, the navy pay-office, and the surgery; then, a paved avenue and the residences of the local authorities; then the new north dock, excavated from the solid rock, and measuring 254 feet in length, 97 in breadth, and 27½ in depth; then, the engineer, millwright, and sawing-mills department; then the mast-house and mast basins, the old north dock, the Admiral's stairs, the double dock, and the boat basin; then the graving-slip, and a canal 60 feet wide, going far up the yard; then the blacksmiths' shop, containing 43 forges; then two rope-houses, each 1,200 feet long; then the mould-loft, where plans of ships to be built are prepared; then the King's hill, an isolated spot conserved in its original state by the wish of George III.; and lastly, five great building-slips, protected from the weather by vast sheds.—The gun-wharf, north of the dockyard, and separated from it by a part of the town, includes open spaces with great quantity of ordnance, and storehouses with large quan-

tity of gun-carriages and small arms. The steam-yard, at Keyham, occupies the whole water-frontage of Morice-Town; is connected with the dockyard by a tunnel; was commenced in 1846, and completed at a cost of about £1,500,000; comprises an area of 72 acres; employs some hundreds of artizans in the repairing and fitting of steam vessels; and includes a lock of admittance from the Hamoaze, two floating-basins of about 6 acres each, three large dry docks, with entrances 80 feet wide and closed by iron caissons, and an enormous foundry, with a chimney shaft 180 feet high.—Barracks on Mount Wise, Granby-square, George-square, and other places have accommodation for 2,000; a redoubt, called the Blockhouse, is on Mount Pleasant, at the north side of the parish; and a chain of batteries commands all the harbour. Mount Wise, especially, bristles with cannon, overlooking the entrance of the Hamoaze; is surmounted by a telegraph, which communicates with the guard ship by semaphore, and with the Admiralty by electricity; has, on different spots, the residence of the Port-Admiral, the residence of the Lieutenant-governor of the garrison, and a large brass cannon, taken from the Turks in the Dardanelles; is the place of reviews; and commands a charming prospect of the surrounding scenery.—The Hamoaze commences at St. Nicholas island, about a mile below the town; has a mean width of nearly half a mile to parts considerably north of the steam-yard; has chiefly from 9 to 10 fathoms of water; and is crossed, above the town, by the Albert viaduct of the Cornwall railway.

Trade, &c.—Devonport has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and five chief inns; is the head-quarters of the western military district, and a seat of sessions; has markets on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Its trade, except in the main things arising from the government establishments, is chiefly agricultural. The borough is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors; and sends two members to parliament. Direct taxes, in 1857, £16,200. Electors, in 1868, 2,860. Pop. of the m. borough in 1841, 33,820; in 1861, 50,440. Houses, 4,189. Pop. of the p. borough in 1841, 43,532; in 1861, 64,783. Houses, 5,434.

DEVONSHIRE, or DEVON, a maritime county; bounded, on the N, by the Bristol channel; on the NE, by Somerset; on the E, by Dorset; on the SE and S, by the English channel; on the W, by Cornwall. Its length, southward, is 72 miles; its greatest breadth, 68 miles; its aggregate of coast line, about 144 miles; its total circuit, about 280 miles; its area, 1,657,180 acres. The only English counties which exceed it in size are Yorkshire and Lincoln.

The surface is exceedingly diversified, and exhibits a vast amount of picturesque scenery. The coasts, for the most part, are rocky, and abound in striking scenes. North Devon, comprising one-fourth or more of all the area, has moorish mountainous grounds on the east, and some moors and heights on the west, but presents, over the most part, a rich display of varied contour, fertility, and beauty. West Devon, a much smaller tract in the south-west, is characterized by narrow vales, deep valleys, and steep flanking banks. Dartmoor, immediately east of this, is a wondrous region of mixed grandeur, ruggedness, desolation, and romance. The South Hams, extending from Devonport to Torbay, blends with the finest skirts of Dartmoor, and spreads away to the sea in bold swells, winding coombes, and rich vales. East Devon, lying between Dartmoor and Dorset, is prevailingly champaign in the centre and south, billowy or hilly in the east, sweetly beautiful in many parts, and moorish and mountainous in the north-east. The chief rivers, all more or less estuarial and navigable, are the Taw, the Torridge, the Tamar, the Tavy, the Plym, the Yealme, the Erme, the Avon, the Dart, the Teign, the Exe, the Otter, and the Axe. The chief bays, in the north, are Morte and Bideford; in the south, Plymouth, Start, and Tor. Springs, brooks, and rivulets abound more than in any other English county; and chalybeate spas are at

Bellamarsh, Bampton, Brixham, Cleaves, and Ilington.

Granitic rocks occupy Dartmoor; old red sandstone or Devonian rocks form the northern part of North Devon, and most part of West Devon and South Hams; lower carboniferous rocks, limestone and shale, form a belt along the north side of Dartmoor, and a broader band thence to the western boundary; upper carboniferous rocks, chiefly millstone grit, occupy most of the western, central and southern parts of North Devon, and extend thence to Chudleigh, the neighbourhood of Exeter, Tiverton, and the boundary near Wellington; new red sandstone rocks occupy the southern and central parts of East Devon, and form a belt westward, past Crediton, to the vicinity of Hatherleigh; lias rocks form a small tract on the eastern border round Axminster; and upper greensand and gault rocks form considerable tracts, interspersed with the new red sandstone, in the eastern parts of East Devon. Granite, building-stone, paving-stone, slate, and limestone are extensively quarried. Marble, of good quality, is found in some places, and worked into numerous articles. Porcelain clay, pipe clay, and gypsum largely occur; and the first is sent to the Worcester and Stafford potteries. Tin, copper, lead, and iron ores are worked. Silver exists largely in the lead ores; and some gold, cobalt, manganese, and antimony are found. Bituminous coal has been vainly searched for; but lignite coal and anthracite are found and worked.

The soils include little alluvium; and derive their character generally from the underlying rocks. Those of Dartmoor are very poor; those of North Devon are mainly pure yellow or white clays, and partly a clayey loam; those of South Hams vary, in frequent changes, from a heavy clay to a light calcareous earth, and are so fertile as to have occasioned the region to be called the garden of Devonshire; those of the tracts round Crediton, Exeter, and Honiton, are chiefly rich loams, either sandy or dark hazel; and those of other tracts are, for the most part, good, indifferent, or bad, according to the nature of the subjacent rocks. About one-fifth of the entire area is waste; fully one-half of the other four-fifths is pasture or dairy land; and the rest, with deductions for woods, orchards, and other matters, is under the plough. The farms range mostly from 100 to 200 acres; and leases run from 6 to 10 years. Wheat is much grown; and the other ordinary crops, both white and green, are cultivated; but butter, cheese, cider, and live stock are the chief produce for exportation. The bovine cattle are a wide-horned light-brown breed, excellent both for working and for fattening, but not much esteemed for the dairy; the sheep are of many kinds, but largely a middle-wooled small breed, very similar to the Dorsets; and the native horses are small animals, resembling the Welsh and the Highland breeds.

Manufactures in woollens, worsteds, carpets, silks, linens, cottons, lace, gloves, shoes, and earthenware, employ about 7,000 hands. Mackerel, herrings, and other fish are largely caught. The Western canal, to the extent of 10 miles, goes to Tiverton; and the Bude canal, to the extent of 20 miles, goes up the Tamar, and sends off a branch of 8 miles to Thornbury. Tram railways run 18 miles from Dartmoor to Plymouth, and 10 from Hayter to the Teign. One great railway, the Bristol and Exeter, comes in from Somerset, sends off a branch to Tiverton, and proceeds by Collypton to Exeter; another, the Yeovil and Exeter, comes in from Dorset, and goes by Honiton to Exeter; another, the North Devon, goes north-west by northward from Exeter to Barnstaple, and sends off a branch thence to Bideford; another, the South Devon, goes southward to Newton-Abbot, sends off there a branch to Torquay and Dartmouth, and proceeds thence west-south-westward to Plymouth; another, the South Devon and Tavistock, goes from Plymouth northward to Tavistock; another, the Cornwall, goes from Plymouth, past Devonport, into Cornwall; and another, the Okehampton, was authorized in 1862, to be formed from the North Devon at Colebrook to Okehampton and Lydford. The turnpike roads and paved streets amount to about 800 miles; and other highways for wheeled car-

riages, to fully 6,000 miles. The revenue from tolls in 1856 was £41,327; the total income of turnpike trusts, £45,239.

Devonshire contains 465 parishes, parts of 3 others, and five extra-parochial places; and is divided into the boroughs of Barnstaple, Bideford, Dartmouth, Devonport, Exeter, Honiton, Plymouth, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington, and Totnes, and the hundreds of Bampton, Black Torrington, Braunton, Crediton, Fremington, Halberton, Hartland, Hayridge, Hemyock, North Tawton, Shabbear, Sherwill, South Molton, Tiverton, Winkleigh, Witheridge, West Budleigh, Axminster, Cliston, Coleridge, Colyton, East Budleigh, Ermington, Exminster, Haytor, Lifton, Ottery-St. Mary, Plympton, Roberough, Stanborough, Tavistock, Teignbridge, and Wonford. It was further cut for parliamentary representation, by the reform act of 1832, into the divisions of North and South; and, by the reform act of 1867, into the divisions of North, South, and East. The registration county gives off seven parishes to Somerset, and two to Cornwall; takes in four from Dorset, one from Cornwall, and twelve and a parochial tract from Somerset; comprises 1,709,373 acres; and is divided into the districts of Axminster, Honiton, St. Thomas, Exeter, Newton-Abbot, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Plympton-St. Mary, Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke-Damerel, Tavistock, Okehampton, Crediton, Tiverton, South Molton, Barnstaple, Torrington, Bideford, and Holsworthy. The eleven boroughs already named, and Ashburton, Axminster, Bampton, Brixham, Chagford, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Colyton, Crediton, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Ilfracombe, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Morston-Hampstead, Ottery, Plympton, Sidmouth, Stonehouse, Tavistock, Newton-Abbot, Okehampton, Teignmouth, and Topsham are market towns; and there are about 1,700 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. Some of the chief seats are Stover House, Endsleigh, Castle Hill, Mount Edgecumbe, Saltram, Powderham, Filton, Bagtor, Bicton, Poltimore, Bishops-Court, Huish House, Canonleigh, Ugbrooke, Blatchford, Courtland, Creedy, Escott, Haldon House, Killerton, Mamhead, Manaton, Maristow, Netherton House, Shute House, Pound, Rowdens, Spring Lodge, Tor-Royal House, Dawstock, Youlston, Buckland Abbey, Buckland Filleigh, Coham, Barne, Dartington, Denbury, Dulford, Fallapit, Farrington, Fleet House, Ford, Fowelscombe, Fulford, Hayne, Kelly, Killeigh, Langdon, Lifton, Lindridge, Lup-ton, New Place, Nethway, Newnham, Oxton, Pilton, Shapwick, Stockleigh, Tor Abbey, Whitway, and Wonford. Real property in 1815, £1,924,912; in 1843, £2,589,378; in 1851, £2,736,361; in 1860, £2,320,210,—of which £80,533 were in mines, £8,738 in quarries, £70,015 in railways, and £5,617 in canals.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, about 90 deputy lieutenants, and about 390 magistrates. It is in the western military district, and the western judicial circuit; and it contains the arch-deaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, in the diocese of Exeter. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Exeter. The county jail and a city jail are at Exeter; and borough jails are at Plymouth, Devonport, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Bradninch, and South Molton. The police force, in 1862, for Exeter, comprised 29 men, at a cost of £1,917; for Plymouth, 58 men, at £3,349; for Devonport, 40 men, at £2,318; for Barnstaple, Bideford, South Molton, Tiverton, Totnes, and Great Torrington, 45 men, at £1,628; for the rest of the county, 323 men, at £23,731. The crimes committed in Exeter were 62; in Plymouth, 53; in Devonport, 91; in the other towns named, 34; in the rest of the county, 529. The persons apprehended, in Exeter, were 51; in Plymouth, 73; in Devonport, 21; in the other towns, 31; in the rest of the county, 412. The depredators and suspected persons at large, in Exeter, were 406; in Plymouth, 1,179; in Devonport, 244; in Barnstaple, Bideford, Tiverton, and South Molton, 198; in the other towns, not reported; in the rest of the county, 1,427. The houses of bad character, in Exeter, were 69; in Plymouth, 226; in Devonport, 49; in the other towns, 41; in the rest of the

county, 251. Twenty members were sent to parliament before the Reform act; and twenty-two are sent now. Okehampton, Plympton, Beer, and Alston, were disfranchised, and Devonport was enfranchised. Exeter, Barnstaple, Plymouth, Devonport, and Tiverton, send each two members; Tavistock sends one; and the rest of the county sends two from each of its three divisions, Northern, Eastern, and Southern; and it has South Molton, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Bideford, Crediton, Holsworthy, Torrington, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Hatherleigh, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Honiton, Tavistock, Kingsbridge, Newton-Abbot, Okehampton, and Plymouth for polling-places. The electors within the quondam Northern division, in 1863, were 8,746; and within the quondam Southern division, 9,592. The poor-rates of the registration county, in 1862, amounted to £248,302. Marriages in 1860, 4,983,—of which 1,381 were not according to the rites of the Established Church; births, 17,735,—of which 1,038 were illegitimate; deaths, 11,606,—of which 3,560 were at ages under 5 years, and 449 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-1860, 46,737; births, 171,300; deaths, 114,756. The places of worship in the county-proper, in 1851, were 549 of the Church of England, with 191,710 sittings; 142 of Independents, with 33,402 s.; 112 of Baptists, with 22,206 s.; 8 of Quakers, with 2,012 s.; 12 of Unitarians, with 3,886 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 300 s.; 219 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 39,339 s.; 146 of Bible Christians, with 17,428 s.; 7 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,166 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 375 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 180 s.; 36 of Brethren, with 3,390 s.; 43 of isolated congregations, with 10,990 s.; 3 of Latter Day Saints, with 300 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 250 s.; 8 of Roman Catholics, with 1,250 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 240 s. The schools were 503 public day schools, with 38,418 scholars; 1,111 private day schools, with 25,848 s.; 772 Sunday schools, with 58,408 s.; and 18 evening schools for adults, with 427 s. Pop. in 1801, 340,308; in 1821, 438,417; in 1841, 532,959; in 1861, 584,373. Inhabited houses, 101,253; uninhabited, 5,560; building, 678.

Devonshire was called Dyfnant by the ancient Welsh, and Dennan by the Cornish Britons; and is supposed to have got its name from a word signifying "deeps" or "glens." It was originally inhabited by the Cimbric, who got here the designation of Damnonii or Danmonii; and it had ancient commercial transactions with the Phœnicians, the Greeks, and other nations. It was included, by the Romans, first in their Britannia Prima, then in their Flavia Casariensis; and it afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Wessex. Cynegilsus, king of the West Saxons, vanquished it in 614. The Danes made inroads into it, with various fortune, in 806, 876, 894, 1101, and 1093. William the Conqueror met stiff resistance from it in 1067 and 1069. William Rufus and Stephen also were resisted at Exeter. The French, till the middle of the 15th century, made attacks on the maritime towns, but elicited few events of any note. The wars between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians agitated the county, and caused several riots, but did not produce any battle. The Reformation caused an insurrection in 1549, leading to a number of armed engagements. The civil war, in the time of Charles I., involved general broils, many incursions, several skirmishes, and one sharp action; and came to an end in the taking of most of the towns by Fairfax. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay in 1688; the French fleet cannonaded and plundered Teignmouth in 1690; the combined fleet of France and Spain appeared off Plymouth in 1779; and Napoleon Buonaparte was a prisoner in the Bellerophon and the Northumberland men-of-war in Plymouth sound in 1815. The county gives the title of Earl of Devon to the Courtenays, and that of Duke of Devonshire to the Cavendishes.—Icknield-street crosses the county from Dorset, through Exeter, into Cornwall; the Fosse-way joined or crossed Icknield-street, near the eastern border of the county; and the Port-way went from Exeter toward the centre of Somerset. Ancient British remains, variously cromlechs, Druidical circles, logan-stones,

cairns, and vestiges of rude houses, are at Drews-Teignton, Withecombe, Haldon-Hill, and Grimpspound; ancient camps are at Woodbury and Hembury; ancient castles are at Compton, Okehampton, Plympton, Tiverton, Berry-Pomeroy, and Lydford; ancient abbeys or priories are or were at Tavistock, Ford, Newnham, Tor, Wear, Weycroft, Frithelstoke, Hartland, Buckfastleigh, and Ottery; and ancient churches are at Ashburton, Axminster, Chegford, Crediton, Exeter, and other places.

DEVON (South) RAILWAY, a railway in Devon; from a junction with the Bristol and Exeter railway at Exeter, southward, south-westward, and westward, to Plymouth, with a branch from Newton-Abbot, southward to Torquay, Brixham, and Dartmouth. The main line was authorized in 1844, and opened in 1847; and was worked for a time, at a great loss, on the atmospheric plan. The branch from Newton-Abbot to Torquay and Brixham was authorized in 1847; and the continuation of this to Dartmouth was authorized in 1857, and all completed in 1864.

DEVON (South) AND TAVISTOCK RAILWAY, a railway in Devon; from a junction with the South Devon railway at Plymouth, northward to Tavistock. It is 13 miles long; was authorized in 1854, and opened in 1859; and is worked by the South Devon.

DEVORAN, a small seaport on the Restrongnet creek, 5 miles S by W of Truro, in Cornwall. It has a head post-office, † designated Devoran, Cornwall; is connected, by railroad, with the mining district of Redruth; and presents a prosperous appearance. See FEOCK (Str.).

DEVYNOCK, or DEFYNOCK, a village, a parish, a forest, a sub-district, and a hundred in Brecon. The village stands on the rivulet Senny, the Julian way, and the Neath and Brecon railway, 8 miles W by S of Brecon; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a railway station, and fairs on 16 April, 9 May, 10 Aug., 6 Oct. and 5 Dec. The parish includes the hamlets of Senny, Glyntawe, Cray, Glynn, and Maescar; and contains the post-office of Senny-Bridge under Brecon. Acres, 23,883. Real property, £10,489. Pop., 1,798. Houses, 365. The manor was given to Bernard Newmarch; and belongs now to the Morgans. A fortress, called Castell-Ddu or Black Castle, stood adjacent to Senny-Bridge; and has bequeathed its name to a farm-house on its site. Collieries and other works are in Glyntawe; and have tram-railway communication southward into Glamorgan. A Druidical circle, called Cerrig-duon, is near Devynock village. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Ystradvellyet, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church has in its tower an ancient inscribed stone; and contains a Saxon font. The p. curacies of Glyntawe, Llanulid, and Llaniltid are separate benefices. There are two independent chapels, and a Calvinistic Methodist one. Davy's free school and almshouses have £42; and other charities £55.—The forest comprises about 20,000 acres; is now a bare hilly tract; and serves as pasture for the stock of the tenants of the manor at a small charge.—The sub-district is in Brecon district, and contains four parishes. Acres, 65,053. Pop., 4,075. Houses, 848.—The hundred contains five parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 113,357. Pop., 10,225. Houses, 2,144.

DEWCHURCH, a sub-district in the district and county of Hereford. It contains the two Dewchurch parishes, eleven other parishes, two townships of another, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 24,727. Pop., 4,352. Houses, 951.

DEWCHURCH (LITTLE), a parish in the district and county of Hereford; under Aconbury-Hill, near the river Wye, 3 miles SW of Holm-Lacy r. station, and 5½ S by E of Hereford. Post-town, Holm-Lacy, under Hereford. Acres, 1,652. Real property, £2,489. Pop., 322. Houses, 69. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £87.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is tolerable.

DEWCHURCH (MUCH), a parish in the district and

county of Hereford; 2½ miles ESE of St. Devereux r. station, and 6 SSW of Hereford. It has a post-office under Ross. Acres, 4,878. Real property, £5,544. Pop., 608. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few.—The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £440.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £12.

DEWERSTONE, a picturesque cliff in the valley of the Cad, Dartmoor, Devon. It was a haunt of the poet Carrington, and is inscribed with his name. It seems also to have had connection with the heathen worship of the ancient Saxons; and it figures in a fantastic, popular superstitious legend.

DEWISLAND. See DEWSLAND.

DEWLISH, a parish, which is also a liberty, in Dorchester district, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Piddle, near a Roman way, 7 miles NNW of Moreton r. station, and 8 NE of Dorchester. It has a post-office under Dorchester; and is within 2 miles of Milborne-St. Andrew, which has a post-office under Blandford. Acres, 2,090. Real property, £2,466. Pop., 458. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. Dewlish House is the seat of General Michel. A Roman pavement was found in the parish in 1740; and Roman coins and other relics have been found in a neighbouring double-ditched camp of 7 acres. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Milborne-St. Andrew, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

DEWSALL, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; 1¼ mile SE of Tram-Inn r. station, and 4½ SSE of Hereford. Post-town, Much-Dewchurch, under Ross. Acres, 676. Real property, £993. Pop., 36. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Callow, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £200. Patron, the Rev. W. B. Mynors. The church is ancient but good, and contains some handsome monuments.

DEWSBURY, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands partly on the declivity of a gentle eminence, partly in a vale, on the river Calder, adjacent to the Leeds and Huddersfield railway, near other railways and the Huddersfield canal, 8¼ miles NE of Huddersfield. It dates from very ancient times; was the place where Paulinus preached in the 7th century, and the centre whence the Christian doctrines spread over the vale of Calder; presents now a modern appearance, yet includes some streets of quaint antique character; contains the parish church, rebuilt in 1667, St. Mark's church, built in 1865 at a cost of £7,000, West-Town and Dewsbury-Moor churches, eight non-established places of worship, two n. schools, a charity school with £108 a-year, some other charities, a mechanics' institute, a free masons' hall, a large market-place, a head post-office, † two railway stations (one of them of 1865), and two banking-offices; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on the Wednesday before 13 May and the Wednesday before 11 Oct. Traffic is carried on in connexion with corn-mills, lime-works, and collieries; manufactures are carried on in woollen yarn, worsted yarn, leather, malt, cast-iron, and nails; and large establishments exist for blankets, carpets, and especially woollen cloths of almost every description, from coarse to fine, from shoddy to pure woollen. The town was incorporated in 1861, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and a common council; and, by the reform act of 1867, it acquired the right of sending a member to parliament. The borough is regarded as conterminat with the township; but, in that view, includes some hamlets. Acres, 1,392. Real property, £48,324; of which £540 are in gas-works. Pop., 18,148. Houses, 3,639. The parish comprises Dewsbury, Soothill, and Ossett-with-Gawthorpe townships in Dewsbury district, and Hartishead and Clifton hamlets in Halifax district. Acres, 9,768. Real property, £93,286; of which £3,950 are in mines and quarries. Pop. in 1841, 23,806; in 1861, 34,988. Houses, 7,167. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £290.* Patron, the Crown. The vicarages of West-Town, Dewsbury-Moor, Earls-Heaton, Hanging-Heaton, Batley-Carr, Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, and South-Ossett, and the p. curacies of St. Mark and Hartshead-with-Clifton, are separate benefices. Value of West-Town, D.-Moor, and H. Heaton, each £150.* of E.-Heaton, £164.* of B.-Carr, £150; of Ossett, £300.* of S. Ossett, £170.* of Hartshead, £230. Patron of St. Mark, the Bishop; of S. Ossett, alt. the Crown and the Bishop; of the others, the Vicar of Dewsbury.

The sub-district is conterminat with the township.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Soot-hill, conterminat with Soot-hill township; the sub-district of Ossett, conterminat with Ossett-with-Gawthorpe township; the sub-district of Mirfield, conterminat with Mirfield parish; the sub-district of Gomersal, conterminat with Gomersal township in Birstall parish; the sub-district of Liversedge, containing Liversedge and Heckmondwike townships in Birstall parish; the sub-district of Thornhill, containing Thornhill and Lower Whitley townships in Thornhill parish; and the sub-districts of Morley and Batley, conterminat with Morley and Batley townships in Batley parish. Acres, 24,456. Poor-rates in 1862, £17,643. Pop. in 1841, 69,709; in 1861, 92,833. Houses, 19,369. Marriages in 1860, 1,000; births, 3,982,—of which 260 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,200,—of which 1,110 were at ages under 5 years, and 20 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 7,794; births, 34,162; deaths, 20,353. The places of worship in 1851 were 22 of the Church of England, with 15,129 sittings; 12 of Independents, with 7,492 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,394 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 266 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 775 s.; 25 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 11,286 s.; 4 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,182 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,967 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 802 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 114 s.; 8 undefined, with 1,131 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 310 s. The schools were 39 public day schools, with 3,984 scholars; 130 private day schools, with 4,675 s.; 78 Sunday schools, with 13,267 s.; and 12 evening schools for adults, with 289 s.

DEWSBURY MOOR, a chapelry in Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Dewsbury. Pop., 3,256. Houses, 635. See preceding article. The church was built in 1827.

DEWSLAND, a hundred in Pembroke; on the coast northward and north-eastward from St. Bride's bay; and containing twenty-one parishes. Acres, 65,244. Pop., 10,452. Houses, 2,324.

DEXBEER, a hamlet in Pancrasweek parish, Devon.

DEXTHORPE, a hamlet in Dalby parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles N of Spilsby. Pop., 52.

DEYTHUR, a hundred in Montgomery; on the north-east border, contiguous to Salop; and containing two parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 8,196. Pop., 2,923. Houses, 568.

DHAW (THE). See DAW (THE).

DIAL HILL. See CLEVEDON.

DIAMOND HILL. See BUXTON, Derby.

DIBBERFORD, a tything in Broadwindsor parish, Dorset; 2 miles NW of Beaminster.

DIBDEN, a parish and a liberty in New Forest district, Hants. The parish lies on Southampton water, 2½ miles SW of Southampton. Post-town, Southampton. Acres, 3,837; of which 985 are water. Real property, £3,892. Pop., 513. Houses, 99. The manor is mentioned in Domesday book as Depedene; and had then a saltern and a fishery. Dibden House is the seat of the Willes family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £400.* Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church is very ancient. The liberty includes Fawley parish, and three extra-par. tracts. Pop., 2,533.

DICKER, a chapelry in Arlington, Chiddingfold, and Hellingly parishes, Sussex; 3 miles W of Hailsham r. station. Pop., 550. The living is a vicarage. Value, £300.* The church is modern. There is a free school.

DICKERING, a wapentake in E. R. Yorkshire; and contain-

ing twenty-nine parishes and part of another. Acres, 107,617. Pop., in 1851, 21,465; in 1861, 19,747. Houses, 4,197.

DICKER (UPPER), a village in Arlington parish, and a chapelry in Arlington, Chiddingfold, and Hellingly parishes, Sussex. The village stands near the river Cuckmere, 2½ miles NNE of Berwick r. station, and 3 W by N of Hailsham; and has a post-office under Hurst Green, and a fair on Holy Thursday. The chapelry bears the name of Upper Dicker Common; and was constituted in 1845. Pop., 550. Houses, 108. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £125.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

DICKLEBURGH, a village and a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk. The village stands on the Roman road to Norwich, near an affluent of the river Waveney, 2 miles SW of Burston r. station, and 3¼ NE by E of Diss; and has a post-office under Scole. The parish includes also the hamlet of Langmere. Acres, 2,343. Real property, £4,034. Pop., 895. Houses, 201. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Orford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £794.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower; and contains monuments to George Lee and the Turner family. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £27 from endowment; and other charities £56.

DICTIS. See AMBLESDENE.

DIDBROOK, a village, a township, and a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester. The village lies under the Cotswolds, near the river Isborne, 3 miles NE of Winchcomb, and 8 ENE of Cleeve r. station. The township includes also the hamlets of Coscomb and Wormington-Grange. Acres, 1,523. Real property, £2,125. Pop., 182. Houses, 37. The parish contains also the township of Pinnock and Hyde. Post-town, Winchcomb, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,578. Real property, £3,924. Pop., 221. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Pinnock and the p. curacy of Hailes, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £257. Patron, C. H. Tracy, Esq. The church was built in 1470; has a pinnacled square tower; and is in good condition.

DIDCOT. See DRUCOTT.

DIDCOTE, a hamlet in Beckford parish, Gloucester; 6½ miles NE of Tewkesbury.

DIDDINGTON, a parish in St. Neot's district, Huntingdon; near the river Ouse, 2½ miles SW of Offord r. station, and 4 N of St. Neot's. It includes part of Boughton hamlet; and its post-town is Buckden, under Huntingdon. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £2,129. Pop., 204. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £134.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church is of the 14th century, and tolerable.

DIDDLEBURY, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Ludlow district, Salop. The township lies on the river Corve, 5 miles NE of Craven Arms r. station, and 7½ N of Ludlow; and has a post-office under Bromfield, Salop. The parish includes also the townships of Corfton, Earnstrey-Park, Lawton and Little Sutton, Lower Park, Middlehope, Paston, Peaton, Great Sutton, and Westhope. Acres, inclusive of Skirmage extra-parochial tract, 9,535. Real property, £10,831. Pop., 829. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the donative of Westhope, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £358.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is early English, and tolerable. Charities, £44. There was anciently an alien priory.—The sub-district contains four parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 18,310. Pop., 2,056. Houses, 399.

DIDLESTON. See DUDLESTON.

DIDLEY, a hamlet in St. Deveraux parish, Hereford; on the Abergavenny railway, 6½ miles SW of Hereford.

DIDLING, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; 3½ miles SW of Midhurst r. station, and 4¼ SE of Petersfield. Post-town, Midhurst. Acres, 814. Real property, £731. Pop., 85. Houses, 20. The living is a rectory,

annexed to the rectory of Elsted, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is early English.

DIDLINGTON, a tything in Chalbury parish, Dorset; 4½ miles NNE of Wimborne-Minster.

DIDLINGTON, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 5½ miles SE by E of Stoke-Ferry, and 6½ N of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Northwold, under Brandon. Acres, 1,854. Real property, £1,283. Pop. 80. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Didlington Hall is the seat of Lord Berners; and contains portraits by Holbein. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Colveston. in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £200. Patron, Lord Berners. The church is good.

DIDMARTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Tetbury district, Gloucester. The village stands on the verge of the county, under the Cotswolds, 5½ miles SW of Tetbury, and 8 E by S of Wickwar r. station; and has a post-office under Chippenham. Its site is supposed to have been occupied by a Roman station; and has yielded a number of Roman coins. The parish comprises 719 acres. Real property, £1,194. Pop., 92. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Oldbury-on-the-Hill, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English, and has a wooden steeple. Charities, £11.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 8,382. Pop., 1,470. Houses, 313.

DIDNAM, a tything in Shinfield parish, Berks; 4 miles S of Reading.

DIDSBURY, a township-chapelry and a sub-district, in Chorlton district, Lancashire. The chapelry is in Manchester parish; was constituted in 1838; lies on the river Mersey, at the boundary with Cheshire, 3 miles W of Stockport; and has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,527. Real property, £13,116. Pop., 1,829. Houses, 364. The property is much subdivided. Didsbury House is a chief residence. There are large cotton factories. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £180.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is old but very good; and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan Methodist College. There are also schools with £51 from endowment; and other charities with £17. The sub-district contains also three other townships. Acres, 5,948. Pop., 5,904. Houses, 978.

DIEULACRES, a hamlet in Leek parish, Stafford; ¼ a mile N of Leek. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1214, by Blundeville, Earl of Chester; and given, by Edward VI. to the Baggenholts. The edifice is known to have been large and beautiful; but very few traces of it exist.

DIFFRIN, a village in Llanwnda parish, Pembroke; 1 mile NW of Fishguard.

DIGANWY, an ancient castle in the detached part of Carnarvonshire; at the mouth of the river Conway, 2 miles S of Llandudno. Its site is thought by Camden to have been occupied by the Roman Dictis; which other antiquaries suppose to have been in the vicinity of Ambleside. The old English historians called the place Gannoe, while the Welsh called it Dinas-Gonwy, signifying the "fort of the Conway," and corrupted into Diganwy. An early fort here is said to have been destroyed by lightning in 810; and the subsequent castle is thought to have been erected about the time of the Norman conquest. Prince Elpin was confined here by his uncle Maengwyn; King John and Henry III. took refuge at it, under distress by the Welsh; and Edward I. destroyed the castle at the time of his building that of Conway. Only small fragments of the pile now remain; but a neighbouring modern mansion bears its name. Mrs. Hemans wrote here her poem entitled the "Ruin and its Flowers." A station on the Llandudno railway, of the name of Diganwy, is near the castle.

DIGBY, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; on a rivulet called Digby beck, 6 miles N by W of Sleaford r. station. It has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 2,382. Real property, £2,946. Pop., 330. Houses, 67. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Bloxholm, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is early Eng-

lish, with pinnacled tower and crocketed spire; and has a fine Norman entrance, and embattled walls. A fine cross is near the church; and a school has £22 from endowment.

DIGBYS-WASH, an extra-parochial tract in Spalding district, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Spalding. Pop., 11.

DIGGAPORT, a hamlet in Sourton parish, Devon; 4½ miles SW of Okehampton.

DIGGLE, a hamlet with a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, at the SW end of the Marsden tunnel, 3½ miles SW of Marsden.

DIGSWELL, a village and a parish in Hatfield district, Herts. The village stands on the river Maran, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 1 mile SSE of Welwyn r. station, and 4 N of Hatfield. It was known at Domesday as Dichelswelle; and it came to be a market-town, but has declined. The parish comprises 1,623 acres; and its post-town is Welwyn. Real property, £2,422. Pop., 243. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. Digswell House belonged once to the Peryents; and passed to the Cowpers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £393.* Patron, the Rev. G. E. Prescott. The church is good; and there is a free school.

DIHEWID, a parish in Aberayron district, Cardigan; on the rivulet Mydyr, 5 miles SSE of Aberayron, and 9 NW of Lampeter railway station. Post-town, Llanarth, under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,215. Real property, £1,527. Pop., 454. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. There is an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £83. Patrons, the Earl of Lisburne and Major Lewis. The church was recently in disrepair.

DIKE-HILLS, an ancient double embankment, on the south border of Oxfordshire; at the confluence of the Thame and the Thames, adjacent to Dorchester. The lines of it are about 60 feet asunder at the bottom, and about ¾ of a mile long.

DILFORD. See BROADHEMBURY.

DILHAM, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river North, 4 miles SE of North Walsham r. station, and 13 NE by N of Norwich; and carries on some trade in corn, malt, coal, and other matters. The parish comprises 1,563 acres; and its post-town is Worstead, under Norwich. Real property, £3,537. Pop., 425. Houses, 99. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Honing, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £272. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church was recently improved.

DILHORNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Cheadle district, Stafford. The village stands near the sources of the river Tean, 2 miles WNW of Cheadle, and 3 N of Blyth-Bridge r. station. The parish includes also the township of Forsbrook; and its post-town is Cheadle, under Stafford. Acres, 3,648. Real property, £7,975; of which £500 are in mines. Pop., 1,573. Houses, 336. The property is much subdivided. Dilhorne Hall is the seat of the Butlers. Much of the land was formerly heath, but has been reclaimed and planted. Coal, of good quality, is found. The parish is a meet for the North Stafford hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £198.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church has a Norman octagonal steeple, and is good. The vicarage of Forsbrook is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Blythmarsh school has £22 from endowment; Wheatacre's school, originally founded in the time of Henry VIII. as a free grammar-school, has £261; and other charities have £9. The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 12,638. Pop., 5,070. Houses, 1,034.

DILL, a hundred in Pevensey rape, Sussex; comprising Hailsham and Hellingly parishes. Acres, 11,298. Pop., 3,586. Houses, 618.

DILLICAR, a township in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 8 miles NE of Kendal. Real property, £566. Pop., 205. Houses, 29.

DILLINGTON, a hamlet in East Dereham parish, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Wensum, 2 miles

NNW of East Dereham. Real property, £598. Pop., 40. The Launditch house of industry is here.

DILSTON, or DEVILSTONE, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland; on Devil's water, at its confluence with the Tyne, adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 2½ miles E by S of Hexham. Acres, 2,904. Pop., 241. Houses, 43. The manor belonged to the Devilstones; passed to the Tyndales, of whom was William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible; passed again to the Claxtons; went, by marriage, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Ratcliffe, the ancestor of the Earls of Derwentwater; continued in the possession of these earls till the attainder of the last of them for his participation in the rebellion; and gave them the title of baron. The ancient manorial tower still exists; while a comparatively modern mansion of the Ratcliffes has gone to ruin, excepting a chapel attached to it, which is kept in repair and contains the Ratcliffe burial vault. The unfortunate last Earl of Derwentwater was buried here; and he is represented as saying,—

"Though in London I must die,
Oh carry me to Northumberland,
In my father's grave to lie;
There chant my solemn requiem,
In Hexham's holy towers,
And let six maids of fair Tynedale
Strew o'er my grave with flowers."

DILTON, a chapelry in Westbury parish, Wilts; on the Westbury and Yeovil and the Somerset and Weymouth railways, 2 miles SW of Westbury. Post-town, Dilton-Marsh, under Westbury. Pop. returned with the parish. Dilton Court is the seat of Col. Phipps. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Westbury, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is old and small.

DILTON-MARSH, a chapelry in Westbury parish, Wilts; on the Westbury and Yeovil railway, adjacent to the boundary with Somerset, 2½ miles WSW of Westbury. It was constituted in 1845; is partly identical with Dilton chapelry; and has a post-office under Westbury. Rated property, £5,271. Pop., 1,561. Houses, 380. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is recent; and there are charities £93.

DILWORTH, a township in Ribchester parish, Lancashire; on the Preston and Longridge railway, 7 miles NE of Preston. It contains Longridge village. Acres, 1,226. Real property, £3,536. Pop., 959. Houses, 189.

DILWYN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Weobly district, Hereford. The village bears the name of Church-Dilwyn; stands 2½ miles NNE of Weobly, and 3 SSE of Pembridge r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Dilwyn, under Leominster. The parish includes also the townships of Sollars-Dilwyn, Fawley, Luntley, Haven-with-the-Headland, and Newtown-with-Hurst. Acres, 6,067. Real property, £9,722. Pop., 1,069. Houses, 238. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £331. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is mainly Norman; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with large tower and wooden spire; and was recently in disrepair. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £35. The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 20,552. Pop., 3,701. Houses, 804.

DIMCHURCH. See DYMCHURCH.

DIMLINGTON, a hamlet in Easington township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles E of Patington. Pop., 18.

DIMMER, a hamlet in Castle-Cary parish, Somerset; near Castle-Cary.

DINAM, a township in Llandrillo parish, Merioneth; 5½ miles SSW of Corwen. Pop., 52.

DINAS, an ancient British word, signifying "a fort" or "a fortified mount," and used in topography.

DINAS, a place near Festiniog, in Merioneth; at the end of the Portmadoc and Festiniog railway.

DINAS, a village in Llantrisant parish, Glamorgan; 3 miles NNW of L. It has a post-office under Pontypridd.

DINAS, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the coast, 4 miles NE of Fishguard, and 14 N of Clarbeston Road r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Dinas Cross, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 2,328. Real property, £1,704. Pop., 320. Houses, 224. The surface is peninsular, between Newport bay and Fishguard bay; and terminates seaward in Dinas Head. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David. Value, £136.* Patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1862; and is in the early decorated English style. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

DINAS, Cornwall. See ANTHONY-IN-MENEAGE (St.).

DINAS-BASING. See BASINGWERK.

DINAS-CASTLE, an ancient stronghold, 3 miles SE by S of Talgarth, in Brecon. It stood on a hill, under Pen-Cader-Fawr; was built about the time of Edward I., and destroyed in the time of Owen Glendower; and is now reduced to a mere outline, with traces of a curious excavated well.

DINAS-CROSS. See DINAS, Pembroke.

DINAS-DINLLE, a strong, conspicuous, circular, artificial mount, in Carnarvonshire; on the coast, at the mouth of the Gwrfaif river, 3½ miles S by W of Carnarvon. It was the chief outpost of the Roman Segontium; and has yielded Roman coins.

DINAS-DINORDDWIG, a triple-ditched ancient British camp, in Carnarvonshire; 3 miles NE of Carnarvon.

DINAS-EMRYS, an ancient castle 3 miles NE of Beddgelert, in Carnarvonshire. It crowns a steep, wood-fringed, isolated rock, above Llyn-y-Dinas, under Snowdon; was originally built by Emrys or Ambrosius, king of West Britain in the 5th century; and is now reduced to a few rude fragments.

DINAS-GADFEL, a township in Llanefydd parish, Denbighshire; 5½ miles NW of Denbigh.

DINAS HEAD. See DINAS, Pembroke.

DINAS-MOWDDWY, a decayed ancient borough, in Mallwyd parish, Merioneth; on a romantic spot, at the confluence of the rivers Cerris and Dovey, and at the terminus of a branch railway, 10 miles E by S of Dolgelly. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury, an Established church, and an Independent chapel; and is a seat of petty sessions. Small markets are held on Saturdays; fairs are held on the Friday before Good-Friday, 2 June, 9 Aug., 10 Sep., 22 Oct., and 13 Nov.; and flannel-making and mineral working are carried on. Pop., 289.

DINAS-PENMAEN. See BRANCH-Y-DINAS.

DINAS-POWIS, a village and a hundred in Glamorgan. The village stands 4½ miles SW of Cardiff; and has a post-office under Cardiff, and remains of a castle built by Jestyn ab Gwrgan. The hundred lies around the village; and contains twenty-seven parishes. Acres, 40,601. Pop., 7,661. Houses, 1,434.

DINAS-SYLWY, a double-ditched ancient British fort, on Bwrdd-Arthur, 3½ miles N of Beaumaris, in Anglesey.

DINBREN, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Real property, £1,233,—of which £500 are in quarries. Pop., 74.

DINCHOPE, a township in Halford chapelry, Bromfield parish, Salop; 6½ miles S of Church-Stretton. Pop., 62.

DINDER, a parish in Wells district, Somerset; on the river Brue, and the East Somerset railway, 2 miles SE of Wells. Post-town, Wells. Acres, 1,071. Real property, £2,129. Pop., 244. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Somervilles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £184.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with porch and square tower; and contains a stone pulpit, a fine font, and some monuments of the Somervilles and others.

DINDRYSAL, a tything in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey; near Aberffraw.

DINEDOR, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the Monmouth and Hereford railway, adjacent to the river Wye, 2½ miles SE by S of Hereford.

Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 1,678. Real property, £3,292. Pop., 270. Houses, 56. The property is all in one estate. Dinedor Hill is crowned by a Roman camp, supposed to be that of Ostorius Scapula; and commands a lovely view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £315. Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church is good.

DINERTH, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Denbigh; 2 miles NE of Conway.

DINEVOR. See DYNEVOR.

DINGESTOW, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Monmouth. The parish lies on the river Trothy, and on the Monmouth and Pontypool railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Monmouth; and has a station on the railway. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, including the extra-parochial tract of Grace-Dieu Park, 1,930. Real property, £2,229. Pop., 231. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. Dingestow Court, the seat of S. Bosanquet, Esq., is an old Tudor mansion re-pointed. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Llandaff; and, till 1863, was united with Tregare. Value, £144. Patrons, the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff. The church adjoins traces of an ancient castle; and is good. The sub-district contains fifteen parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 45,407. Pop., 5,459. Houses, 1,185.

DINGLEY, a parish in the district of Market-Harborough and county of Northampton; on the river Welland, at the boundary with Leicester, and on the Leicester and Bedford railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Market-Harborough, under Rugby. Acres, 1,317. Real property, £2,709. Pop., 111. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. Dingley Hall is the seat of H. H. Hungerford, Esq.; and occupies the site of a Templars' preceptory, founded in the time of Stephen. The land is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £340.* Patron, H. H. Hungerford, Esq. The church is very good.

DINHAM, a hamlet in Llanfair-Discoed parish, Monmouth; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Chepstow. Acres, 670. Real property, £626. Pop., 37. Houses, 7. Some remains of an ancient castle, almost hidden by wood, are on a rising-ground.

DINHAM-HOUSE, a seat of the Earl of Powis, near Ludlow, in Salop. It was once occupied by Prince Lucien Buonaparte.

DINKLEY, a township in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; on a branch of the river Ribble, 6 miles N of Blackburn. Acres, 500. Real property, £652. Pop., 120. Houses, 24.

DINLLAEN, a hundred in Carnarvon; lying around Nevin, and containing eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 30,141. Pop., 7,215. Houses, 1,706.

DINMORE, an extra-parochial tract in Clun district, Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ludlow. Pop., 9. Houses, 2.

DINMORE, or DINMORE-PRECEPTORY, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Hereford; on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Hereford. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 570. Real property, £567. Pop., 42. Houses, 7. A Templars' preceptory was founded here in the time of Henry II.; and the chapel of it was recently restored. Dinmore House, an old mansion, is the seat of S. Babbington, Esq.

DINNABRIDGE, a hamlet in Lidford parish, Devon.

DINNINGTON, a township and a parish in Castle Ward district, Northumberland. The township lies near the source of the river Pont. 5 miles W of Dudley r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and has a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 812. Pop., 284. Houses, 59. The parish includes also the townships of Horton-Grange, Brenkley, Mason, Woolington, and Prestwick; and was formerly part of Ponteland parish. Acres, 5,538. Rated property, £6,000. Pop., 774. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £160.* Patron, M. Bell, Esq. The church is good.

DINNINGTON, a parish in Chard district, Somerset;

near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 3 miles NW by W of Crewkerne. Post-town, Seavington, under Ilminster. Acres, 514. Real property, £1,447. Pop., 146. Houses, 36. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Seavington-St. Michael, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. A new church, on the site of the old one, and in the later English style, was founded in the autumn of 1863.

DINNINGTON, a parish in the district of Worksop and W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles N of Kiveton Park r. station, and 7 NW of Worksop. Post-town, Laughton, under Rotherham. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £1,649. Pop., 272. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. Dinnington House is the seat of the Carvers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £209.* Patron, J. C. Athorpe, Esq. The church was built in 1869, and is in the early English style.

DINORBEN, a township in St. George parish, Denbigh; 2 miles ESE of Abergele. Pop., 16.

DINORDDWIG. See DINAS-DINORDDWIG.

DINORWIC, or DINORWIC, a small port in Llanddeiniolen parish, Carnarvonshire; on the Menai strait, near the Carnarvon railway, 2 miles NNE of Carnarvon. It has a r. station; and a railway, 9 miles long, goes from it to a great slate quarry.

DINSDALE (Low), or DITTINSDALE, a parish in Darlington district, Durham; on the river Tees, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Middleton and Dinsdale r. station, and 5 SE of Darlington. Post-town, Middleton-One-Row, under Darlington. Acres, 1,150. Real property, £1,840. Pop., 208. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Surtees family; and was the birthplace of Place, the artist. A sulphur spa, of much repute in skin diseases, exists in a beautiful wood; and good baths and a magnificent hotel are in its neighbourhood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £224.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is old and tolerable.

DINSDALE (Over), a township in Sockburn parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, opposite Low Dinsdale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Yarm. Acres, 805. Real property, £1,097. Pop., 82. Houses, 14.

DINSLEY. See TEMPLE-DINSLEY.

DINTHILL, a township in Alkmond parish, Salop; 4 miles W of Shrewsbury.

DINTING, a township in Glossop parish, Derby; on a rivulet of its own name, a tributary of the Etherow, and on the Manchester and Sheffield canal and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, adjacent to Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Glossop. It has a station on the railway. Pop., 730. Houses, 145. A three-arched viaduct of the railway here consists of stone and timber, and is 506 feet long and 136 feet high.

DINTON, a village and a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks. The village stands near the river Thame, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Aylesbury. The parish includes also the hamlets of Aston-Mollins, Ford, Upton, and Waldridge, and the liberty of Moreton; and its post-town is Stone, under Aylesbury. Acres, 4,100. Rated property, £5,396. Pop., 814. Houses, 191. The property is divided among a few. The manor-house, recently restored, and now the residence of the Goodall family, retains portions of an edifice of the time of Edward the Confessor; was built chiefly by Archbishop Warham, in the time of Henry VIII.; was inhabited by Oliver Cromwell, at the time of Charles I. being at Oxford; belonged to Simon Mayne, the regicide; is associated with the name of James Bigg, "The Dinton hermit," whom tradition alleges to have been the decapitator of Charles; and possesses curious relics of Cromwell, Mayne, and Bigg, also a fine Anglo-Saxon glass and a jug of Edward IV. dug up in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £529.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; has a south door with spirally shafted pillars and a very curiously sculptured arch; contains a circular Norman font; and is very good. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

DINTON, a village and a parish in Wilton district, Wilts. The village stands near the river Nadder, and

the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, 5½ miles W of Wilton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Salisbury. The parish, together with Teyfont-Magna, comprises 4,086 acres. Real property, with Teyfont-Magna and Teyfont-Evias, £7,002. Rated property of D. alone, £3,186. Pop., 509. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. Dinton House is the seat of William Wyndham, Esq. The parish is a meet for the South Wiltshire hounds. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Teyfont-Magna, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is externally good, but internally bad. Lord Clarendon, the historian, was born in the parsonage. Henry Lawes, the musician, also was a native; whom Milton designates as

“Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English music how to span
Words with just note and accent.”

DIPPENHALL, a tything in Crondall parish, Hants; 2 miles W of Farnham. Pop., 522. Houses, 85.

DIPPERTON, a hamlet in Marystow parish, Devon.

DIPTFORD, a parish in Totnes district, Devon; on the river Avon, 2½ miles SE of Brent r. station, and 5½ WSW of Totnes. Post-town, Brent, under Ivy-Bridge. Acres, 4,154. Real property, with North Huish, £8,226. Rated property of D. alone, £3,159. Pop., 659. Houses, 142. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. C. Johnson. Diptford Court, Bradridge House, and Courtis Knowle are chief residences. The parish is a meet for the South Devon harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £532.* Patron, the Rev. W. C. Johnson. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire; and was recently repaired. There are a chapel for Plymouth Brethren, and charities £53.

DIPTON, a village in Collierley township, Lanchester parish, Durham; 9 miles SW of Gateshead. It has a post-office under Gateshead.

DIRHAM AND HINTON, or DYRHAM, a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester; on an affluent of the river Avon, among the Cotswolds, contiguous to Wilts, 4½ miles S by E of Chipping-Sodbury, and 6 E of Mangotsfield r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Dyrrham, under Chippenham. Acres, 3,005. Real property, £5,462. Pop., 457. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. Dirham Park is the seat of G. W. Blathwayt, Esq.; and contains a fine collection of paintings. A camp on Hinton-hill is thought by some to have been a Roman outpost of Bath; by others to have been formed in connexion with a battle between the Britons and the Saxons in 599. The parish is a meet for the Beauport hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £501.* Patron, G. W. Blathwayt, Esq. The church is early English, with a square tower; and has two brasses. There is an endowed school.

DIROUILLES, a large reef 4½ miles NNE of Bouley bay, in Jersey. It partly rises above water, and is very dangerous.

DISCOED, or DISCOYD, a township in Presteigne parish, Radnor; on Offa's Dyke and the river Lug, 2½ miles W of Presteigne. Acres, 866. Real property, £1,828. Pop., 111. Houses, 21. It forms a curacy with Presteigne.

DISCOVE, or DISHCOVE, a tything in Bruton parish, Somerset; 1 mile S of Bruton. Pop., 49. Houses, 9. It is mentioned in Domesday book as Dinescove; and a Roman pavement was found at it in 1711.

DISERTH. See DISSERTH AND DYSSERTH.

DISERTH-BETTWS. See BETTWS-DISERTH.

DISEWORTH, a parish in the district of Shardlow and county of Leicester; on an affluent of the river Trent, near the boundary with Notts, 3½ miles SW of Kegworth r. station, and 6 NW of Loughborough. It has a post-office under Loughborough. Acres, 1,880. Real property, £3,299. Pop., 567. Houses, 143. The property

is divided among a few. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £197.* Patron, alternately the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital. The church is tolerable. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school has £10 from endowment; and other charities £17. Lilly the astrologer, “the Sidrophel” of Butler's Hudibras, was a native.

DISGARTH, a township in Llangwm parish, Denbigh; 7½ miles W of Corwen. Pop., 88.

DISHCOMBE, a hamlet in South Tawton parish, Devon; 3½ miles E of Okehampton.

DISHCOVE. See DISCOVE.

DISHFORTH, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in Ripon district and N. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry is in Topcliffe parish; lies near Leeming-Lane, 2½ miles SSE of Baldersby-Gate r. station, and 4 NNW of Borough-bridge; and has a post-office under Thirsk. Acres, 1,714. Real property, £3,636. Pop., 401. Houses, 84. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Topcliffe. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.—The sub-district contains eleven townships, belonging to five parishes. Acres, 14,341. Pop., 1,794. Houses, 373.

DISHLEY-CUM-THORPACRE, a parish in Loughborough district, Leicester; adjacent to the river Soar and the Midland railway, 1½ mile NW of Loughborough. Post-town, Loughborough. Acres, 890. Real property, £1,742. Pop., 194. Houses, 54. Bakewell, the distinguished agricultural improver, lived and laboured here; and has bequeathed to the place marked benefits of his skill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church was built in 1845. A school has £11 from endowment, and other charities £11.

DISLEY, or DISLEY-STANLEY, a township-chapelry in Stockport parish, Cheshire; on the Stockport and Whaley-Bridge railway, adjacent to the Peak Forest canal, at the boundary with Derbyshire, 6½ miles SE of Stockport. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stockport. Acres, 2,700. Real property, £8,774; of which £180 are in quarries. Pop., 2,265. Houses, 465. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £117. Patron, the Rector of S. The church was rebuilt in 1558; and has stained windows and other decorations. There are a national school and charities £7.

DISLEY AND HAYFIELD RAILWAY, a railway 3½ miles long, from Disley in Cheshire to Hayfield in Derbyshire. It joins the Stockport and Whaley-Bridge railway at Disley. It was authorized in 1860.

DISLEY-STANLEY. See DISLEY.

DISS, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Norfolk. The town stands on the river Waveney, at the boundary with Suffolk, ¼ a mile W of the Eastern Union railway, and 19½ SSW of Norwich. It chiefly occupies an acclivity, encompassed by a large sheet of water; presents an airy and prosperous appearance; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a corn exchange, a parish church, six dissenting chapels, and charities £187. The corn exchange was built in 1854; and is handsome and commodious. The church is early English, good and beautiful. A cemetery, with two chapels, was formed in 1869. Markets are held on Fridays; fairs on the 3d Friday of Sept., and 3 Nov.; and there are manufactures of brushes, cocoa-matting, and malt liquors. Ralph De Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the time of Henry II., Friar Walter, confessor to the Duke of Lancaster, and John Skelton, poet laureate to Henry VIII., were natives. Pop., 3,164. Houses, 669.—The parish comprises 3,627 acres. Real property, £14,134; of which £235 are in canals. Pop., 3,710. Houses, 785. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; and was given by Edward I. to the Fitzwalters. Diss Common has a post-office under Diss; and Diss-Heywood has a chapel-school, built in 1865. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £715.* Patron, the Rev. C. R. Manning.—The sub-district contains

12 parishes; and is in Depwade district. Acres, 17,412. Pop., 7,567. Houses, 1,624. The hundred contains 16 parishes. Acres, 25,000. Pop., 9,851. Houses, 2,129.

DISSERTH, a village and a parish in the district of Builth and county of Radnor. The village stands on the river Ithon, under the Carneddau hills, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Newbridge-on-Wye r. station, and 5 N by W of Builth. The parish includes also the village of Howey and the township of Trecoed. Post-town, Builth. Acres, 6,650. Real property, £2,994. Pop., 521. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Bettws-Disserth, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £310. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is excellent.

DISSINGTON (NORTH and SOUTH), two townships in Newburn parish, Northumberland; on the river Pont, 10 miles NW by W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 1,140 and 1,342. Pop., 76 and 63. Houses, 11 and 12. The Delavels were seated here; the Collingwoods have Dissington Hall; and Admirals Sir Ralph Delavel and Lord Collingwood were natives.

DISTINGTON, a village and a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The village stands near the coast, 2 miles SE of Harrington r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ S of Workington; and has a post-office under Whitehaven. The parish comprises 2,910 acres. Real property, £4,434. Pop., 785. Houses, 178. The property is much subdivided. Hayes Castle, now a ruin at the southern extremity of the village, was the seat of the Moresbys. Building stone, limestone, and coal are worked; and manufactures of tools, hats, and thread are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, 301.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is very good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

DISTLEY. See **DISLEY**.

DISYNNWY (THE). See **DESYNNY (THE)**.

DITCHAMPTON, a tything in Wilton and Burcombe parishes, Wilts; on the river Wyley and the Salisbury and Trowbridge railway, adjacent to Wilton. Pop., 556. It formerly ranked as a parish; and it still ranks as a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wilton, in the diocese of Salisbury; but it has no church.

DITCHEBURN, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Alnwick. Acres, 1,520. Pop., 83. Houses, 14.

DITCHEAT, a tything and a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset. The tything lies on the Fosse way, near the river Brue, 2 miles NNW of Castle-Cary r. station, and 5 S by E of Shepton-Mallet; and has a post-office under Bath. Real property, £6,299. The parish includes also the tythings of Allhampton and Lotisham, and the hamlet of Wraxhall. Acres, 4,511. Real property, £11,084. Pop., 1,218. Houses, 273. The property is much subdivided. Ditchheat House is the seat of M. Hayward, Esq. Some of the people are employed in silk mills. A farmer here, in the latter part of last century, born without arms, performed nearly all kinds of work with his feet which other men do with their hands. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £775.* Patron, the Rev. W. Leir. The church is early English; and consists of nave, aisles, and transept, with porch and tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

DITCHELLING. See **DITCHELING**.

DITCHERIDGE. See **DITTRIDGE**.

DITCHES, a township in Wem parish, Salop; near Wem.

DITCHFORD, a railway station in Northamptonshire; on the Northampton and Peterborough railway, adjacent to the river Nen, 2 miles ENE of Wellingborough station.

DITCHFORD, a hamlet in Blockley parish, Worcester; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

DITCHFORD (LOWER), a hamlet in Stretton-on-the-Foss parish, Warwick; adjacent to the West Midland railway, and to the boundary with Worcester and Gloucester, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. It was formerly a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, an-

nexed to the rectory of Stretton-on-the-Foss, in the diocese of Worcester; but it has no church.

DITCHINGHAM, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; near the Waveney Valley railway, 2 miles N by W of Bungay. It has a post-office under Bungay, and a railway station. Acres, 2,083. Real property, £5,811. Pop., 1,100. Houses, 247. The property is much subdivided. D. Hall is the seat of the Bedingfields. There is a large silk mill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, 482.* Patrons, the Executors of the late Lord H. Howard. The church is good. A new church, a house of mercy, and an orphan home were built in 1865. There are a nat. school and charities £109.

DITCHLEY, a hamlet in Spelsbury parish, Oxford; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Woodstock. Pop., 47. Wilmot, Lord Rochester, was a native. Ditchley Park, the seat of Viscount Dillon, is a fine edifice by Gibbs; contains some old tapestry and interesting pictures; and figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Woodstock.

DITCHELING, or **DITCHELLING**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Lewes district, Sussex. The village stands near the Roman road to Pevensey, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Hassocks-Gate r. station, and 3 ESE of Hurstperpoint; has a post-office under Hurstperpoint, and fairs on 6 April and 12 Oct.; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 4,183 acres. Real property, £5,901. Pop., 1,032. Houses, 220. The property is divided among a few. Ditchling Beacon is the highest ground of the South chalk downs of Sussex; has an altitude of 853 feet above sea-level; is crowned with remains of a square camp, probably Roman; and commands a very extensive and grand view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is cruciform, partly transition-Norman, partly early English. There are a Unitarian chapel, a national school, a workhouse, and charities £46.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 17,814. Pop., 3,948. Houses, 662.

DITCHMARSH, a hamlet in Thorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Thorne.

DITTERIDGE, or **DITCERIDGE**, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, and on the Great Western railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Box r. station, and 7 miles WSW of Chippenham. Post-town, Box, under Chippenham. Acres, 374. Rated property, £550. Pop., 110. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £131. Patron, W. Northey, Esq. The church is Norman and early English, in good condition.

DITTINGSDALE. See **DINSDALE (LOW)**.

DITTISSHAM, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands on the river Dart, 3 miles NNW of Dartmouth town and r. station; is noted for fine scenery and for plums; and has a post-office under Totnes. The parish includes also the hamlet of Capton. Acres, 3,438; of which 340 are water. Real property, with Stoke-Fleming, £10,009. Rated property of D. alone, £3,317. Pop., 762. Houses, 162. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the Conqueror's time, to Baldwin, Baron of Okehampton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £444.* Patron, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The church is early perpendicular English; and was, not long ago, restored. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £44.

DITTON, a hamlet in Stoke-Poges parish, Bucks; near the river Thames and the Great Western railway, 2 miles ENE of Windsor. Ditton Park is the seat of Lord Montague; was built, in 1813, by Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch; and occupies the site of an old mansion of the Molinses and the Hungerfords, burnt in 1812.

DITTON, a parish in Malling district, Kent; near the river Medway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Aylesford r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Maidstone. Post-town, Aylesford, under Maidstone. Acres, 1,075. Real property, £2,378. Pop., 255. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canter-

bury. Value, £298. Patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The church is decorated English; and has been carefully restored.

DITTON, a township in Prescot parish, Lancashire; on the Warrington and Garston railway, 1½ mile NNW of Runcorn. It includes Haigh-Green hamlet; and has a post-office under Warrington and a r. station. A railway to it from Runcorn was opened in 1869. Acres, 2,072. Real property, £4,819. Pop., 764. Houses, 136. D. Hall is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

DITTON-FEN, or FEN-DITTON, a parish in Chester-district, Cambridgeshire; on the river Cam and the Ely railway, 2½ miles NNE of Cambridge. Post-town, Chesterton, under Cambridge. Acres, 1,862. Real property, £4,052. Pop., 581. Houses, 133. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £404.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church was recently renovated. There is a national school.

DITTON (LONG), a village and a parish in Kingston district, Surrey. The village stands adjacent to the Southwestern railway, near Thames-Ditton r. station and the river Thames, 2½ miles SSW of Kingston-upon-Thames. The parish includes also the hamlet of Talworth; and its post-town is Kingston, under London, S. W. Acres, 2,116. Real property, £6,869. Pop., 1,445. Houses, 274. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £474.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is of brick, and modern.

DITTON-PARK. See DITTON, Bucks.

DITTON-PRIORS, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; under the Clew Hills, 8½ miles SW by W of Bridgnorth r. station. It includes the townships of Middleton-Priors and Ashfield-with-Ruthall; and has a post-office under Bridgnorth. Acres, 5,530. Real property, £3,392. Pop., 613. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. The manor bore anciently the name of Dointun, and belonged to Wenlock abbey. Line is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £325.* Patron, P. H. Howard, Esq. The church is ancient; has a tower and wooden spire; and contains an ancient font and some old monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DITTON-THAMES. See THAMES-DITTON.

DITTON-WOOD, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; at the south end of the Devil's Ditch, near the Newmarket railway, 3 miles S by E of Newmarket. Post-town, Newmarket. Acres, 4,899. Real property, £8,026. Pop., 1,375. Houses, 265. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is old. There are a P. Methodist chapel and a national school.

DIVELISH, a stream of Dorset; running 7 miles northward to the Stour, 1½ mile above Sturminster.

DIVER (THE). See DEVERILL (THE).

DIVISIO. See DEVIZES.

DIXON-FOLD, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Manchester and Bolton railway, 5 miles NW of Manchester.

DIXTON, a hamlet in Alderton parish, Gloucester; 3½ miles NW of Winchcomb. Real property, £863. Pop., 123. Dixon House belonged to the Dicklestones, and passed to the Gists.

DIXTON-HADNOCK, a hamlet in Dixon-Newton parish, Monmouthshire; 2 miles NE of Monmouth. Pop., 82.

DIXTON-NEWTON, a hamlet and a parish in the district and county of Monmouth. The hamlet lies on the river Wye, adjacent to the West Midland railway, 1 mile NE of Monmouth. The parish includes also the hamlets of Dixon-Hadnock and Wyesham. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 3,348. Real property, £6,936. Pop., 753. Houses, 162. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £223.* Patron, the Rev. J. L. Dighton. The church is ancient but good; and has a low broach spire.

DOBBIN-HILL, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow town-

ship, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles SW of Sheffield.

DOBCROSS, a village and a chapelry in Saddleworth-with-Quick township, Rochdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Huddersfield canal and the Sheffield and Manchester railway, near Saddleworth r. station, and 6¼ miles NE of Ashton-under-Lyne; and has a post-office under Manchester, and a banking-office. Markets are held on Wednesdays; and fairs on the second Thursday of March and the last Thursday of July. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,972. Houses, 418. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church is plain.

DOCK, a suburb of Llanelly, in Carmarthen; at the mouth of the river Llongher, and on the Llanelly and Dock railway, ¼ of a mile SW of Llanelly. It has a station on the railway with telegraph, and a post-office; under Llanelly. An extensive dock is here, and floating basin, with 24 feet water; and the fair way to it is protected by a breakwater.

DOCKENFIELD, an extra-parochial tract in Farnham district, Surrey; 6½ miles E of Alton. Acres, 566. Pop., 224. Houses, 53.

DOCKER, a hamlet in Whittington parish, Lancashire; near the boundary with Westmoreland, 4¼ miles SSW of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

DOCKER, a township in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; near the river Mint and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 3 miles ENE of Kendal. Real property, £869. Pop., 82.

DOCKING, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Norfolk. The village stands near the West Norfolk Junction railway, 12½ miles SW by W of Wells; had anciently a priory, subordinate to Ivry abbey; and has now a post-office; under Lynn, a railway station, a police station, a neat church in pointed architecture, two Methodist chapels, a national school of 1860, a work-house built at a cost of £9,000, and a weekly Saturday market. The parish includes the ancient suppressed parish of Summerfield or Southmere, and comprises 5,113 acres. Real property, £9,381. Pop., 1,625. Houses, 333. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £459.* Patron, Eton College, on the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich. The sub-district contains the parishes of Docking, Great Bircham, Bircham-Tofts, Bircham-Newton, Fring, Stanhoe, Barwick, Barmer, Bagthorpe, Syderstone, East Rudham, West Rudham, and New Houghton. Acres, 23,476. Pop., 5,397. Houses, 1,116. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Snettisham, containing the parishes of Snettisham, Ingoldisthorpe, Dersingham, Shernborne, Anmer, Holme-next-the-Sea, Hunstanton, Great Ringstead, Heacham, and Sedgford; and the sub-district of Burnham, containing the parishes of Burnham-Westgate, Burnham-Overy, Burnham-Norton, Burnham-Deepdale, Burnham-Thorpe, Burnham-Sutton-cum-Burnham-Ulph, Waterden, South Creak, North Creak, Brancaster, Titchwell, and Thornham, and the extra-parochial tract of Choseley. Acres, 101,136. Poor-rates, in 1862, £10,793. Pop. in 1841, 16,927; in 1861, 17,596. Houses, 3,792. Marriages in 1860, 122; births, 529,—of which 61 were illegitimate; deaths, 381,—of which 149 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,208; births, 5,641; deaths, 3,672. The places of worship in 1851 were 33 of the Church of England, with 8,978 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 761 s.; 21 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,330 s.; 20 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,497 s.; and 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 545 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 1,564 scholars; 44 private day schools, with 964 s.; 42 Sunday schools, with 2,148 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 88 s.

DOCKINGFIELD. See DOCKENFIELD.

DOCKING-SAND, a shoal off the coast of Norfolk; 10 miles N of Burnham-Flats. It extends 10 miles E and W; sends an offset to the north; is partly almost bare at low water; and has elsewhere about 3 fathoms.

DOCKLOW, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; on an affluent of the river Wye, 4 miles NE by E of Ford-Bridge r. station, and 5 E by S of Leominster. Post-town, Stoke-Prior, under Bromsgrove. Acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial tract of Hampton-Wafar, 1,715. Real property, £1,913. Pop., 135. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Stoke-Prior, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is old but good.

DOCKRAY, a constabewick in Penrith parish, Cumberland. Pop., 728. See PENRITH.

DOCKROYD, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Keighley.

DOCKWRAY, a hamlet on the Aira rivulet, adjacent to Matterdale, in Cumberland. It commands a fine view of Ulles-water.

DODBROOKE, a small town and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The town forms the eastern part of Kingsbridge town; is more ancient than Kingsbridge; belonged to the widow of Edward the Confessor; contains Pindar-Lodge, the birth-place of Dr. Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar; was the first place in which white ale was brewed; shares generally in the trade of Kingsbridge; and has a fair of its own on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday. The parish comprises 464 acres; of which 105 are water. Post-town, Kingsbridge. Real property, with Kingsbridge and Churstov, £12,586. Rated property of D. alone, £1,482. Pop., 1,183. Houses, 238. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £183.* Patron, Rev. J. Dewing. The church is very old, but was not long ago repaired. Charities, £15.

DODCOT-CUM-WILKESLEY, a township in Wrenbury and Audlem parishes, Cheshire; adjacent to Salop, 7½ miles SSW of Nantwich. It contains the hamlets of Wilkesley and Burley-Dam; includes Combermere; and gives the title of Baron to Viscount Combermere. Acres, 5,696. Real property, £8,428. Pop., 672. Houses, 112. There is a church at Burley-Dam.

DODD, a mountain on the E side of Kirkstone-Pass, in Westmoreland; 3¼ miles NNE of Ambleside.

DODDENHAM, a parish in Martley district, Worcestershire; on the river Teme, adjacent to Herefordshire, 5½ miles W of Henwick r. station, and 7 W of Worcester. Post-town, Broadwas, under Worcester. Acres, 916. Real property, £1,552. Pop., 278. Houses, 61. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Knightwick, in the diocese of Worcester. The church was built about the middle of last century.

DODDERHILL, a village and a parish in Droitwich district, and within Droitwich parliamentary borough, Worcester. The village stands in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Worcester canal and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, ¼ a mile N of Droitwich; and had anciently an hospital, founded, in the time of Edward I., by William de Dovere. The parish includes also In-Liberties within Droitwich municipal borough, and the chapelry of Elmbridge. Post-town, Droitwich. Acres, 5,450. Real property of Dodderhill-proper and Elmbridge, £11,414. Pop., 2,141. Houses, 463. The property is much subdivided. Some of the inhabitants are employed in paper-mills and salt-works. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Elmbridge, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £500.* Patron, Mr. Jackson. The church shows some curious features, partly Norman; was much injured during the civil war, and afterwards restored; and has a tower and monumental tablets. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £38.

DODDERSHALL, a hamlet in Quainton parish, Bucks; 6½ miles SW of Winslow. Pop., 37. Doddershall Hall is an interesting edifice of 1639; contains much old carving and furniture; was the residence of Christobella, Lady Saye and Sele; had long, on one of its windows, some verses written in honour of her, with a diamond, by Pope; and is now the seat of G. Pigott, Esq.

DODDINGHURST, a parish in Ongar district, Essex; 4½ miles N by W of Brentwood r. station, and 4½ SE by

S of Ongar. Post-town, Kelvedon Common, under Brentwood. Acres, 1,892. Real property, £3,192. Pop., 394. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £624.* Patron, W. Manbey, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £15.

DODDINGTON, a village and a parish in North Witchford district, Cambridge. The village stands near the Wisbeach and Cambridge railway, near Wimblington r. station, 4¼ miles SSW of March; has a post-office under March; and was once a seat of the Bishops of Ely. Real property, £15,355. Pop., 1,380. Houses, 273. The parish contains also the town of March, and the hamlets of Wimblington and Benwick. Acres, 36,985. Real property, £92,166. Pop., 8,722. Houses, 1,894. The manor belongs to Sir A. Peyton, Bart. The surface is fenny; and is bisected by the old river Nen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely; and, till 1863, was the richest benefice in the kingdom; but was then divided into the three rectories of Doddington, March, and Benwick. Value of the three, £7,306.* Patron, Sir A. Peyton, Bart. There are a Baptist chapel, four Methodist chapels, a national school, an endowed school with £55 a-year, town-lands £146, and other charities £702. Nalson, the historian, was rector.

DODDINGTON, a township and a chapelry in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire. The township lies near the North-western railway, adjacent to Salop and Staffordshire; 3¼ miles S of Basford r. station, and 5½ SE by S of Nantwich. Acres, 588. Real property, £1,334. Pop., 71. Houses, 13. The chapelry was constituted in 1840. Post-town, Wyburnbury, under Nantwich. Pop., 566. Houses, 106. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward II., to the Praers; passed to the Brescies, the Delves, and the Broughtons; and belongs now to Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The old manor-house was taken in 1643-4, by Lord Byron; and the present mansion, Doddington Hall, occupies the same site; and is a Grecian edifice. Some remains are near it of a castle, built in 1364, with statues of Lord Audley and his squires who fought at Poitiers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart.

DODDINGTON, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; 3¾ miles S of Teynham r. station, and 5½ SE of Sittingbourne. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne. Acres, 1,918. Real property, £3,314. Pop., 476. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £257.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is chiefly Norman; but has a transition Norman chancel and an early English south chancel; and is in good condition. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

DODDINGTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The village stands near the boundary with Notts, 3¾ miles S by E of Saxelby r. station, and 5½ W by S of Lincoln. Pop., 174. Houses, 30. The parish includes also the township of Whisby; and its post-town is Saxelby, under Lincoln. Real property, £3,501. Pop., 264. Houses, 42. The property is divided between two. Doddington Hall, a Tudor mansion, is the seat of Colonel Jarvis. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £180.* Patron, Colonel Jarvis. The church has a tower and spire, and is good.

DODDINGTON, a township and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The township lies near the river Till, 3¼ miles N. of Wooler, and 8¼ SW of Beal r. station; and has a post-office under Alnwick. Acres, 4,798. Pop., 381. Houses, 74. The parish contains also the townships of Nesbit, Ewart, Humbleton, and Earl. Acres, 9,110. Real property, £10,182. Pop., 795. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, 360.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is early English, and good.

DODDINGTON, a liberty in Clebury-Mortimer parish, Salop.

DODDINGTON, Gloucester and Somerset. See DODDINGTON.

DODDINGTON (DRT), a parish in the district of Newark, and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, near the boundary with Notts, 2 miles SSW of Claypole r. station, and 5 SE by S of Newark. Post-town, Claypole, under Newark. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £2,768. Pop., 283. Houses, 64. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Westborough, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is ancient; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

DODDINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton; on the river Nen and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 1½ mile SW of Wellingborough r. station, and 2¼ S by W of Wellingborough. Post-town, Wellingborough. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £3,021. Pop., 580. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £165. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a tower and is good. There are an Independent chapel, and charities 25.

DODDINGTREE, a hundred in Worcester; cut into two divisions, lower and upper. The l. div. contains Aberley parish, nine other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 26,481. The u. div. contains Acton-Beauchamp parish, thirteen other parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 39,064. Pop. of both divs. 14,038. Houses, 2,979.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands near the river Teign, 5 miles NNW of Chudleigh, and 5½ WSW of St. Thomas r. station; and has a post-office under Newton-Abbot. The parish comprises 2,391 acres. Real property, £2,268. Pop., 343. Houses, 71. The property is much subdivided. Manganese and jasper are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £312.* Patron, the Rev. J. Buckingham. The church is ancient, with a square turreted tower; has some fine painted windows; and was recently in disrepair.

DODDLESTON, a village and a township in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; and a parish partly also in Flint. The village stands near the boundary with Wales, and near the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, 2¼ miles SW of Saltney r. station, and 4½ SSW of Chester. The township includes also the hamlet of Gorstella. Acres, 1,677. Real property, £2,646. Pop., 304. Houses, 54. The parish contains likewise the townships of Lower Kinnerton and Higher Kinnerton; and its post-town is Pulford, under Wrexham. Acres, 4,013. Real property, £6,191. Pop., 814. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. A seat of the Egertons here was the head-quarters of Brereton, at the siege of Chester in 1645-6. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Chester. Value, £593.* Patrons, the Dean and Chaper of Chester. The church was rebuilt, on an enlarged scale, in 1869. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a free school, and charities 110.

DODFORD, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 1¼ mile NW of Weedon r. station, and 3 SE by E of Daventry. Post-town, Weedon. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £3,045. Pop., 238. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, 223.* Patron, T. R. Thornton, Esq. The church has a tower, an ancient font, two ancient effigies, and two brasses; and is good. Charities, £30.

DODFORD, a place 2 miles NW of Bromsgrove, in Worcester. Some remains are here of a small priory, founded in the time of King John.

DODDINGTON, a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester; among the Cotswolds, at the head of the river Frome, 2½ miles SE of Chipping-Sodbury, and 4¼ SE by E of Yate r. station. Post-town, Chipping-Sodbury, under Chippenham. Acres, 1,473. Real property, £2,424. Pop., 126. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Dodington House is the seat of Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart. Roman coins, urns, and other

relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £199.* Patron, Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart. The church is a neat Ionic edifice, built about 1810, and repaired in 1859.

DODDINGTON, a township in Whitechurch parish, Salop; near Whitechurch. Pop., 1,010.

DODDINGTON, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; near the Quantock hills, 6 miles ENE of Stogumber r. station, and 8¼ WNW of Bridgewater. Post-town, Nether-Stowey, under Bridgewater. Acres, 543. Real property, £754. Pop., 98. Houses, 18. The property is all in one estate. Limestone is quarried. A copper mine was formerly worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patron, Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Bart. The church is later English, with a tower; and is good.

DOD-LEE, a hamlet in Longwood township, Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Huddersfield.

DODMAN. See DEADMAN-HEAD.

DODNASH, or **DODNEIS**, a place on the south border of Suffolk; 2 miles N of Manningtree. A priory of black canons stood here; founded by an ancestor of the Duke of Norfolk; and given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey.

DODSLEY, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Stafford; 5¼ miles WNW of Uttoxeter.

DODSWORTH. See BROMSGROVE.

DODWELL. See LUDDINGTON AND DODWELL.

DODWORTH, a township-chapelry in Silkstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Barnesley and Penistone railway, 2½ miles W by S of Barnesley. It has a station on the railway; and a post-office under Barnesley. Acres, 1,947. Real property, £12,863; of which £8,055 are in mines. Pop., 2,117. Houses, 435. The property is divided among a few. Linen and other manufactures are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Silkstone. The church was built in 1842. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DOE-HILL, a railway station in Derbyshire; on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland railway, between Alfreton and Clay-Cross.

DOELIS. See DAWLISH.

DOETHIAN (THE), a stream of Cardigan; issuing from Llyn-Berwyn, and running 7 miles southward to the Towey, at the boundary with Carmarthen.

DOFFCOCKER, a place 1¼ mile from Haliwell, and 2 from Bolton, Lancashire. It has a post-office under Bolton.

DOG, a hamlet in Broad Clist parish, Devon.

DOGBY-LANE, a hamlet in Kirk-Burton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; ¼ miles SE of Huddersfield.

DOGDYKE, a township in Billingham parish, Lincoln; on the Boston and Lincoln railway, 1¼ mile SW of Tattershall. It has a station on the railway, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Acres, 850. Real property, £3,595. Pop., 239. Houses, 49.

DOG-HILL, an eminence in the vicinity of Ledbury, in Hereford.

DOGLEY-BAR, a place 1 mile from Kirk-Burton and 6 from Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a post-office under Huddersfield.

DOGMELLS (Str.), or **LLANDYDOCH**, a suburb and a parish in the district of Cardigan, and county of Pembroke. The suburb lies on the river Teifi, separated only by that river from the town of Cardigan; is called Bridgend, but includes a village of the name of St. Dogmells; and has a post-office, of that name, under Cardigan. The parish contains also the hamlets of Cippin, Pantygroes, and Abbey, and the workhouse of Cardigan. Acres, 6,220; of which 235 are water. Real property, £5,642. Pop., 2,433. Houses, 641. The Welsh princes had a seat here; and Rhys ap Tewdwr defeated here the sons of Godifor ab Collwyw. A large and splendid abbey was founded at what is now called Abbey-barn, by Martin de Tours; and some remains of the church, and of the eastern attached buildings, together

with two curious antiquities in the grounds, still exist. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarages of Llanty and Monington, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £143. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a neat early English structure, adjacent to the remains of the abbey; and contains a monument of Bradshav, who got the abbey at the dissolution. There is a dissenting chapel.

DOGMERSFIELD, a parish in Hartley-Wintney district, Hants; on the Basingstoke canal, 2 miles E by N of Odiham; and 2½ SW of Winchfield r. station. Post-town, Winchfield. Acres, 1,723. Real property, £1,394. Pop., 251. Houses, 54. The manor, with all the property, belonged once to the see of Canterbury; had a palace of the Archbishops, the foundations of which are traceable; passed, at the Reformation, to Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; went afterwards through many hands, to Ellis Mewa, Esq., who took the name of St. John, and whose grandson added that of Mildmay; and belongs now to Lady St. John Mildmay. Dogmersfield Park, Lady Mildmay's seat, stands in well-wooded grounds, and contains some interesting pictures and a very rich Italian vase. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £331.* Patron, Lady St. J. Mildmay. The church is modern and handsome. Charities, 1½ acre of poor's land.

DOGNOL, a tything in Donhead-St. Mary parish, Wilts; 4½ miles S of Hindon.

DOGS (ISLE OF), a low marshy tract in Stepney parish, Middlesex; on the left bank of the Thames, opposite Deptford and Greenwich, 4½ miles ESE of St. Paul's, London. It comprises 600 acres; was originally a peninsula, with isthmus to the north; but became an island by the cutting of the West India Dock canal across its neck. Baxter supposes it to be the Connennos, or Dog's island, of Ptolemy; and other writers derive its name variously from a royal kennel of ancient kings, a royal kennel of King John, and a dog's discovery of the body of his murdered master. It remained nearly uninhabited till 1830; but became afterwards the site of numerous iron-shipbuilding-yards, chemical works, and other establishments. The part of it still open affords a very rich pasturage; and the sweep of the Thames round it is the grand scene of the white bait fishery.

DOGTHORPE, a hamlet in St. John-Baptist parish, Northampton; 1½ mile N of Peterborough. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £6,837. Pop., 425. Houses, 96. There are a chapel of ease and a dissenting chapel.

DOGWELLS (Sr.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on an affluent of the West Cleddau river, 7 miles NW by N of Clarbeston Road r. station, and 8 N of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Letterston, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,347. Real property, £2,345. Pop., 436. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to St. David's cathedral. Slate is quarried, and a medicinal spring occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £71.* Patrons, the Bishop, and Dean, and Chapter of St. Davids. The church is good. Charities, £8.

DOL, a Celtic word, signifying "a meadow, "a dale," or "a back part," and used as a prefix in names of places.

DOL-AC-ABERALWEN, a township in Corwen parish, Merioneth; near Corwen. Real property, £1,448. Pop., 242.

DOLANCOTHY, an estate on the north border of Carmarthen; on the Sarn Helen way, 9½ miles WNW of Llandoverly. A large Roman station is believed to have been here; and many Roman relics have been found.

DOLAU, a station on the Central Wales railway; 3 miles NE of Penybont, and 13 SW of Knighton.

DOLBADARN CASTLE, an ancient circular tower, under Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire; on a rocky point at the head of Llyn-Badarn, 7½ miles ESE of Carnarvon. It dates from the earliest days of chivalry; commands the pass on the north side of Snowdon; was, for twenty-three years, the prison of Owen Goch, the brother of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd; withstood Edward I., for a short time, after Llewelyn's death; and underwent several

sieges in the wars of Owen Glendower. A Welsh ode on Owen Goch's imprisonment in it was written by Howel Foel.

DOLBENMAEN, a parish in the district of Festiniog and county of Carnarvon; on the Dwy-fawr river, under Llwyl-mawr, 2 miles SW of Brynkir r. station, and 4½ NW of Tremadoc. It has a post-office, of the name of Garn-Dolbenmaen, under Carnarvon. Acres, 2,145. Real property, £1,032. Pop., 387. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. Copper and manganese ores are found. A tomen is near the church, and a castle is said to have stood adjacent. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the rectory of Penmorva, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was built in 1426, and repaired in 1847. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

DOLBERRY, one of the Mendip hills in Somerset; 3½ miles N by E of Axbridge. It has an ancient camp.

DOLBRYN, a hamlet in Cenarth parish, Carmarthen; near Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 455.

DOLCOATH. See CAMBORNE.

DOLDOWLOD, a station on the Mid Wales railway; 3 miles SSE of Rhayader.

DOLDREWYN, a township in Landderfel parish, Merioneth; 4½ miles NE of Bala. Pop., 93.

DOLE. See BRANCH AND DOLZ.

DOLEBANK, a hamlet in Bishop-Thornton township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Ripon.

DOLEWOWIN. See DOLFORWYN.

DOLFACH, a ruined house on the rivulet Dibouw, 1½ mile S of Builth, in Brecon. It was overthrown, and its inhabitants washed away, by a sudden flood in July 1853.

DOLFOR. See DOLVOR.

DOLFORWYN, or DOLEWOWIN, a township in Bettws parish, Montgomery; on the river Severn, 3 miles NE of Newtown. Pop., 234. Here are remains of a castle, built, about 1065, by Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, and given to the Mortimers. The place is associated with the legend of Hafren or Sabrina, alluded to in "Milton's Comus."

DOLGADFAN, a township in Llanbrynmair parish, Montgomery; 9½ miles E of Machynlleth. Real property, £905. Pop., 237.

DOLGANNED, a township in Abergele parish, Denbigh; near Abergele. Pop., 87.

DOLGARROG, a township in Llanbedr-y-Cennin parish, Carnarvon; on the river Conway, 7½ miles S of Conway. Pop., 134. Houses, 27. A mountain torrent here, descending from Llyn-Cwlyd, makes two grand falls, jointly 130 feet.

DOLGEAD, a township in Llanfair-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; near Llanfair. Pop., 23.

DOLGELLY, a town, a parish, and a district in Merioneth. The town stands on the Sarn-Helen way and the river Wnion, 18 m. SW by S of Bala; and is at the terminus of the extension of the Llangollen, Corwen, and Bala railway, authorised in 1865, and in operation in 1869. It has magnificent mountain environs, and is a great resort of tourists. Some Roman coins have been found in its vicinity, proving it to have been known to the Romans. Part of an old house is in it, where Owen Glendower held important meetings at the forming of his alliance with Charles VI. of France. A body of royalist troops attempted to fortify it in the wars of Charles I. The town consists chiefly of mean irregular streets, yet contains some good modern houses. The county-hall was built in 1825, and contains a portrait, by Shee, of Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. The county jail, on a hill to the south, was built in 1811, and has capacity for 27 male and 5 female prisoners. The parish church is a modern limestone edifice, in the Grecian style; has a large tower; and contains monuments of Meiric ab Ychban and Chief Baron Richards. The town has a post-office; under Corwen, two banking-offices, three chief inns, a town-hall, a market-house, four dissenting chapels, a grammar school with £44 from endowment, and other charities with £29; and is a seat of summer assizes, a seat of April and October quarter sessions, and the head-quarters of the county militia. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; fairs are held

on Shrove Tuesday, the Tuesday before Easter, 11 May, 4 July, 20 Sept., 9 Oct., 22 Nov., and 16 Dec.; and a considerable manufacture of flannels, coarse woollen cloths, and kerseys is carried on. Real property, £4,663. Pop., 2,217. Houses, 546. Chief Baron Richards was a native.—The parish includes also the townships of Brithdir-Isaf, Brithdir-Uwchaf, Cefnyr-Owen, Dolgledr, Dyffrydan, and Garthgynfawr; and extends along the estuary of the Maw. Acres, 25,607; of which 575 are water. Real property, £12,566. Pop., 3,457. Houses, 818. The property is much subdivided. Numerous villas and other genteel residences are on the thickly-wooded sides of the hills. The cataract of Dol-y-Melynlyn, with two falls of 35 and 20 feet, is 5 miles from the town. An ancient British camp is at Moel-Cynnwch. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £440. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The vicarage of Bryncoedifor is a separate benefice.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Barmouth, containing the parishes of Dolgelly, Llanfachreth, Llanelltyd, Llanaber, Llanddwywa, and Llanenddwyn; and the sub-district of Talylyn, containing the parishes of Talylyn, Llanymawddwy, Mallwyd, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Llanegryn, and Llangelynin. Acres, 145,213. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,389. Pop. in 1841, 13,211; in 1861, 12,482. Houses, 2,838. Marriages, in 1860, 75; births, 272,—of which 19 were illegitimate; deaths 215,—of which 40 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 785; births, 3,115; deaths, 2,352. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 2,839 sittings; 23 of Independents, with 3,365 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 484 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,819 s.; 26 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 4,534 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 60 attendants; and 1 undefined, with 257 at. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 894 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 200 s.; 73 Sunday schools, with 5,405 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 18 s.

DOLGLEDR, a township in Dolgelly parish, Merioneth; near Dolgelly. Real property, £1,421. Pop., 294.

DOLGUOG, an ancient house near Machynlleth, in Merioneth. It was a resort of the bard Llywarch Llen.

DOL-GWEDEN, a township in Tref-Eglwys parish, Montgomery; near the river Clywedog, 4½ miles N of Llanidloes.

DOLGWYN-FELYN, a hamlet in Manafon parish, Montgomery; 3 miles S of Llanfair. Pop., 118.

DOLL, a village in Machynlleth parish, Montgomery; near Machynlleth.

DOLLIS-HILL, a place 2 miles W of Hampstead, in Middlesex. It has a post-office under Kilburn, London N.W.

DOLLY-WAGGON, a summit on the west side of Helvellyn, in Cumberland.

DOLOR-HUGO, a grand sea-cavern, between Cadgewith and Landewednack, near the Lizard, in Cornwall. Its entrance consists of magnificent serpentine rock; and its interior is ever filled with the sea.

DOLPHIN-BANK, a shoal near the Shingles, and 2 miles W of the Needles, in Hants. It is ¼ a mile long; and has, at one part, only 14 feet of water.

DOPHINHOLME, a chapelry in Cockerham parish, Lancashire; near Scorton r. station, 6½ miles S. of Lancaster. It has a post-office under Lancaster. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £100.* Patron, H. Garnett, Esq. The church was built in 1840. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

DOLTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Torrington district, Devon. The village stands near the river Torridge, 6 miles NNE of Hatherleigh, and 7 W of Eggesford r. station; and has a head post-office, of the name of Dolton, North Devon, and fairs on 18 March and 20 Nov. The parish comprises 3,553 acres. Real property, £3,391. Pop., 938. Houses, 189. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to T. Owen, Esq. Halsdon house is the seat of the Furse family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £405.* Patron, the Rev. T. W. Whale. The

church is old; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower; and contains some fine old carved seats. There are chapels for Baptists, Brethren, and Bible Christians, and charities £6. The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 15,480. Pop., 3,181. Houses, 626.

DOLVOR, or **DOLFOR**, a township-chapelry in Kerry parish, Montgomery; under Kerry Hill, near the boundary with Radnor, and near the Llanidloes and Newtown railway, 2¼ miles SSW of Newtown. Post-town, Newtown. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kerry, in the diocese of St. Asaph.

DOLWAR, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles SW of Llanfair. Pop., 190.

DOLWEN, a township in Llanystiffrid parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles ENE of Llanfyllin. Pop., 57.

DOLWEN, a railway station in Montgomery; on the Llanidloes and Newtown railway, 2¼ miles ENE of Llanidloes.

DOLWYDDELAN, a village and a parish in the district of Llanrwst and county of Carnarvon. The village stands on the river Lledr, under Moel-Siabod, amid most sequestered mountainous environs, 7 miles SW of Llanrwst r. station; and has a post-office under Conway. The parish comprises 14,384 acres. Real property, £1,974; of which £98 are in quarries. Pop., 811. Houses, 164. The property is all in one estate. Dolwyddelan Castle, crowning a rocky steep, and including a massive square tower, dates from the 5th or 6th century; belonged to the Welsh princes; was the birth-place of Llewelyn the Great; and passed to the Berkenets, Meredith ap Evan, and the Gwynnes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £107. Patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

DOLYGAER, a railway station in South Wales; on the Brecon and Merthyr-Tydvil Junction, between Talybont and Dowlais.

DOL-Y-GARROG. See **DOLGARROG**.

DOL-Y-MELYNLLYN. See **DOLGELLY**.

DOMGAY, a township in Llandysilio parish, Montgomery; 7½ miles E of Llanfyllin. Pop., 215.

DOMINICK (Str.), a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on the river Tamar, at the boundary with Devon, 3 miles SE of Callington, and 5 N by W of Saltash r. station. Post-town, Callington, Cornwall. Acres, 3,226; of which 100 are water. Real property, £4,056. Pop., 862. Houses, 185. Halton here was the birth-place of Rous, the friend of Cromwell. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £318.* Patron, the Rev. F. L. Bazeley.

DOMMET. See **BUCKLAND-ST. MARY**.

DON (THE), a river of W. R. Yorkshire. It rises in the moors, adjacent to the boundary with Cheshire, 6 miles SW of Penistone; runs about 22 miles, south-eastward to Sheffield; and goes thence, about 48 miles, north-eastward, past Rotherham, Conisbrough, Doncaster, and Thorne, to a confluence with the river Ouse at Goola. It is joined, in its course, by the Hodbeck, the Wente, and other tributaries, and by the Dearne and Dove and the Stainforth and Keadley canals.

DONATS (Str.), a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the coast, 6 miles SW of Cowbridge r. station, and 6½ SSE of Bridgend. It has a post-office under Bridgend. Acres, 1,018; of which 90 are water. Real property, £1,157. Pop., 126. Houses, 26. The manor belonged to the Esterlings or Stradlings; passed to the Mansels; and belongs now to T. T. Drake, Esq. St. Donat's Castle was, for seven centuries, the seat of the Stradlings; is an extensive structure, of much antique beauty; and is still partially inhabited. An ancient watch-tower, commanding a very extensive view, a large cave, said to have been the abode of St. Donat, and remains of a cromlech and an old fortalice, are near the castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £131. Patron, J. W. N. Carne, Esq. The church is old, but picturesque and good; and contains monuments of the Stradlings. A very beautiful

ancient cross, in a state of perfect preservation, is in the churchyard.

DONATS (WELSH ST.), a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; at the source of the river Ely, 2 miles NE of Cowbridge r. station, and 5 S by W of Llantrissant. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 2,175. Real property, £1,622. Pop., 275. Houses, 54. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanblethian, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

DONCASTER, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Don, Watling-street, and the Great Northern railway, 3½ miles S of York; and has direct communication, through the Great Northern, the South Yorkshire, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Sheffield, Manchester, and Lincoln railways, with all parts of the kingdom. It was the Danum of the Romans, the Caer-Dann of the ancient Britons, and the Donacercen, Donacaste, and Doncastle of the Saxons and the Danes. An important Roman station occupied its site; but has left few relics of any note, except one finely-sculptured votive altar. A castle and a palace of the Saxon kings succeeded the Roman station; but have left no traces. The second earliest Christian church in Northumbria was erected here, about 623, by Paulinus, under the immediate inspection of King Edwin. The Danes destroyed the town in 794; and were defeated in battle at it in 833. It was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Mortaigne; and it rose speedily to a flourishing condition under its Norman masters; but was entirely destroyed by fire in 1204. Henry III. was at it in 1230; Henry IV., after landing at Ravenspur; Edward IV., in 1469; Richard III., in 1483; Henry VIII., to treat with Robert Aske, the leader of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," in 1536; James I., in 1603; Charles I., in 1641, and again in 1644; the parliamentarian forces, in 1642; and Captain Paulden, with 22 men, nearly carrying off Colonel Rainsborough from his troops, in 1647. Sir Martin Frobisher, the naval commander, the Rev. Wm. Bingley, author of "Animal Biography," and John Lacy, the dramatist, were natives. The town gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Buccleuch.

The environs are rather tame; and large portions of them were formerly morasses; but these have been well drained, and are now very fertile. Wheatley Hall, Cusworth, Car-House, Nether-Hall, and other fine residences are in the neighbourhood. The town is one of the cleanest, neatest, and most beautiful in the kingdom. The chief street is nearly a mile long; others are extensive; and many parts have great wealth of ornamental feature. Two stone bridges cross the Don; and causeways go beyond them, raised above the occasional inundations of the river. The town hall, used for borough and quarter sessions, is a noble building. The mansion-house boasts a prior origin to that of York or London; and is elegant and spacious. The post-office is a reconstruction of 1859. The markets raised on the site of the old town hall, and of St. Mary Magdalene's Norman church, in 1847-8 and in 1863, are splendid structures. A cattle market at a cost of £5,452, was erected in 1869. The Hall cross is a cylindrical column 18 feet high. A new theatre was built in 1867. An infirmary and general dispensary was built in 1868. A new building for the grammar-school, at a cost of about £7,000, was erected in 1869; and the school has £100 a-year from endowment, and a scholarship at Jesus' college, Cambridge. St. George's church, chiefly of later English date, was destroyed by fire in 1853; was rebuilt in 1857 after designs by G. G. Scott, at a cost of £52,000; is a magnificent cruciform edifice, in the early decorated style, with a square tower, 170 feet high; measures 168½ feet from east to west, 92 feet along the transept, 65 feet in width, and 75 in height; and has a grand eight-light east window, 47½ feet by 22½, very grand interior decorations, and a font of Cornish serpentine. Christ church was built in 1829, by gift of John Jarratt, Esq., who gave £10,000 for the building and £3,300 for an endowment to it; and is a handsome structure, in the style of the 14th century, with a tasteful

tower and spire. St. James' church was built in 1858, at a cost of £5,000; consists of two nave-like portions, the one rather higher and wider than the other, with a row of alternately round and octagonal pillars down the middle; and has a spire 120 feet high. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, P. Methodists, Free Methodists, and Unitarians, a Roman Catholic chapel of 1367, six large public schools, a deaf and dumb institution, a girls' reformatory, a working men's college, three public libraries, a homœopathic hospital, alms-houses, a workhouse, large general charities, and an ultra-mural cemetery; and there were anciently a grey friary, and two lepers' hospitals.

The town has a head post-office, † a chief station on the Great Northern railway, a telegraph office, two banking offices, and six chief inns; is a seat of sessions, a polling place, and a head-quarters of militia; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on 2 Feb., 5 April, 5 Aug., and 16 Nov. Extensive works of the G. N. railway are here. A large trade in corn and some manufacture of linen and sacking are carried on. Races, established in 1703, and run annually in the third week of September, have great celebrity, and draw a vast concourse. The race-course adjoins the town on the south-east; has a magnificent grand stand; and yields the corporation upwards of £3,000 a-year. The town was chartered by Richard I.; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The boundaries of the borough and those of the township are conteminate. Acres, 1,879. Real property, £45,509; of which £150 are in iron-works, and £500 in gas-works. Pop. in 1841, 10,455; in 1861, 16,406. Houses, 3,594.

The parish includes also the townships of Langthwaite-with-Tilts, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and Long Sandall-with-Wheatley. Acres, 6,527. Real property, £54,677. Pop., 17,632. Houses, 3,862. The manor, after being held by the De Mortaignes, went to the Frossards, the Mauleys, and the Salvaynes; and was released, by the last, to the corporation. The livings of St. George, Christ-church, and St. James are vicarages, in the diocese of York. Value of St. George, £415; * of Christ-church, £300. * Patron of St. George and St. James, the Archbishop of York; of Christ-church, G. J. Jarrat, Esq. The p. curacy of Loversall and the vicarage of Balby-with-Hexthorpe are separate benefices.—The sub-district is conteminate with the borough.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Tickhill, containing the parishes of Tickhill, Stainton-cum-Hellaby, Edlington, Wadworth, Loversall, Warmsworth, and Conisbrough, and the townships of Balby-with-Hexthorpe, Braithwell, and Denaby; the sub-district of Barmbrough, containing the parishes of Barmbrough, Adwick-upon-Dearne, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Thurnscoe, Clayton-with-Frickley, Hooton-Pagnall, Brodsworth, Marr, Hickleton, High Melton, and Sprotbrough, the township of Mexborough, and the extra-parochial tract of Stofold; the sub-district of Campsall, containing the parishes of Campsall, Bentley-with-Arksey, Kirk-Bramwith, Adwick-le-Street, Owston, and Burgh-Wallis, and the townships of Langthwaite-with-Tilts and Thorpe-in-Balne; and the sub-district of Bawtry, containing the parishes of Kirk-Sandall, Armthorpe, Cantley, Rossington, Misson, and Finningley,—the last partly, the next last wholly, electorally in Notts,—and the townships of Bawtry, Austerfield, Long Sandall-with-Wheatley and Barnby-upon-Don. Acres, 109,031. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,306. Pop. in 1841, 32,402; in 1861, 39,388. Houses, 8,619. Marriages in 1860, 298; births, 1,331,—of which 90 were illegitimate; deaths, 853,—of which 343 were at ages under 5 years, and 29 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,770; births, 13,013; deaths, 7,978. The places of worship in 1851 were 42 of the Church of England, with 12,610 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,230 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 230 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 336 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 160 s.; 44 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,901 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 156 s.; 18 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,752 s.; 1 of Wesleyan

Reformers, with 40 at.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 40 a.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 292 s. The schools were 37 public day schools, with 3,126 scholars; 66 private day schools, with 1,541 s.; 168 Sunday schools, with 4,762 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 64 s.

DONCASTER BRIDGE, a hamlet in Sprotbrough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Doncaster.

DONCASTER-BRIDGEND, a hamlet in Bentley-with-Arkesey parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Doncaster.

DONHEAD, a sub-district in Tisbury district, Wilts; containing the two Donhead parishes, three other parishes, and the greater part of another. Acres, 19,842. Pop., 4,154. Houses, 397.

DONHEAD-ST. ANDREW, a village and a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Nadder, near its head, and near the boundary with Dorset, 2 miles SSE of Semley r. station, and 3½ ENE of Shaftesbury; and has a post-office under Salisbury. The parish comprises 3,540 acres. Rated property, £3,635. Pop., 830. Houses, 180. The property is subdivided. Donhead Hall belonged once to a grandson of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and belongs now to John Du Bonlay, Esq. Tittlepath Hill here is encircled by Castle-Rings camp; and perhaps gave rise to the name Donhead, which seems to be a corruption of Dunheved, signifying the "swelling hill." The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £814.* Patron, the Rev. W. Dansey. The church is later English, in good condition; has an embattled and pinnacled tower; and contains an ancient Norman font, and a curiously-sculptured column capital. An endowed school has £11.

DONHEAD-ST. MARY, a village and a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Nadder, ¼ mile NE of Donhead-St. Andrew village, and 1½ SE of Semley r. station. The parish includes also the tythings of Charlton, Dognol, and Haystone; and its post-town is Donhead-St. Andrew, under Salisbury. Acres, 5,247. Rated property, £5,611. Pop., 1,482. Houses, 330. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Charlton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £928. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is old but good, and has a pinnacled tower. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

DONIFORD, a hamlet in St. Decuman parish, Somerset; on the coast, 1 mile E of Watchet.

DONINGTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Spalding district, Lincoln. The village stands amid the fens, at the Bridgend-causeway, adjacent to the Hammond-beck and Blackalme canal, 4½ miles SSW of Swineshead r. station, and 9¼ NNW of Spalding; comprises three streets; is a polling place; and has a post-office; under Spalding, a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on 26 May, 17 August, 4 Sep., and 17 Oct. The parish includes also the hamlet of Northorpe. Acres, 6,180. Real property, £15,489. Pop., 1,690. Houses, 390. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface was formerly marsh; but has been well drained and cultivated. An ancient urn and some ancient glazed earthen vessels have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £126. Patron, the Rev. J. Wilson. The church is later English and good; and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A grammar-school has £440 from endowment; and other charities £933. The sub-district contains also Quadring parish. Acres, 10,390. Pop., 2,691. Houses, 603.

DONNINGTON, a parish in Shifnal district, Salop; on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway, contiguous to Boscobel and Koyal Oak, 1 mile NW of Albrighton r. station, and 4½ SE by E of Shifnal. Post-town, Albrighton, under Wolverhampton. Acres, 2,641. Real property, £8,128; of which £150 are in quarries. Pop., 456. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. Tonge Castle, Kilsall, and Donington Hall are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £673.* Patron, the Duke of Suther-

land. The church is old but good, and has a fine tower.

DONINGTON, a township in Lilleshall parish, Salop; on the Shropshire Union railway, and the Marquis of Stafford's canal, 3¼ miles SW of Newport. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newport, Salop. Pop., 2,757. Barracks are here; and coal and iron are worked. See **DONINGTON-WOOD**.

DONINGTON, Gloucester, Hereford, and Sussex. See **DONNINGTON**.

DONNINGTON-CASTLE. See **CASTLE-DONNINGTON**.

DONNINGTON-UPON-BAIN, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the river Bain, 6½ miles SW of Louth, and 7¼ SW of Louth r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Donington, under Louth. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £2,323. Pop., 552. Houses, 109. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £173.* Patron, Lord Monson. The church is very ancient, and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, a national school, and charities £42.

DONNINGTON-WOOD, a chapelry in Lilleshall parish, Salop; at Donington township and r. station, 3½ miles SW of Newport. It was constituted in 1851. Post-town, Donington, under Newport, Salop. Rated property, £3,000. Pop., 1,351. Houses, 243. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £179.* Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is tolerable.

DONISTHORPE, a hamlet in Seal, Measham, and Church-Gresley parishes, and a chapelry in Seal, Measham, Church-Gresley, Stretton-in-le-Field, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch parishes, Leicester and Derby. The hamlet lies on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 1¼ mile S by W of Moira r. station, and 4 SW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop., 344. The chapelry was constituted in 1838; and its post-town is Stretton-in-le-Field, under Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Rated property, £4,350. Pop., 2,132. Houses, 397. The property is much subdivided. A number of the inhabitants are colliers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £145.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is modern.

DONNINGTON, a hamlet in Stow-on-the-Wold parish, Gloucester; 1¼ mile N of Stow-on-the-Wold. Real property, £1,776. Pop., 141. Houses, 40. The royalists under Lord Aston were defeated here, in 1645, by Colonel Morgan.

DONNINGTON, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; under the Malvern hills, at the boundary with Gloucester, 2¼ miles S of Ledbury town and r. station. Post-town, Ledbury. Acres, 808. Real property, £1,536. Pop., 105. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £209.* Patron, R. Webb, Esq. The church is old but good; and has a wooden tower.

DONNINGTON, a township in Wroxeter parish, Salop; 5½ miles SW of Wellington.

DONNINGTON, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, adjacent to the South Coast railway, 1¼ mile S of Chichester. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 1,029. Real property, £2,333. Pop., 138. Houses, 35. Most of the property is in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £234.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English, in very good condition; and has a tower.

DONNINGTON, Berks. See **SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON**.

DONNINGTON, Leicester. See **HUGGLESCOTE AND DONNINGTON**.

DONYATT, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; on the river Isle, adjacent to the Chard canal, near the Chard and Taunton railway, 1¼ mile WSW of Ilminster. It includes part of Crock-Street hamlet; and its post-town is Ilminster. Acres, 1,223. Real property, £2,902. Pop., 494. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. Some of the inhabitants are employed in potteries and woollen mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £197.* Patron, R.

T. Combe, Esq. The church is old but good; and has a tower. There is an alms-house with £48.

DONYLAND (EAST), a parish in Lexden district, Essex; on the river Colne, at the influx of the river Roman, adjacent to the Wivenhoe railway, 3½ miles SSE of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 1,067. Real property, £2,845. Pop., 1,052. Houses, 258. The property is much subdivided. Donyland Heath is a meet for the Essex and Suffolk hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £209.* Patron, P. Havens, Esq. The church was built in 1838; a national school in 1863. Charities, £10.

DONYLAND (WEST), a place in Colchester district, Essex; 2 miles S by W of Colchester.

DORCHESTER, a town, three parishes, a sub-district, a district, and a division in Dorset. The town stands on the Ridge-way, the Via Iceniana, and the river Frome, at the junction of the Southwestern, the Great Western, and the Wilts and Somerset railways, 8 miles N of Weymouth. Its site is an eminence, sloping on one side to the Frome, and bordered on other sides by open downs. It is the *Caer-Dori* of the ancient Britons, the *Durnovaria* and the *Dunium* of the Romans, and the *Dorcestre* of the Saxons. It was strongly fortified by the Romans; made a mint-town by *Atheistan*; burnt, in 1003, by *Sweyn the Dane*; burnt again in 1613 and 1662; desolated by the plague in 1595; fortified against *Charles I.* in 1643; taken and held afterwards by both parties in the war; and made the scene of "a bloody assize," by *Jeffreys*, in 1685. The ancient Roman roads from it are still used as highways. The Roman walls around it enclosed about 80 acres; seem to have been grouted, or formed of two parallel walls, with interior fitting of stones, flint, and hot mortar; and, though generally destroyed in making walks and otherwise, are still recognisable in remaining portions, 6 feet thick, and of herring-bone work. An amphitheatre, called *Maenbury* or *Maumbury*, situated beyond the walls, by the side of the Roman road to Weymouth, and of the railway stations, is the most perfect antiquity of its class in the kingdom; has been generally regarded as a Roman work of the time of *Agri-cola*, but may have been previously formed by the ancient Britons; comprises an oval earthwork 30 feet high, with area 218 feet long and 163 wide; would afford accommodation to so many as 12,960 spectators; and was used, in 1705, for the burning of a woman's body after execution, in the presence of about 10,000 persons. Roman coins, a Roman gold ring, a bronze Roman Mercury, and a considerable fragment of a Roman pavement have been found in the town and its vicinity. An ancient camp, called *Poundbury*, of irregular shape, protected by a lofty vallum and ditch, and thought to have been constructed by the *Danes*, crests a hill on the NW, commanding an extensive view. Another ancient camp, called the *Maiden Castle*, with three earthen ramparts, the innermost one 60 feet high and a mile or more in circuit, occupies an eminence, by the side of the Ridge-way, 2 miles to the SSW. Great numbers of barrows also dot the hills to the south.

The town has an irregular quadrangular outline; and consists of but a few streets, mostly long, well-built, clean, and quiet. The High-street runs from E to W, on the line of the *Via Iceniana*; and South-street and North-market run in the opposite direction. The village of *Fordington* forms a large suburb on the SW. Fine walks engird the town on three sides, along the line of the Roman wall; and are so planted with elms, chestnuts, and sycamores as to have the character of pleasant park-avenues. The guild-hall was built in 1847, and is in the Tudor style. The corn-exchange was built in 1868, and is spacious. The shire-hall is a neat pedimented commodious building. The county jail, on the site of an ancient castle, on the north side of the town, comprises an erection of 1793, at a cost of £16,180, and subsequent wings and other enlargements; and has capacity for 157 male and 28 female prisoners. The railway stations are well situated outside of the town, and have neat arrangements. *St. Peter's* church, at the intersection of four streets, near the centre of the town, is a recently-restor-

ed, well-proportioned, ancient edifice, with Norman porch; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with pinnacled tower 90 feet high; and contains a few monuments of distinguished persons, and some ancient brasses. All *Saints* church was rebuilt in 1821; and has an interesting east window of painted glass, presented by the late *Bishop of Salisbury*. *Trinity* church was rebuilt in 1824. *Fordington* church is an ancient structure, originally cruciform, with a high pinnacled tower; is dedicated to *St. George*; and has, over the south porch, a sculpture of *St. George* and the *Dragon*. *Christ-church*, in *W. Fordington*, is a recent edifice in the early English style. The county museum, in *High West-street*, contains an interesting collection of British and Roman antiquities. The county hospital, in the south part of the town, is a handsome building of 1841, in the Tudor style; and a chapel was added to it in 1862, in the early English style. The workhouse, ¼ a mile to the south-west, was erected in 1836. The grammar-school has £48 from endowment, with three exhibitions; another school has £108; three alms-houses have £165, £81, and £32; and other charities have £160. There are chapels for *Independents*, *Baptists*, *Methodists*, and *Unitarians*.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, three banking offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of assizes and quarter sessions, and the political capital of the county; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and fairs on 14 Feb., 6 July, 6 Aug., 29 Sept., and 25 Oct. The manufacture of broad cloth and serges was, at one time, largely carried on, but has entirely decayed; and the chief trade now, besides a brisk country one at the markets and the fairs, is the brewing and exporting of excellent ale. The town sent two members to parliament from the time of *Edward I.* till 1867, but now sends only one; and it is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The parliamentary and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive, and comprise the parishes of *St. Peter* and *All Saints*, and parts of the parishes of *Holy Trinity* and *Fordington*. Acres, 572. Direct taxes in 1858, £4,651. Pop. in 1841, 3,249; in 1861, 6,823. Houses, 1,030. Electors in 1868, 451. *N. Mather*, the divine, and *Pikes*, the Roman Catholic martyr, were natives.—*St. Peter* and *All Saints* parishes jointly comprise 42 acres; and *Holy Trinity* parish includes *Frome-Whitfield* and *Colliton-Row* hamlets, and comprises 1,369 acres. Real property of *St. Peter*, £5,780; of *All-Saints*, £3,380; of *Holy Trinity*, £5,504. Pop. of *St. Peter*, 1,213; of *All Saints*, 946; of *Holy Trinity*, 1,601. Houses, 166 and 131 and 222. The livings are all rectories in the diocese of *Salisbury*. Value of *St. Peter*, £164; of *All Saints*, £84; of *Holy Trinity*, with *Frome-Whitfield*, £500.* Patron of *St. Peter*, the *Lord Chancellor*; of *All Saints*, *Simeon's Trustees*; of *Holy Trinity*, the *Free School* and *Alms-houses' Trustees*.

The sub-district contains the parishes of *Dorchester*, *Fordington*, *Stinsford*, *Whitcombe*, *Winterbourne-Came*, *Winterbourne-Monckton*, and *Winterbourne-Herringstone*. Acres, 9,830. Pop. 7,709. Houses, 1,182.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of *Piddletown*, containing the parishes of *Piddletown*, *Piddlehinton*, *West Stafford*, *West Knighton*, *Broadmayne*, *Warmwell*, *Woodsford*, *Tincleton*, *Tolpuddle*, *Burleston*, *Admiston*, and *Dewlish*; the sub-district of *Maiden-Newton*, containing the parishes of *Maiden-Newton*, *Charminster*, *Bradford-Peverell*, *Stratton*, *Frampton*, *Frome-Vauchurch*, *Chilfroome*, *Toller-Porcorum*, *Toller-Fratrum*, *Compton-Abbas*, *Compton-Valence*, *Kingston-Russell*, *Long Bredy*, *Little Bredy*, *Winterbourne-Abbas*, *Winterbourne-Steepleton*, and *Winterbourne-St. Martin*; and the parochial chapelry of *Wynford-Eagle*; and the sub-district of *Cerne*, containing the parishes of *Cerne-Abbas*, *Up-Cerne*, *Nether-Cerne*, *Godmanstone*, *Sydling-St. Nicholas*, *Cattistock*, *Frome-St. Quinton*, *Melbury-Bubb*, *Batcombe*, *Mintern-Magna*, *Alton-Pancras*, *Piddletrenthide*, *Chesilborne*, *Melcombe-Horsey*, *Buckland-Newton*, *Mappowder*, *Pulham*, *Hermitage*,

and Wootton-Glanville, and the parochial chapelry of Hilfield. Acres, 115,339. Poor-rates in 1862, £14,378. Pop. in 1841, 20,815; in 1861, 24,773. Houses, 4,637. Marriages in 1860, 193; births, 720,—of which 39 were illegitimate; deaths, 482,—of which 145 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,947; births, 7,889; deaths, 5,234. The places of worship in 1851 were 58 of the Church of England, with 12,224 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,390 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 348 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 300 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,052 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 70 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 200 a. The schools were 48 public day schools, with 2,589 scholars; 56 private day schools, with 952 s.; 56 Sunday schools, with 2,958 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 36 s. Two poor-law unions, Dorchester and Cerne, are comprised in the district; and have their workhouses in Fordington and Cerne-Abbas.—The division contains the hundreds or liberties of Culliford-Tree, Dewlish, George, Ower-moigne, Piddlehinton, Portland, Wabyhouse, and Wyke-Regis and Elwell, and parts of those of Eggerton, Fordington, Frampton, Piddletown, Sutton-Pointz, Tollerford, Uggcombe, Winfrith, and Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury. Acres, 113,084. Pop. in 1851, 25,696; in 1861, 28,868. Houses, 5,200.

DORCHESTER, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Oxfordshire. The village stands on the river Thame, near its influx to the Thames, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Didcot r. station, and 9 SSE of Oxford; and has a post-office at Wallingford. It was the Durocina of the Romans, the Dwrecaestre of the ancient Britons, and the Dorces-cestre of the Saxons. A Roman station occupied its site; a Roman road went from it to Alcester; and Roman coins, an altar, a ring, urns, pavements, and other Roman relics have been found at it. A bishopric was founded at it in 634; comprised, for a time, the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex; underwent divisions and changes in favour of the bishoprics of Lichfield, Worcester, Hereford, Winchester, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells; and was removed, in 1092, to Lincoln. Birinus, who founded the see, Halard, who died in 897, Ascwyn, who died in 995, Ulf, the outlaw, Oskytel, who became Archbishop of York, and Ednoth, who founded Charteris Abbey, were among the bishops. The episcopal palace stood at Court farm, and can still be traced. A wittenagemote was held at the village, then a city, in 958, by Athelstan. A priory of black monks was founded at it, in 1140, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln; and some remains of this exist in the walls of an endowed school near the parish church, and in the foundations of a neighbouring range of barns. The parish church is large, lofty, and spacious; belongs mainly to the last years of the 13th century, but shows parts and characters ranging from Norman to late perpendicular; consists of a nave of four bays with south aisle, a choir of four bays with aisles, a presbytery, a south porch, and a west tower; displays structures and features both singular and interesting; has a famous window, called the Jesse window, with mullion and sculptures representing the genealogical descent from the patriarch Jesse; and contains stone stalls, a piscina, a unique leaden Norman font, and a number of brasses and monuments of knights and bishops. The village has fairs on Easter Tuesday and the third Wednesday of July; was formerly a market-town; and gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton. Pop. 925. Houses, 215.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Overy and Burecott; and is mainly in Wallingford district, but partly in that of Abingdon. Acres, 3,194. Real property, £6,201. Pop., 1,097. Houses, 255. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. H. W. Burrows. There are chapels for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. A school has £10 from endowment; and other charities £30. The poet Chancer was a resident.—The hundred contains seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 12,434. Pop., 3,529. Houses, 767.

DORDON, a hamlet in Polesworth parish, Warwick:

near the Coventry canal, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Atherstone. Real property, £1,447.

DORÉ, a township and a chapelry in Dronfield parish, Derby. The township lies near the river Sheaf, adjacent to Yorkshire, 3 miles NW of Dronfield, and 5 SW by S of Sheffield r. station; and has a post-office under Sheffield. Pop., 610. Houses, 131. The chapelry includes also the township of Totley; and was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £2,839. Pop., 1,006. Houses, 213. The property is divided among a few. Quarrying, brick-making, the preparing of coppers, and the making of saw-handles are carried on. The living is a pcuracy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £90.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church was rebuilt in 1823. There are Wesleyan and P. Methodist chapels, an endowed school with £33 a-year, and charities £12.

DORÉ-ABBEY. See **ABBEY-DORÉ**.

DORÉ (THE), a river of Hereford. It rises on the west border of the county, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Hay; and runs 12 miles south-eastward, through the Golden Vale, past Dorstone, Peterchurch, and Abbey-Dore, to the river Munnow, near Pontrilas.

DORFIELD HALL. See **ACTON**, Nantwich, Cheshire.

DORKING, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Surrey. The town stands on Stane-street and the Pip-brook, near the river Mole, adjacent to the Reading branch of the Southeastern railway, 12 miles E of Guildford. It was anciently, and is still popularly, called Darking; and it took that name from occupying the site of a primitive Saxon "mark" or settlement. It has brilliant environs, of hill and wood and mansions, around a sandy valley; and is a fine centre for tourists, desiring to see the best scenery of the county. It comprises three chief streets, wide, well-paved, and clean; and presents a pleasant cheerful appearance. The town-hall was old, and has disappeared. The parish church is a tasteless edifice of 1837; and has an old tower with a new spire. The previous church was a cruciform flint structure; and the chancel of it still stands, distinct from the new church, has a large perpendicular east window, and contains the ashes of Tucker, the author of the "Light of Nature," and Markland, the editor of Euripides. The churchyard is crossed by Stane-street; has yielded many ancient coins; and contains the ashes of Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto. St. Paul's church was built in 1857, and enlarged in 1869; and is in the early decorated style. There are Independent, Quaker, and Wesleyan chapels, two national schools, a British school, a workhouse, an almshouse with £41, and other charities with £305. The town has a head post-office; a railway st. with telegraph, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; and is a seat of sessions and a polling-place. Markets are held on Thursdays; and a fair on the day before Ascension-day. The chief trade is in flour, corn, lime, and poultry. The lime has high repute; and is made plentifully, in the neighbourhood, both from limestone and from chalk. The poultry is a peculiar well-known breed, said to be of Roman origin, either white or partridge coloured, and distinguished by five claws and fine flavour. Mason, the author of "Self-Knowledge," was an Independent minister in the town; and Malthus, the political economist, was born at the Rookery, a seat in the vicinity. Pop. of the town, 4,061. Houses, 785.—The parish comprises 10,020 acres. Real property, £34,316. Pop., 6,997. Houses, 1,348. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given, by the Conqueror, to Earl Fitzwarren; and passed to the Fitzalans, the Mowbrays, and the Howards. Deepdene, Denbies, and other seats possess much interest, but are separately noticed. An ancient circular, double-ditched camp is at Anstiebury. Remains of Stane-street, 2 miles long, are toward Ockley; and many stone arrow-heads and Saxon coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £480.* Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The chapelrys of St. Paul, Westcott, and Holmwood, are separate benefices. Value of St. Paul, £250.* Patron, John Labouchere, Esq.—The sub-dia-

trict contains the parishes of Dorking, Effingham, and Mickleham. Acres, 16,017. Pop., 8,351. Houses, 1,600.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Capel, containing the parishes of Capel, Abinger, Wotton, Ockley, and Newdigata. Acres, 40,006. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,647. Pop. in 1841, 10,978; in 1861, 12,445. Houses, 2,347. Marriages in 1860, 72; births, 373,—of which 16 were illegitimate; deaths, 210,—of which 84 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 700; births, 3,338; deaths, 2,062. The places of worship in 1851 were 11 of the Church of England, with 3,658 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 268 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 340 s.; and 2 undenied, with 300 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,001 scholars; 17 private day schools, with 350 s.; and 11 Sunday schools, with 563 s.

DORMAN'S LAND, a place near the north verge of Sussex; 3½ miles from East Grinstead, with a post-office under East Grinstead.

DORMINGTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands near the river Frome, a short way SE of Withington r. station, and 5 miles E of Hereford. Pop., 77. Houses, 22. The parish includes also the chapelry of Bartestree; and its post-town is Withington, under Hereford. Acres, 1,381. Real property, £2,046. Pop., 138. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Dormington Court is the seat of W. Vevers, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bartestree, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £284.* Patron, Lady E. Foley. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £5.

DORMSTON, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; 5½ miles NE by E of Spetchley r. station, and 7¼ SE of Droitwich. Post-town, Inkberrow, under Bromsgrove. Acres, 830. Real property, £844. Pop., 97. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £53. Patron, W. Laslett, Esq. The church is plain but good, and has a tower.

DORNCEASTER. See **DORCHESTER**, Dorset.

DORNE, a hamlet in Blockley parish, Worcester; on the Fosse way, 3¼ miles S of Chipping-Campden. Coins, foundations, and other relics have been found.

DORNEY, a parish in Eton district, Bucks; on the river Thames, at the boundary with Berks, near the Great Western railway, 2¼ miles WNW of Eton. It has a post-office under Windsor. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,775. Pop., 367. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Dorney Court is the seat of the Palmer family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £100.* Patron, Sir Charles Palmer. The church is good, and has a fine tower. Charities, £18.

DORNFORD, a hamlet in Chesterton parish, Huntingdon; on Ermine-street and the river Nen, 5¼ miles WSW of Peterborough. The Roman Durobrivæ is supposed to have been here.

DORRINGTON, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 5 miles N of Sleaford town and r. station. It has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 680. Real property, £2,758. Pop., 467. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120. Patron, Lord Aveland. The church is ancient, and has early Norman windows. Charities, £46.

DORRINGTON, a chapelry, with a village, in Conover parish, Salop; on an affluent of the river Severn, and on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 6¼ miles S of Shrewsbury. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop., 382. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £127.* Patron, T. H. H. Edwards, Esq. The church is recent; and there is an Independent chapel.

DORRINGTON, a township in Woore chapelry, Muckleston parish, Salop; 6¼ miles NE of Market-Drayton.

DORSET. See **DORSETSHIRE**.

DORSET CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway from Wimborne-Minster in Dorsetshire, north-westward past Blandford-Forum, and along the vale of Blackmore, to Bruton in Somersetshire. It connects, at Wimborne, with the Southampton and Dorchester branch of the Southwestern railway, and at Bruton, with the Somerset Central railway. The part of it from Wimborne to Blandford is 10¼ miles long; and was authorized in 1856, and opened in 1860. The part from Blandford to Bruton is 24 miles long; and was authorized in 1857. The whole was designed, not only to accommodate the traffic of the district, but to form a constituent portion of a continuous line, about 70 miles long, from the English Channel at Poole and Southampton to the Bristol Channel at Highbridge.

DORSETSHIRE, or **DORSET**, a maritime county; bounded, on the NW, by Somerset; on the NE, by Wilts; on the E, by Hants; on the S, by the English channel; on the W, by Devon. Its outline is very irregular. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 52 miles; its greatest breadth, 37 miles; its circuit, about 180 miles; its area 632,258 acres. The surface, in a main degree, is hilly and bleak, consisting of chalk downs and sandy heaths; yet possesses the charms of wild scenery, extensive prospects, and beautiful shores. The loftiest points are Swyre-hill, Black-down, and Pillesdon-Pen, respectively 669, 813, and 934 feet high. The coast is about 75 miles long; presents much diversity; and includes the singular promontory, called the Isle of Portland. The chief rivers are the Stour, the Frome, the Piddle, the Ivel, the Cerne, and the Brit. Mineral springs are at Sherborne, Chilcombe, Nottingham, and some other places. Lias rocks, chiefly dark blue clays, studded with ammonites and the bones of vast reptiles, are in the west; lower and middle oolite rocks, including inferior oolite, fuller's earth, great oolite, forest marble, corn brash, Oxford clay, calcareous grit, and coral rag, adjoin the lias, from Somerset to the sea; upper oolite rocks, Kimmeridge clay, Portland stone, and Purbeck limestone, prevail in the isles of Portland and Purbeck; upper greensand skirts the escarpments of two great ranges of downs, and rises into the mass of Pillesdon-Pen; chalk forms the main bulk of the downs, in the one case with a breadth of from 10 to 18 miles, in the other with an average breadth of barely 2 miles, and is the most prominent geological feature in the county; and tertiary deposits, chiefly the sands of the plastic clay, stretch in barren heaths, between the two ranges of downs, from Poole to Dorchester. Bad stony coal, coarse marble, pipeclay, the Portland stone, the Purbeck limestone, and good potter's clay are worked, the last three to a great extent, for exportation.

The soil of some low grounds, in the west, in the centre, and in the north, is a deep rich loam; of about one-sixth of the entire area, sand; of about one-fifth, clay; of about one-third, chalk; of about one-ninth, useless irclaimable rock. About 10,000 acres are disposed in orchards; about 190,000 are under the plough; and about 400,000 are meadow and pasture. Wheat and barley are much cultivated on the best soils, the latter for malting; potatoes and beans are grown as alternating crops on the good soils, and sainfoin and turnips on the chalk; hemp, for oil and oil cakes, is raised near Bridport and Beaminster; and hops are cultivated on a few spots. Salt butter, of such quality as, when well washed, to be sold for fresh, is sent to the London market; and skimmed-milk cheese, streaked, and known as double Dorset, is made for home consumption. Cattle are reared both for the dairy and for the shambles. Short-wooled sheep, of the Down and Southdown breeds, crossed with the Leicesters and others, form a stock of about 700,000, are famous for early lambs, and yield annually about 10,000 packs of wool. A small breed, equal to the Bagshot and the Welsh, occurs in Portland and Purbeck. Manufactures in flax, thread, hemp, cordage, sailcloth, woollens, worsted stockings, shirt buttons, and gloves, employ about 3,000 persons. Fisheries of various kinds, but most largely of mackerel, are carried on along the coast, particularly near Abbotsbury and from Portland to Brid-

port. One great line of railway comes in from Hants; goes curvingly along the southern half of the county, past Wimborne-Minster, Wareham, and Dorchester, to Bridport; and sends off a branch southward to Weymouth. Another comes in from Wilts; goes along the north border, past Gillingham and Sherborne; and proceeds towards South Somerset and Devon. A third deflects from the first at Wimborne; and goes north-westward, through the north-east centre of the county, past Blandford-Forum, and along the vale of Blackmore into Somerset. And a fourth deflects from the first at Maiden-Newton; and goes northward into junction with the second between Sherborne and Yeovil.

The county contains 277 parishes, parts of 2 others, and 4 extra-parochial places; and is divided into the boroughs of Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Lyme-Regis, Poole, Shaftesbury, and Weymouth, and the divisions of Blandford, Bridport, Cerne, Dorchester, Shaston, Sherborne, Sturminster, Wareham, and Wimborne. The act of 7 and 8 Vict., c. 61 severed Stockland parish from Dorset, and annexed to it Holwell and Thorncombe parishes and Beerhall tything. The registration county gives off five parishes to Devon, three parishes to Somerset, and a parish and a hamlet to Wilts; takes in nine parishes from Somerset, and a parish and part of a hamlet from Hants; comprises 615,783 acres; and is divided into the districts of Beaminster, Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Poole, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Sturminster, Wareham, Weymouth, and Wimborne. The seven boroughs, and Wareham, Wimborne-Minster, Beaminster, Sherborne, Cerne-Abbas, Stalbridge, Swanage, Corfe-Castle, and Milton-Abbas are or were market-towns; and there are about 360 smaller towns, villages, and hamlets. The chief seats are Eastbury Park, Stalbridge Park, Cranborne Lodge, Sherborne Castle, Motcombe, Encombe, Melbury House, Milton-Abbas, Wimborne-St. Giles, Bryanstone, Rushmore Lodge, Down House, Gaunt's House, Loder's House, Mapperton, Parnham House, Raunston House, Sydling, Sans-Souci, Rhode-Hill, Bloxworth, Bridehead, Charborough Park, Critchell House, Dewlish, Edmondsham, Frampton House, Stowborough-Grange, Handford House, Henbury, Herringstone-Lodge, Kingston House, Langton, Lulworth, Manston, Moor-Critchell, Nottingham House, Strode House, Studland, Thornhill House, Turnworth, Upton, West Stafford, Whatcombe, and Wolveton. Real property in 1815, £726,264; in 1843, £917,077; in 1851, £970,858; in 1860, £992,760,—of which £11,262 were in mines, £4,348 in quarries, and £910 in railways.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, about sixty deputy lieutenants, and about 210 magistrates; is in the south-western military district, and the western judicial circuit; and forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Salisbury. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Dorchester. The county jail also is there, and a town jail is at Poole. The police force, in 1862, comprised 35 men for the boroughs of Blandford, Dorchester, Poole, and Weymouth, at an annual cost of £2,251 a-year; and 133 for the rest of the county, at a cost of £9,322. The crimes committed were 36 in the boroughs, and 159 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended, 31 in the boroughs, and 126 in the rest of the county. The known deprecators and suspected persons at large were 201 in the boroughs, and 2,494 in the rest of the county; the houses of bad character, 58 in the boroughs, and 262 in the rest of the county. Six members are sent to parliament by the boroughs, and three by the rest of the county. Electors of the county, exclusive of the boroughs, in 1868, 6,203. Poor-rates in 1862, £98,662. Marriages in the registration county, in 1860, 1,434,—of which 190 were not according to the rites of the Established Church; births, 5,793,—of which 394 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,400,—of which 1,138 were at ages under 5 years, and 140 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 13,429; births, 56,087; deaths, 34,820. The places of worship, in the county-proper, in 1851, were 304 of the Church of England, with 77,886 sittings; 69 of Independents, with 17,330 s.; 15 of Baptists, with 3,272 s.; 4 of Quakers,

with 1,033 s.; 4 of Unitarians, with 1,104 s.; 101 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 14,143 s.; 43 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,615 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 100 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 414 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 100 s.; 7 of isolated congregations, with 970 s.; 5 of Latter Day Saints, with 60 s.; and 7 of Roman Catholics, with 1,124 s. The schools were 271 public day schools, with 17,407 scholars; 393 private day schools, with 7,597 s.; 386 Sunday schools, with 27,676 s.; and 18 evening schools for adults, with 303 s. Pop., in 1801, 114,452; in 1821, 144,930; in 1841, 175,054; in 1861, 183,789. Inhabited houses, 37,709; uninhabited, 1,588; building, 288.

The territory now forming Dorsetshire belonged to the ancient British Durotriges and Morini; was included by the Romans in their Britannia Prima; and formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex. The Danes invaded it, particularly in 833, 876, and 1002; and had battles with the Saxons, in these years, at respectively Charmouth and Dorchester. The Spanish armada was routed, off Portland, in 1588; and Van Tromp beaten, in 1653. The side of the King was taken by most of the higher classes, in the wars of Charles I.; and that of the parliament, by the working classes. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme-Regis; and was taken near Horton, after the battle of Sedgemoor. The county gave the title of Duke of Dorset to the family of Sackville. Ancient British remains, variously Druidical circles, hill-camps, and large barrows, occur at Pokeswell, Portisham, Winterbourne, Badbury-Rings, Hamildon-Hill, Hod-Hill, and Nine-barrow-down. The Ridge-way traversed the county from south to north; and the Via Iceniana, from east to west. A Roman amphitheatre, perhaps originally British, is in the vicinity of Dorchester; and Roman stations were at Dorchester, Charmouth, Lyme-Regis, Wimborne-Minster, Weymouth, Wareham, and Poole. Ancient castle ruins are at Corfe-Castle, Portland, and Brownsea. About forty abbeys, priories, and other monastic houses, besides some large fine churches, stood dispersed throughout the county; and interesting specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, variously entire and ruined, occur at Wimborne-Minster, Sherborne, Stanwich, Bindon, Cerne-Abbas, Cranborne, and Shaftesbury.

DORSINGTON, a village and a parish in the district of Stratford-on-Avon, and county of Gloucester. The village stands near the river Avon, and near the boundary with Worcester and Warwick, 2½ miles W of Milcote r. station, and ¼ SW of Stratford-on-Avon. It was nearly all burned in 1754. The parish comprises 910 acres. Post-town, Long Marston, under Stratford-on-Avon. Real property, £1,282. Pop., 118. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £199.* Patron, J. Harward, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1753.

DORSINGTON (LITTLE). See BICKMARSH and LITTLE DORSINGTON.

DORSTONE, a village, two townships, and a parish in the district of Hay and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Dove, near the Hereford and Brecon railway, 5½ miles E of Hay; and has fairs on 27 April, 18 May, 27 Sep., and 18 Nov. The townships are Upper and Lower Dorstone; and lie around the village. The parish includes also part of the township of Vowmine. Post-town, Bredwardine, under Hereford. Acres, 5,385. Real property, £4,354. Pop., 547. Houses, 120. The property is divided among a few. A castle stood anciently at the village, and another at Snodhill. A stone column, thought by some to be Druidical, crowns a hill near the village, and is seen at a considerable distance. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £446.* Patron, the Rev. T. Powell. The church is old and good; and was originally Norman. Charities, £81.

DORTON, or **DOURTON**, a parish in the district of Thame and county of Buckingham; near Bernwood forest, 5½ miles N by W of Thame town and r. station. Post-town, Brill, under Thame. Acres, 1,431. Real property, £2,514. Pop., 137. Houses, 33. The pro-

perty is divided among a few. Dorton House belonged to the Anbreds, and passed to the Rickettses. A chalybeate spa is here; and has been provided with pump-room and baths. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Ashendon, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is old but good.

DOSTHILL, a hamlet in Kingsbury parish, Warwick; 4½ miles S of Tamworth. It has a chapel of ease. See also **WILNECOTE-WITH-DOSTHILL**.

DOTHIE-CAMDWR and **DOTHIE-PISCOTTWR**, two townships in Llanddewi-breif parish, Cardigan; on the river Dothie or Trothie, 4 miles SW of Tregaron. Acres, 7,467 and 7,769. Pop., 136 and 121. Houses 23 and 21.

DOTTON, an extra-parochial tract, in St. Thomas district, Devon; 6½ miles E of Topsham. Acres, 214. Pop., 17. Houses, 2.

DOUBLEBOIS, a railway station in Cornwall; on the Cornwall railway, 3 miles W of Liskeard.

DOUBLE-WATER, a romantic spot, at the confluence of the Tavy and the Walkham rivers, in Devon.

DOUGHTON, a tything in Tetbury parish, Gloucester; 2 miles SW of Tetbury.

DOUGHTON, Norfolk. See **DUNTON-CUM-DOUGHTON**.

DOUGLAS (THE), a river of Lancashire. It rises near Wigan; and runs about 15 miles north-westward and northward to the estuary of the Ribble, near Beaconsall. It is navigable to Solom; and has connection thence, by a cut of 4 miles, with the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Brier's Mill.

DOUGLAS, a chapelry in Eccleston parish, Lancashire; on the river Douglas and the Southport and Wigan railway, near Newburgh r. station, 5½ miles ENE of Ormskirk. Post-town, Parbold, under Ormskirk. Rated property, £2,500. Pop., 1,730. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £137.* Patron, the Rector of Eccleston. The church is good.

DOUGLAS, a town in the Isle of Man; partly in Kirk-Braddan parish, but mostly in that of Kirk-Onchan; at the mouth of the river Blackwater, on the SW side of a crescent-shaped bay, 11 miles NE of Castletown, and 75 NW of Liverpool. It was originally a village of clay huts, occupied principally by smugglers; but has become the chief port of the island, a seat of considerable traffic, a highly-esteemed watering-place, and a great resort of strangers. The older streets are irregular, and in some instances very narrow; but the newer ones are good; and the outskirts and environs include crescents, terraces, many pretty villas, and much fine scenery. The custom-house, once the residence of the Duke of Athole, is a handsome edifice. The court-house and the oddfellows' hall also are interesting structures. Castle Mona, built by the fourth Duke of Athole, for his own residence, is now a hotel. St. George's church stands pleasantly at the west end of the town, and was built in 1761-80; St. Matthew's church is in the market-place, and was built in 1711; St. Thomas' church stands at the north end of Castle-street, was built in 1850, and is a Gothic edifice, with tower and spire; St. Barnabas church stands in Fort-street, was built in 1830, and has a spire 140 feet high; and all are p. curacies in the diocese of Sodor and Man; St. Barnabas in the patronage of Trustees, the other three in that of the Bishop. Value of St. G., £245; of St. M., £85;* of St. T., £200; of St. B., £240.* There are also a floating chapel for mariners; chapels for Scotch Presbyterians, Independents, Plymouth Brethren, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; commercial and united service newsrooms; good libraries; a mechanics' institute; a theatre and several billiard rooms; a house of industry and a dispensary; free and other schools; a head post-office, a telegraph station, and three chief inns. The bathing appliances are excellent; and include hot and cold baths, bathing machines, and caves in the rocks along the beach. The pier, with a lighthouse at the head, is 540 feet long and fully 40 feet wide; was built in 1795-1800, at a cost of £25,000; admits vessels of 10 feet draught;

and serves as a public promenade. St. Mary's or Conister-rock, outside, was the scene of the wreck of the St. George steamer in 1830; and has now a refuge tower, built in 1832, by Sir W. Hillary, for the benefit of distressed mariners. The bay measures 2½ miles across, and is exposed, but might be converted into a harbour of refuge for the Irish sea, and would make a fine basin of from 40 to 50 acres, with good anchorage in from 30 to 35 feet water. A lighthouse stands on Douglas-head, 1½ mile SE of the town; was built in 1832; and shows a fixed light, 104 feet high, visible at the distance of 15 miles. Steamers ply regularly to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Dublin; and omnibuses run, in summer, to the several towns in the island. Markets are held on Saturdays; a linen manufactory, a good coasting trade, and extensive fisheries are carried on; and four weekly newspapers are published. Pop., 12,511. Houses, 1,743.

DOULES. See **DAWLISH**.

DOULTING, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the East Somerset railway, 2 miles E of Shepton-Mallet. It includes the hamlet of Prestleigh; and its post-town is Shepton-Mallet. Acres, 3,600. Real property, £4,065. Pop., 667. Houses, 127. The property is much subdivided. A light brown building-stone, in the inferior oolite, is quarried, and was the material of Wells cathedral and Glastonbury Abbey. The fountain-head of the river Dulcot is here, and bears the name of St. Aldhelm's well. St. Aldhelm died in the parish in 709, and was buried in Malmesbury abbey. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of East Cranmore, West Cranmore, and Downhead, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £640.* Patron, Colonel Horner. The church is cruciform, with octagonal tower and spire; and was about to be restored in 1869, at a cost of about £4,000. An ancient cross is in the churchyard; and a fine barn, which belonged to Glastonbury abbey, is near the church. There is a parochial school.

DOUR (THE), a rivulet of Kent; rising near Lydden, and running 6 miles south-eastward to the sea at Dover.

DOURTON. See **DORTON**.

DOUXBOROUGH CASTLE, a circular, double-ditched, Roman camp, in Stogumber parish, Somerset; 4 miles SSE of Watchet. Coins have been found near it.

DOVASTON, a township in Kinnerley parish, Salop; 6½ miles SE of Oswestry. Pop., 157. A spot, called Kynaston's leap, on Dovaston common, is named after the famous outlaw.

DOVE (THE), a river of Derby and Stafford. It rises near Axedge-hill, 4 miles SSW of Buxton; and runs about 40 miles, chiefly southward, partly east-south-eastward, along the boundary of the two counties, to the Trent at Newton-Solney. Its chief tributaries are the Manifold at Thorp-Cloud and the Churnet at Rocester. Its current is never slow, sometimes smooth and solemn, sometimes rapid, impetuous, and even turbulent; and its flanks are so varied and picturesque as, jointly with its current, to render it one of the most beautiful of streams. A narrow, winding, rocky dell in its course, between 2 and 3 miles long, called par excellence Dovedale, 5 miles from Ashborne, displays a series of romantic close views. The large, conspicuous, bare, limestone mountain of Thorp-Cloud, in the form of a truncated cone, is at the entrance. Abrupt vast rocks, and slippery crags, variegated with mosses, lichens, yews, and mountain-ash trees, succeed in rich variety; become increasingly rugged, grand, grotesque, and shaggy; and soon make such near approaches on the opposite sides as to seem to be meeting overhead and shutting up the gorge. In some places they shoot aloft, in isolated masses, to the height of 30 or 40 fathoms, like spires or conical pyramids; in others, they project their scattered and uncovered heads terrifically over the stream, upheld by fragments which appear unequal to sustain the tremendous weight. At one point a portal for the stream is formed on one side by a mighty insulated pillar, on the other by a cliff with conical summit soaring to the sky; at another is a magnificent natural Gothic arch, called Reynard's Hole; at several points are curious caverns; and below the chasm,

down toward Uttoxeter and beyond, are verdant meadows, followed by bold swelling hills. Cotton lived at Beresford Hall, near the most romantic part of the dale; Isaac Walton luxuriated there in his piscatory pleasures; and Congreve wrote his "Old Bachelor" and his "Mourning Bride" in a grotto on the grounds of Ham Hill. The river is subject to sudden freshets, and makes a rich deposit on the meadows below the dale, inasmuch that an old rhyme says, —

"In April Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good."

DOVECLIFFE, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the Sheffield and Barnesley railway, 2½ miles SE of Wombwell.

DOVE CRAG, a crag on Brothers water, Westmoreland; 3 miles S of Patterdale.

DOVEDALE. See DOVE (THE).

DOVE-HOLES, a railway station in Derbyshire; on the Buxton railway, 3 miles NNW of Buxton.

DOVENBY, a township in Bridekirk parish, Cumberland; 3 miles NW of Cockermouth. Acres, 1,886. Pop., 272. An Independent chapel was built in 1869.

DOVER, a town and a district in Kent. The town stands on the coast, under chalk cliffs, at the mouth of the rivulet Dour, the end of Watling-street, and the terminus of two railways, 15½ miles-SE of Canterbury. It confronts Calais; is the nearest port of England to France; and has been noted, from very early times, as a main point of communication with the Continent.

History.—Dover was the Dwifryrns of the ancient Britons, the Dubræ of the Romans, the Dofra or Dofris of the Saxons, and the Dovers of Domesday. The ancient Britons had a camp at it; Cæsar appeared off it, prior to his landing at Deal; a Roman receiver of tribute was located at it before Cæsar departed; another Roman functionary converted the British camp at it into a fort or castle in the year 43; Severus engirt it with strong walls about the year 200; Roman legions were stationed at it in the reigns of Valentinian and Theodosius; and King Withred of Kent protected it by a sea-wall about the year 700. The Saxons and the Danes were prevented from troubling it by its strength. King Arthur, in the romance, arrived at it from Brittany. The knights of the Norman conquest burned it; but the Conqueror furnished money for rebuilding it, and gave it to Bishop Odo. Its Norman masters enlarged and strengthened its castle, enriched it with numerous churches and monastic houses, and made it, according to Matthew Paris, "the lock and key of the kingdom." Stephen, the last of the Norman kings, died in it. Henry II. was here in 1156, and again, with Louis of France, in 1179. Richard I. sailed hence, in 1189, to the Holy Land. Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, was here in 1205, on his way to Rome, as Prince John's agent against the Barons.

King John assembled on the neighbouring downs, in 1212, a force of 60,000 men, to prevent a threatened descent of the French; and made, on the western heights, in 1213, his submission to Rome. The French laid siege to the castle in 1216, in the belief that the capture of it would give them the kingdom; but were forced to retire. Richard de la Wyche, Bishop of Chichester, preached a great crusade against Sicily at Dover in 1253, in presence of the king. Henry III. landed here in 1254; was here again in 1257; and embarked and relanded here at four other times. Richard, king of the Romans, was refused admittance hither, by the ruling barons, in 1259; and the queen landed here, and was met by the kings of England and Germany in 1265. Edward I. and Queen Eleanor landed here in 1274; and the king sailed hence in 1286, and relanded in 1289. The French burned the town in 1295; but were immediately driven out. Queen Margaret of France landed here in 1299. Edward II. was here in 1303; sailed hence in 1308, to espouse the princess Isabella of France; relanded, with that "she-wolf," in the same year; and was here again in 1319. Queen Philippa arrived here, with a vast retinue, in 1327. Edward III. embarked and relanded here in 1329, and again in 1331. The corpse of King John of France was

brought hither from London, in 1363, for removal to France.

A French fleet, after inflicting much injury on Rye, Hastings, and other places, in 1377, appeared off Dover during seven days, but was driven away by a storm. Anne of Bohemia, the bride of Richard II., arrived here in 1382; and a sudden sea-tumult, thought to have been caused by an earthquake, occurred at her landing. Richard II., after suffering disasters at sea, landed at Dover in 1392; and, with the dukes of York and Gloucester, sailed from it, in 1398, to make peace with the Duke of Burgundy. The child-queen Isabella, daughter of the emperor Charles IV., landed and re-embarked here. The emperor Sigismund arrived here in 1416, to mediate between Henry V. and France; and sailed hence in the same year. Henry V. landed here, after a terrible storm, two months later in the same year; and again, with Catherine of Valois, in 1421; and he embarked hence, with the forces for his last campaign, and was brought back hither for his funeral obsequies. The Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, embarked and relanded here in 1459, and again in 1460. Falconbridge, and the nucleus of the force with which he marched on London, landed here in 1471. Henry VII. embarked here, with his army in 1492, to join the emperor Maximilian in the siege of Boulogne; and relanded in the same year. Henry VIII. went hence, in 1513, for the invasion of France, and the "battle of spurs." The princess Mary, the bride of Louis XII., arrived here, in 1514, with Queen Catherine and Anne Boleyn; remained here a month; and went hence to France.

The emperor Charles V. landed here, and was met by Henry VIII., in 1520. Henry VIII., with Queen Catherine, went hence, in the same year, to meet Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Charles V. was here again in 1522. Cardinal Wolsey went hence in 1527, as an envoy to Francis I. Anna Boleyn embarked, relanded, and was married to the king here, in 1529. Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour resided here in the summer of 1537; and Henry was again here in 1538, 1541, and 1544. Erasmus landed here, and was provoked to hurl some fine Latin invective against the extortion of the boatmen. Anne of Cleves was here in 1539. Philip sailed hence in 1555; and was parted then for ever from Mary. Philibert, Duke of Savoy, landed here to pay his addresses to the princess Elizabeth. The Spanish armada was watched here by a reserve force, and beaten within sight of the cliffs by the English fleet. Envoys to sue for the hand of Queen Elizabeth in marriage arrived here in 1571, 1572, and 1574. The queen herself was here in 1573, and stayed six days. Henrietta Maria, the bride of Charles I., arrived and was met here by Charles in 1625. Marie de Medicis embarked here in 1641. Queen Henrietta and the princess Mary sailed hence in 1642; while the king remained on shore, long watching their departure. The castle fell into the hands of the parliamentarians, by stratagem, in 1642; and remained with them throughout the war, in spite of many assaults of the royalists. Charles II. arrived here at his restoration in 1660; and was again here, in the same year, to welcome the return of his mother and his sister. Mary D'Este, the bride of James Duke of York, landed and was married here, in 1672. James II., in disguise, landed here in 1679.

The fleet of William of Orange, at his accession to the throne, passed near the cliffs; and a courier rode hence to London to announce its course. A violent earthquake was felt here in 1692. The Duke of Marlborough landed here in 1714. Christian VII. of Denmark landed here in 1768. The notorious Duchess of Kingston sailed hence, in an open boat, under night, in 1776. Louis XVIII., at his restoration in 1814, was entertained here by the Prince Regent, and sailed hence to France. The allied sovereigns arrived here and departed hence in the same year. Marshal Blucher and the Duke of Wellington also landed here. The Persian ambassador arrived here in 1819; Queen Caroline, to claim her royal rights, in 1820; and Chateaubriand, the French minister, in 1822. A grand banquet, to the Duke of Wellington, was given

here in 1839. Prince Albert arrived here in 1840. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were here, on a visit, in 1842; and landed here, after a foreign tour, in 1858. The Prince of Wales sailed hence in the latter year; and relanded here. King Leopold has landed here at all his visits to England. Napoleon III., the empress Eugene, and Victor Emmanuel landed here in 1855.

Shakspeare has dramatized several of the events we have noted; Gray, the poet, mentions Dover; Lisle Bowles wrote a sonnet on it; Lord Byron alludes to it in some sarcastic lines; Wordsworth and Mrs. Hemans celebrate it in a happier strain; Dickens gives prominence to it in his "David Copperfield;" Dr. King, the antiquary, made observations at it in 1744 and 1787; and Cole, the antiquary, visited it in 1735 and 1769. The town gave the title of Earl, in 1628, to Henry Carey, fourth Lord Hunston; of Baron, in 1685, to the Hon. Henry Jermyn; of Duke, in 1708, to James Douglas, Earl of Queensberry; of Baron, in 1788, to the Hon. Joseph Yorke; and of Baron again, in 1831, to the Right Hon. George J. W. Ellis.

Site and Streets.—The town occupies the mouth of a fertile vale, overhung by an amphitheatre of chalk cliffs; and spreads thence, beneath the cliffs, along a curving shore. It has brilliant environs of hill and cliff and promontory; presents, within itself, romantic features; commands, from its heights, a gorgeous prospect of the surrounding country, and across the straits to France; and is excelled by no town in England in the mingled beauty and grandeur of its attractions. The walls which anciently engirt it described an irregular triangle, and had several towers. Four gates were on the south side, and four on the west side; and the foundations of two of them, Severus-gate on the south and Adrian-gate on the west, remain. The western part of the town, contiguous to the harbour, consists of irregular narrow streets, and is the chief seat of business. The part thence along the shore includes grand lines of private houses; dates from 1791 and later periods; and is the chief resort of visitors and sea-bathers. The Marine-parade, Liverpool-terrace, and the houses under the East Cliff, were commenced in 1817; Guildford-lawn and Clarence-lawn, a year or two later; the Esplanade, in 1833; Waterloo-crescent, in 1834; and Camden-crescent, in 1840.

Public Buildings.—The town-hall and sessions-house are a recent reconstruction of an ancient building, after designs by A. Poynter; measure, in their main part, 125 feet by 234; and contain pictures of various distinguished townsmen and of Elizabeth, Anne, Charles II., William III., and Wellington. The ancient building was a Maison Dieu, founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in 1227, as a resting-place for strangers and pilgrims; and a belfry-tower of it, the refectory and chapel, part of the north aisle of a crypt, and a north-east sacristy, remain. The old court-hall, built, in 1607, on the site of an ancient cross, was recently taken down; and had supporting pillars, with some curious grotesques. The town jail is enclosed by a stone wall, 24 feet high; and has capacity for 48 male and 8 female prisoners. The building for the Dover museum and philosophical institution was erected in 1849, and is a handsome structure. The imperial hotel was built in 1867, at a cost of more than £70,000; and has a lofty tower, and 234 rooms. There are a theatre, a concert-hall, a custom-house, and a sailors' home. A new cemetery was planned in 1869.

The Castle and Fortifications.—The castle crowns a chalk cliff, 320 feet high, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the town; and occupies nearly 35 acres. Its parts are so numerous and complex that a clear idea of them could scarcely be given without the aid of a ground-plan; and they date variously from Roman, Saxon, Norman, and later times; but have, on the whole, been entirely remodelled since 1780. The castle, in its present state, may, in a general way, be said to consist of an upper and a lower court, defended by deep, broad, dry ditches, with subterranean communications to inner towers. The upper court is surrounded by a strong wall, with towers; while the lower is encompassed on all sides, except next the sea, by an irregular wall or curtain, flanked by

numerous towers. The entrance is on the south side of the principal tower, by a flight of steps, leading by the west side, to the house of the governor. The keep is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman pretorium; and has a height, at the top of its parapet, of 465·8 feet above low water. The subterranean passages are supposed to have been formed in the reign of John. The cliff, with its vast congeries of almost every kind of fortification, looks like a citadel within a town; projects to the shore nearly as a promontory; and must, before the invention of cannon, have been as strong as Gibraltar.

Many changes and additions were made, in the course of last century, and in the early part of the present one, to render this stronghold still more secure, and to fit it better for garrisons and for defence. Subterranean apartments, with communications, were formed for the reception of soldiery, and barracks excavated in the solid rock, capacious enough to accommodate 2,000 men. Fortifications also were erected on formidable heights to the west, which are higher than the keep. Four guard-houses were constructed there; ramparts and lines of defence were raised to defend them; and positions were made for seventy-two pieces of cannon. During the eleven years preceding 1814, likewise, entire regiments of soldiers, companies of miners and engineers, and a large train of masons, artificers, and labourers were continually employed in forming extensive excavations, lines, breast-works, batteries, redoubts, fosses, and all other strong constructions of military defence. Handsome barracks are situated above the town, and have a communication with it by means of a military shaft. An arched passage leads to this from Snargate-street; and three spiral flights, of 140 steps each, commencing at the extremity of the passage, wind round a large shaft or tower, open at the top to admit light. Above the barracks, on the hill, is the grand redoubt, surrounded by a deep fosse; and on the ridge of the hill, to the south-west of the redoubt, is the citadel, defended by deep ditches, and numerous flanking and masked batteries. Lines of communication, either superficial or subterranean, connect all parts of the fortifications; and a military road passes over the hill from Archcliff-fort to the entrance of the town from Folkestone. Deep wells and curiously contrived tanks give an ample supply of excellent water; and a military hospital, a handsome edifice, stands charmingly on the declivity toward the sea. The southern fortifications extend as far as the celebrated Shakspeare cliff, or Hay cliff, described in King Lear. This is 350 feet high, almost perpendicular, and somewhat remarkable in form; but is by no means so sublime an object as might be supposed from Shakspeare's description. A new battery, mounting eight 42 pounders, was built in 1853; additional barracks, for 1,200 men, were erected, at a cost of £60,000, in 1855-6; and a school-church for the garrison, after designs by Moxon, was opened in 1858. Extensive changes and enlargements of the fortifications will accrue from a great vote of money by parliament, in 1862, under the New Fortification act.

A curious piece of brass ordnance, within the castle walls, bears the name of Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol. It is 24 feet long; is adorned with flowers and emblematical devices; and is said to be capable of carrying a 12 pound shot 7 miles. It was cast at Utrecht in 1544; and presented to Henry VIII. by Charles V. A pharos watchtower, to the south of the keep, is remarkable both as the only piece of the Roman works of the castle now remaining, and as almost the earliest regular masonry now existing in Great Britain. It forms a conspicuous object for miles around; and, during the last 1800 years, has served as a landmark to guide the mariner to the shores of England. It consists of a casing of flints and tufa, with bonding-courses of large Roman tiles, filled up in the interior with smaller stones and mortar; and it is octagonal outside and square inside, with walls 10 feet thick and a clear inner space of 14 feet each way. It was used for defence, and underwent alterations, in the time of William the Conqueror; was repaired, in 1259, by Lord Grey of Codnor, constable of the castle; was

allowed afterwards to bear, unaided, all the abrasion of time and weather; and was at one time used as a government storehouse. A church adjoining the pharos, occupies the site of the Roman sacellum; is ascribed by some antiquaries to the age of the apocryphal King Lucius, or the period of the mission of St. Augustine; seems certainly to date, in its oldest portions, from the middle of the 7th century; is chiefly Norman, but contains Saxon parts; has interspersions of Roman bricks and tiles in its walls; and was finely restored in 1862, to be a garrison church. A special document of the time of the Conqueror speaks of "the castle of Dover, with the well of water in it." The position of "the well" eluded the most diligent investigation till the year 1811, when it was discovered in the keep, in the thickness of the north-east wall.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The parishes of St. James and St. Mary, the chapelries of Trinity and Christ Church, the extra-parochial places of Dover-Castle and East Cliffe, and parts of the parishes of Charlton, Hougham, Buckland, and Guston are within Dover borough. Five other parishes, a chapelry, and a priory or collegiate church were formerly within it. The places of worship in it, in 1851, were 7 of the Church of England, with 7,111 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,250 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,389 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 180 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,069 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 130 at.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 39 s. St. James is a rectory, St. Mary a vicarage, Trinity and Christ Church p. curacies, in the dio. of Canterbury. Value of St. James, £245; of Trinity, £300;* of the others not reported. Patron of St. James and Trinity, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of St. Mary, the Parishioners; of Christ Church, Trustees.

St. James' church, in St. James'-street, at the foot of the Castle-hill, consists of nave, south aisle, and chancel, with low central tower; has a Norman doorway; and contains the ashes of the father and grandfather of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and a monument to Sir Nathaniel Wrasall. A larger church, to supersede this, was built, in the vicinity of Eastbrook, in 1861-3, after designs by Mr. Talbot Bury; is in the decorated English style, of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings; consists of nave and aisles 94 feet long and 66 feet wide, galleries at the sides, and a chancel 34 feet by 24, with an organ chapel on the south; and has a tower at the north-west angle, with crocketed pinnacles, and surmounted by a fine spire, 150 feet high. St. Mary's church, in Cannon-street, consists of nave with aisles, a chancel with apse, and a west square tower with octagonal spire; dates from the 11th century, but was mainly rebuilt in 1843-4; and contains monumental inscriptions for the actor Foote and the poet Churchill. Trinity church, in Strand-street, was built, in 1833, at a cost of £8,000. Christ Church, within Hougham parish, was built in 1844; and is a good structure, of nave and aisles, with bell-turret, in the early English style.

St. John Baptist's church was destroyed in 1537; St. Peter's, after 1611; St. Nicholas, in 1836; St. Edmund's, at some period not noted; Our Lady of Pitty's, or Archcliffe chapel, in 1576. St. Martin's-le-Grand collegiate church was founded, in 691, by King Withred; refounded, on a new site, behind the market-place, by King Henry II.; and continued to be used for Divine service till 1528. Ruins of it, comprising the east piers of the central tower, the walls of the choir and its aisles, part of the transept, and the chapter-house on the south side of the choir, with a portion of the crypt and a belfry, are still standing. Its churchyard contains the tomb of the poet Churchill; and was the place where Lord Byron wrote his well-known lines on one "who blazed the comet of a season." The priory of St. Martin, on the Folkestone road, nearly opposite Christ church, was founded in 1132, by Archbishop Corboil; had a large and magnificent church, which has entirely disappeared; made a great figure, for a time, in opposition to the Archbishops of Canterbury, but was at length subdued by them, and became their property; and is now represented by a picturesque decorated principal gateway, and by the guest-

house and the refectory, the latter nearly perfect, both very plain but massive, with Norman and early English features, and now used as farm-offices. One of the priors, Ascelyn, became Bishop of Rochester; and another, Richard, became Archbishop of Canterbury, immediately after Thomas à Becket. Suffragan bishops of Dover existed from 1537 till 1597.

Schools and Charities.—A large public school, connected with the British and Foreign school society, was established in 1834; a subscription charity school, afterwards National, with two large lofty school-rooms, in 1789; and a school of industry, for girls, in 1818. Almshouses have existed from time immemorial, and have an endowed income of £147; Cullin's charity has £136; and other charities have £233.

Railway Works.—The Southeastern railway, from Folkestone to Dover, was opened in 1844; and excels every other line of equal extent in England, both in the romantic scenery which it traverses, and in the engineering difficulties which it overcame. The part of it near and at Dover, especially, is very striking. The Abbots-Cliff tunnel is 1,940 yards long; goes through hard chalk, at a level of 12 feet above high water; and is ventilated by side galleries, opening in the face of the cliff. The sea-wall, beyond this, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, 23 feet thick at the base, and from 60 to 70 feet high; consists of solid concrete; and is washed on one side by the sea, and overhung on the other by precipitous cliffs from 300 to 400 feet high. The Round-down level, a space of about 7 acres, in the course of the sea-wall, was formed by blasting a mass of chalk 300 feet long, 375 feet high, and 70 feet in mean width; and the blast, on one occasion, was done by galvanic batteries, with 18,500 lbs. of gunpowder, making a noiseless explosion which caused the prodigious mass to glide, in shattered fragments, "like a stream into the sea." The Shakespeare-Cliff tunnel is 1,417 yards long; is entered by two pointed parabolic arches; and has two parallel tunnels, each 30 feet by 12, with seven air-shafts, and seven lateral outlets to the sea, through which the excavated chalk was discharged. The timber viaduct, close to the town, is 2,000 feet long. The tunnel of the East Kent railway, from Canterbury, passes through the western heights; is 680 yards long, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; and goes on a level 280 feet below the summit of the hill. Two submarine telegraphs go from Dover to Calais and Ostend. The first was originally laid in 1850 to Cape Grisnez, and was the earliest submarine telegraph ever undertaken; but broke in consequence of fretting on a ridge of rocks under the cape; and a successor to it was formed to Sangatte, nearer Calais.

The Harbour.—Dover is the only one of the ancient cinque ports which has not lost its harbour; and it would long ago have shared the fate of its brethren, but for successive, large, important, government works. Its harbour once extended some way up the valley, but has gradually retreated in consequence of debris brought down from the hills, and of a shifting bar of shingle. Works were undertaken for it by Henry VIII., which included an enormous pier, and cost £30,000. Fresh works were commenced by Elizabeth, and continued by James I., which cost great sums, and kept the harbour open. New works or reconstructions were done in 1737-9, at a cost of £22,000. The harbour, at present, includes the pent or inner harbour, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, with an entrance 60 feet wide; the basin or middle harbour, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and the outer harbour, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A wet dock and a graving dock are on the west side; a dry dock and basin are to the south of the outer harbour; a quay, constructed in 1841, and admitting vessels of 200 tons, goes 400 feet along the lower side of the pent, and 431 feet on the south-east; a commercial quay, formerly called pent-side, was formed in 1834; an addition of four acres to the outer harbour, enclosed by quays, was made in 1844; and a sea-wall, commencing at the north pier-head, and continued along Waterloo-crescent and the Esplanade, was built in 1850. The entrance of the harbour, between the piers, is 150 feet wide, and has a depth of from 14 to 18 feet of water. A harbour of refuge, immediately out-

side and eastward, was commenced in 1847; and is estimated to cost £2,500,000. Its area is 520 acres; its greatest width, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; and its length, from west to east, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. One entrance to it, 700 feet wide, is on the south; and another, 750 feet wide, is on the east. An Admiralty pier, 800 feet long, 90 feet broad at the base, 60 feet broad at the top, and commanding 10 feet of water at the lowest tide, was constructed in 1848-51, at a cost of £234,862; and a second portion, 1,000 feet long, was begun in 1854. The works sustained considerable injury from furious storms in 1850 and 1855, yet continued substantially progressing; they meanwhile did valuable service in stopping the passage of beach which had so often choked the old harbour; and, when completed, they will afford both a port of refuge for wind-bound vessels, and a convenient low-water landing for steamers.

Trade, &c.—Dover has a head post-office, † a telegraph station, two banking-offices, and nine chief inns; maintains fully its old character as the chief point of England's communication with the Continent; figures as the head of the cinque ports, with a body of 56 pilots for the Channel service; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and trade is carried on in ship-building, sail-making, rope-making, paper-making, corn-grinding, and oil-crushing. Coaches run to Walmer and Deal; and steamers ply to Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1863, were 32 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 958 tons; 24 larger sailing-vessels, of aggregate 2,775 tons; and 4 steam-vessels, of aggregate 299 tons. The sailing-vessels which entered in 1858 were 74 from foreign countries, of aggregate 6,783 tons; 5 from British colonies, of aggregate 323 tons; and 339 coastwise, of aggregate 30,132 tons. The tonnage, in 1862, from foreign ports was 108,296; to foreign ports, 15,114. The amount of customs in 1858 was £13,396; in 1867, £11,721. Bathing establishments are on the Esplanade; bathing machines are on the beach; and bathing-places, without machines, are near. But the beach shelves suddenly, has a shingly bottom, does not admit the use of horses for the bathing-machines, and occasions bathing to be dangerous. The walks and rides for invalids, too, are not of the best.

The Borough.—Dover was chartered by Edward I.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and sends two members to parliament. The borough limits include 1,319 acres, and have already been indicated in the section on Ecclesiastical Affairs. Real property, in 1860, of Dover town, £68,503; of Dover pier, £36,536. Direct taxes of the borough in 1857, £14,249. Electors in 1868, 2,414. Pop. in 1841, 17,795; in 1861, 25,325. Houses, 3,991. Bishop White Kennet and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke were natives.

The District.—The registration-district of Dover comprises the sub-district of St. Mary, conterminat with the parish of St. Mary; the sub-district of St. James, containing the parishes of St. James, Charlton, Guston, Whitfield, West Cliffe, St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, West Langdon, East Langdon, Oxney, and Ringwoud, and the extra-parochial places of Dover-Castle and East-Cliffe; and the sub-district of Hougham, containing the parishes of Hougham, Buckland, River, Ewell, Coldred, Lydden, Sibertswold, Wootton, Denton, Alkham, Capel-le-Ferne, and Poulton. Acres, 29,881. Poor-rates in 1862, £15,911. Pop. in 1841, 24,523; in 1861, 31,575. Houses, 5,217. Marriages in 1860, 313; births, 1,017,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 630,—of which 255 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,596; births, 8,662; deaths, 5,947. The places of worship in 1851 were 23 of the Church of England, with 9,349 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,250 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,465 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 180 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,740 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 130 at.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 39 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,835 scholars; 36 private

day schools, with 962 s.; and 21 Sunday schools, with 1,919 s. The workhouse is in Buckland.

DOVERAN, a chapelry in St. Feock parish, Cornwall; annexed to St. Feock vicarage, in the diocese of Exeter.

DOVER-CASTLE, an extra-parochial liberty in Dover borough and district, Kent. Acres, 137. Pop., 954. Houses, 8. Barracks are here; and 692 of the pop. were military. See DOVER.

DOVER-COURT, a parish in Tendring district, Essex; at the mouth of the estuary of the river Stour, and on the Harwich branch of the Eastern Union railway, 2 miles WSW of Harwich. It has a station on the railway, and two post-offices, of the names of Lower Dover-Court and Upper Dover-Court, under Harwich. Acres, 2,966; of which 1,220 are water. Real property, £6,270. Pop., 1,231. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. Lower Dover-Court is a suburb to Harwich; and Upper Dover-Court includes fine terrace-lines of houses, a great number of villas and other fine residences, a first-class hotel, a spa and assembly-rooms, sea-walls and marine drives, all of recent construction, and is becoming a favourite watering resort. The land is noted for fine hard elm. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Harwich-St. Nicholas, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £221. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of brick; was built in 1821, at a cost of £20,000; and occupies the site of a previous church, which dated from the 13th century, had a guild and a famous crucifix, and contained a tomb to Secretary Clarke, killed in 1666 in action against De Ruyter. The crucifix was reputed to be miraculous, and attracted many pilgrims; and three men were executed in 1532 for carrying it off and burning it. See HARWICH.

DOVERDALE, a place near Burgh-on-Bain, in Lincoln. It is a meet for the South Wold bounds.

DOVERDALE, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester; on an affluent of the river Severn, adjacent to the West Midland railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Droitwich. Post-town, Droitwich. Acres, 743. Real property, £1,182. Pop., 43. Houses, 7. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £202.* Patron, Mrs. Curtler. The church is ancient, and without a tower.

DOVERHAYS, a hamlet in Luckham parish, Somerset; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Minehead. Pop., 203.

DOVERIDGE, a village and a parish in the district of Uttoxeter and county of Derby. The village stands on the river Dove, at the boundary with Stafford, adjacent to the North Stafford railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N of Uttoxeter; has a post-office under Derby; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlets of West Broughton, Eaton, and Sedsail. Acres, 4,278. Real property, £8,999. Pop., 737. Houses, 150. The property is divided among a few. Doveridge Hall is the seat of Lord Waterpark. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £562.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church stands on an eminence, and has a tower and spire. There are Wesleyan and P. Methodist chapels, and a national school.

DOVER (STRAIT OF), a strait between England and France; uniting the English channel and the North Sea. It was the Fretum Gallicum of the Romans, and is the Pas de Calais of the French. Its width, from Dover to Cape Grisnez, is 18 miles; from Folkestone cliffs to Cape Grisnez, 20 miles; from the South Foreland light to Calais light, 21 miles; from Dungeness light to Boulogne cliffs, 26 miles; on the average, about 22 miles; and its length is about 15 miles. Chalk cliffs line it on both sides; and are, in some parts, from 300 to 600 feet high on the English side. Its depth, at the Varne and Ridge shoals, is only from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms; in other parts ranges from 6 to 30 fathoms; and at no part is more than 2 fathoms greater than the depth of the Mississippi at New Orleans. An isthmus seems, beyond question, to have originally occupied its place; and is thought, by good geologists, to have been gradually ruptured and borne away by a strong current from the north.

DOVE'S NEST, a villa above Lowood inn, in Westmoreland; on the wooded side of Wans Fell, overlooking

Windermere. It was inhabited, during a summer, by Mrs. Hemans, and is described in her letters; and it became the residence of the Rev. R. P. Graves.

DOVEY, or DYFI (THE), a river of Wales. It rises on the east side of Arran-Fowddy, in Merioneth; goes about 30 miles southward and south-westward, across a wing of Montgomery, along the boundary between Merioneth and Cardigan, and past Dinas-Mowddy and Machynlleth, to the Irish sea at Aberdovey. The last 6½ miles of it are estuary. Dovey Castle, 5 miles from Machynlleth, is the seat of George Jeffreys, Esq.

DOWARD (GREAT and LITTLE), two hills in Whitchurch parish, Herefordshire; on the river Wye, at the boundary with Monmouthshire, 3 and 3¼ miles NE of Monmouth. Great Doward has a lofty ancient camp, and is escaped with many quarries; and Little Doward shows traces of the ramparts of another camp.

DOWBIGGIN, a hamlet in Sedbergh township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Sedbergh. Pop., 81.

DOW CRAG, a bare, barren, lofty, precipitous height, overhanging the west side of Gates-water, near the Old Man of Coniston, in Lancashire.

DOW CRAGS, a range of stupendous precipices round a recess at the head of Patterdale, in Westmoreland.

DOWDESWELL, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 4 miles SE by E of Cheltenham r. station. It includes the village of Andoversford, which has a post-office under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,246. Real property, £3,728. Pop., 350. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. Dowdeswell House is the seat of R. R. C. Rogers, Esq. A skirmish occurred here in the wars of Charles I.; and some earth-works exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £402.* Patron, R. R. C. Rogers, Esq. The church is of the 16th century, cruciform, and good; has a tower and spire; and contains a brass of 1500.

DOWDIKE, a hamlet in Sutterton parish, Lincoln; 5½ miles SE of Swineshead.

DOWLTON. See DOLTON.

DOWLAIS, a chapelry in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, Glamorgan; on the Merthyr-Tydvil and Abergavenny railway, 2½ miles NE of Merthyr-Tydvil. It contains Heol-wermood and Garth; and has a post-office under Merthyr-Tydvil. Rated property, £22,000. Pop., 15,590. Houses, 2,980. The property is much subdivided. Dowlais House belonged formerly to Sir John Guest, Bart.; and is now the residence of G. Clarke, Esq. A vast iron establishment is here, including seventeen furnaces, and huge rolling-mills and forges. Great improvement was made in the sanitary and social condition of the work people by Sir John Guest; and a neat building was erected in his memory, and serves as a library and institution. The chapelry was constituted in 1837. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £150.* Patron, the Marquis of Bute.

DOWLAIS-TOP, a station on the Brecon and Newport railway; 2½ miles ENE of Dowlais.

DOWLAND, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; near the river Torridge, 5½ miles NNE of Hatherleigh, and 8 W of Eggesford r. station. Post-town, Dolton, North Devon. Acres, 1,735. Real property, £1,141. Pop., 205. Houses, 40. The manor belongs to Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £76.* Patron, Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. The church is old, and has a square tower.

DOWLES, a parish in the district of Kidderminster and county of Salop; on the river Severn, and on the Severn Valley railway, at the boundary with Worcester, 1½ mile NNW of Bewdley. Post-town, Bewdley. Acres, 679. Rated property, £1,130. Pop., 98. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £159. Patrons, J. Taylor and others. The church is good.

DOWLISH-WAKE, or EAST DOWLISH, a parish in Chard district, Somerset; near the Chard canal, 2 miles SE by S of Ilminster r. station, and 4 NE of Chard. Post-town, Ilminster. Acres, together with West Dow-

lish, 1,282. Real property, with West Dowlish, £2,394. Pop., 319. Houses, 75. The property, inclusive of West Dowlish, is all in one estate. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of West Dowlish, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £356. Patron, W. Speke, Esq. The church was rebuilt in a handsome manner, in 1382.

DOWLISH (WEST), a parish in Chard district, Somerset; 1½ mile SE by E of Ilminster. Acres and real property, returned with Dowlish-Wake. Pop., 52. Houses, 9. There is no church. See preceding article.

DOWN, a parish in Bromley district, Kent; 5 miles SSW of St. Mary Cray r. station, and 5¼ SE by S of Bromley. It has a post-office under Bromley, London, S.E., and a fair on Whit-Monday. Acres, 1,654. Real property, £2,918. Pop., 496. Houses, 91. The property is subdivided. Down House belonged to the Petlees, and passed to the Johnsons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £105. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has a spire; contains a piscina, sedilia, two brasses, and monuments of the Petlees; and is good. There are a Baptist chapel, and a school with 25.

DOWN-AMPNEY. See AMPNEY-DOWN.

DOWN (EAST), a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; round the head-streams of an affluent of the river Taw, 6½ miles NNE of Barnstaple town and r. station. Post-town, Arlington, under Barnstaple. Acres, 3,643. Real property, £3,789. Pop., 413. Houses, 84. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward III., to the family of Downe; and passed to the Pines and the Coffins. Churchill estate belongs to the Chichesters. The southern part, around the church, is a pleasant valley; and the northern part rises into bold hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £346.* Patron, C. Chichester, Esq. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave and aisle, with low square tower; and is good. Chartist, £5.

DOWNEND, a hamlet in Horsley parish, Gloucester; 3¼ miles SW of Minchinhampton.

DOWNEND, a chapelry in Mangotsfield parish, Gloucester; near Mangotsfield r. station, 5 miles NE of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Mangotsfield, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

DOWN HALL, a seat in Essex; 5½ miles SSE of Bishop-Stortford. It was a residence of Prior, in his last years; and belongs now to the Selwyns.

DOWNHALL, an eminence near Wigton in Cumberland. It is a resort of sportsmen.

DOWNHALL-GREEN, a place in Ashton-in-Mackfield township, Winwick parish, Lancashire; 4 miles S of Wigan. It has a post-office under Wigan.

DOWNHAM, a parish in Ely district, Cambridge; on the Peterborough and Ely railway, near Chittisham r. station, 2½ miles N by W of Ely. It has a post-office under Ely. Acres, 9,789. Real property, £18,075. Pop., 2,158. Houses, 467. The manor belonged to the see of Ely; and was once the principal residence of the bishops. The palace was last occupied by Bishop Wren; and was suffered to decay during the Commonwealth; but some remains of it exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,108.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is ancient; of brick and stone. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. Townlands produce £158 a-year.

DOWNHAM, a parish in Billericay district, Essex; near the river Crouch, 4 miles E of Billericay, and 5 N of Pitsea r. station. Post-town, Wickford, under Chelmsford. Acres, 2,223. Real property, £3,047. Pop., 247. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £402.* Patron, R. B. Berens, Esq. The church has a square embattled tower, and is good.

DOWNHAM, a township and a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Ribble, at the boundary with Yorkshire, 2 miles NE of Chatburn r. station, and 3 NE of Clitheroe; and has a

post-office under Blackburn. Acres, 1,870. Real property, £2,211. Pop., 292. Houses, 70. The chapelry is larger than the township. Pop., 433. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Downham Hall, belongs to the Asshetons. Some of the inhabitants are cotton-spinners. Limestone, of curiously fossiliferous character, is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £129. Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £26 from endowment; and other charities £10.

DOWNHAM, a division of Wymondham parish, Norfolk; 1½ mile NE by N of Wymondham. Pop., 1,216.

DOWNHAM, Yorkshire. See **DOWNHOLME**.

DOWNHAM, or **DOWNHAM-MARKET**, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Norfolk. The town stands on the side of a hill, at the river Ouse, adjacent to the Lynn and Ely railway, 11 miles S by W of Lynn. It has recently undergone much improvement; contains a spacious ornamental market square; has a head post-office, a banking-office, a railway station, two chief inns, a recently-erected commodious court-house, a church, four dissenting chapels, a cemetery with two mortuary chapels, a mechanics' institute, two public schools, a spacious and handsome workhouse, and charities £149; had anciently a Benedictine priory, belonging to Ramsey abbey; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on 3 March, 8 May, and 13 Nov. A great trade in butter, for the London market, was long done; but has in good measure been removed to Swaffham. Pop., 2,458. Houses, 567.—The parish comprises 2,490 acres. Real property, £13,651. Pop., 3,133. Houses, 657. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Ramsey abbey. The land is fenny, and much frequented by wild fowl, but includes much good dairy pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £403. Patron, Rev. E. R. Franks.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Downham, Crimphesham, Bexwell, Ryston, Denver, Fordham, Roxham, Hillgay, and Southery, and parts of the parishes of Wimbotsham, Stow-Bardolph, and Upwell,—the last partly in Cambridgeshire. Acres, 28,636. Pop., 8,878. Houses, 1,883. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Fincham, containing the parishes of Fincham, Barton-Bendish, Marham, West Dereham, Wreham, Wretton, Stoke-Ferry, Boughton, and Stradsett; and the sub-district of Wigganhall, containing the parishes of Wigganhall-St. Mary-the-Virgin, Wigganhall-St. Mary-Magdalene, Wigganhall-St. Germans, Wigganhall-St. Peter, Watlington, Tottenham, Wormegay, Shouldham, Shouldham-Thorpe, South Runcton, Holme-next-Runcton, Wallington-cum-Thorpland, and parts of Wimbotsham and Stow-Bardolph. Acres, 83,687. Poor-rates in 1862, 13,344. Pop. in 1841, 19,202; in 1861, 20,264. Houses, 4,336. Marriages in 1860, 137; births, 657,—of which 70 were illegitimate; deaths, 411,—of which 150 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,464; births, 7,207; deaths, 4,229. The places of worship in 1861 were 34 of the Church of England, with 7,458 sittings; 6 of Baptists, with 771 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 245 s.; 22 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,109 s.; 22 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,204 s.; and 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 440 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,443 scholars; 47 private day schools, with 823 s.; 46 Sunday schools, with 2,691 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 2 s.

DOWNHAMFORD, a hundred in the lathe of St. Augustine, Kent; containing Adisham parish, and six other parishes. Acres, 10,830. Pop., 3,175. Houses, 638.

DOWNHAM-MARKET. See **DOWNHAM**, Norfolk.

DOWNHAM-SANTON, a parish in Thetford district, Suffolk; on the river Ouse and the Norfolk railway, at the boundary with Norfolk, 2½ miles E of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Brandon. Acres, 3,860. Real property, £939. Pop., 81. Houses, 18. A sand-drift, in 1668, blowing hither from Lakenearth, overwhelmed

upwards of 1,500 acres of the land, and nearly choked the river. Downham Hall is the seat of Lord William Powlett. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £59. Patron, Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.

DOWN-HATHERLEIGH. See **HATHERLEIGH** (DOWN).

DOWNHEAD, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; 2½ miles NE of Cranmore r. station, and 5 ENE of Shepton-Mallet. Post-town, Leigh-on-Mendip, under Frome. Acres, 1,525. Real property, £1,416. Pop., 249. Houses, 48. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Douling, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is later English.

DOWNHEAD, a hamlet in West Camel parish, Somerset; 3½ miles ENE of Ilchester.

DOWN-HOLLAND, a township in Halsall parish, Lancashire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 3½ miles W by S of Ormskirk. Acres, 3,474. Real property, £5,720. Pop., 748. Houses, 133.

DOWNHOLME, or **DOWNHAM**, a township in Richmond district, and a parish partly also in Reeth district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, 4½ miles SW of Richmond r. station. Acres, 1,294. Real property, £1,577. Pop., 138. Houses, 27. The parish includes also the townships of Stainton, Walburn, and Ellerton-Abbey; and its post-town is Marrick, under Richmond, Yorkshire. Acres, 5,915. Real property, £2,996. Pop., 241. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £75. Patron, J. T. Hutton, Esq. The church is later Norman; has an old font; and is good.—Charities, £8.

DOWN-HUSBANDS. See **HURSTBOURNE**.

DOWNING, a seat on the Dee seaboard of Flint; 1 mile SW of Mostyn r. station, and 3 NNW of Holywell. It belonged to the Pennants; was the birthplace and residence of Thomas Pennant, the antiquary and naturalist; and passed, by marriage with the antiquary's granddaughter, to Viscount Fielding. It was built in 1627; has the form of the letter H; contains Pennant's library and museum; and stands amidst luxuriant trees. An ornate church, in the neighbouring tract of Pantasa, was built by the Viscountess Fielding to be a Protestant place of worship; but was changed to the use of Roman Catholicism; and is now connected with a small convent.

DOWNING COLLEGE. See **CAMBRIDGE**.

DOWNLEY, a place 2 miles NW of High Wycombe, in Bucks. It has a post-office under High Wycombe.

DOWN (LOWER), a township in North Lydybur parish, Salop; 2 miles SE of Bishops Castle. Pop., 116.

DOWN (THE), a roadstead off Deal, in Kent; inside the Goodwin sands; named from "the dunes" or sand-heaps of the Goodwins and the shore. It is 5 miles long and 4 wide; has good anchorage in from 6 to 10 fathoms of water; and is well sheltered on all sides except the south. An appendage, called the Small Downs, lies inside the Brake sand towards Ramsgate; is about 2 miles wide; and has from 2½ to 5 fathoms water.

DOWN-ST. MARY, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; on the river Taw and the North Devon railway, near Morchard-Road r. station, and 6 miles NW of Crediton. Post-town, Morchard-Bishop, North Devon. Acres, 2,229. Real property, £2,339. Pop., 426. Houses, 90. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Henry C. Sturt, Esq. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Exeter. Value, £233. Patron, Rev. W. T. A. Radford. The church is partly Norman; and consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a tower.

DOWNSHAY, a village in Worth-Matravers parish, Dorset; 1 mile SE of Corfe Castle.

DOWNSIDE, a hamlet in Backwell parish, Somerset; 7½ miles SW of Bristol. Pop., 174.

DOWNSIDE, a chapelry in Midsomer-Norton parish, Somerset; near the East Somerset railway, 2 miles NNE of Shepton-Mallet. It was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Shepton-Mallet. Real property, £3,103. Pop., 697. Houses, 136. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £101. Patron, the Vicar of Midsomer-Norton. The church is partly of the

time of Henry VI., but was principally rebuilt in 1838. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a handsome Roman Catholic college, and a national school. The college accommodates about 60 students, and has a chapel and a recently erected observatory.

DOWNSIDE, a place $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Cobham, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Leatherhead, in Surrey. It has a post-office under Cobham.

DOWNS (SOUTH). See **SCSSEX**.

DOWN-STONEBECK, a township in Kirky-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Pateley-Bridge. It includes the village of Ramskill. Acres, 12,710. Real property, £3,750. Pop., 400. Houses, 83.

DOWN-THOMAS, a hamlet in Wembury parish, Devon.

DOWNTON, a parish in the district of Ludlow and county of Hereford; on the river Teme, near the boundary with Salop, 5 miles SW of Bromfield r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Ludlow. Post-town, Leintwardine, Herefordshire. Acres, 1,201. Real property, with Aston and Burrington, £3,750. Pop., 184. Houses, 25. Downton Castle here is a spacious modern edifice, in mixed Grecian and Gothic styles, built by R. P. Knight, Esq., to exemplify his "Analytical Enquiry;" and stands amid romantic scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £154. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1862, and is in the early English style, somewhat richly decorated.

DOWNTON, a township in Stanton-Lacy parish, Salop; in Corvedale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Ludlow. Pop., 90. Downton Hall here is a fine mansion, a seat of Sir W. E. Broughton, Bart.

DOWNTON, a place $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lymington in Hants. It has a post-office under Lymington.

DOWNTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Wilts. The town stands on the river Avon and the Salisbury and Dorset railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Salisbury; and has a post-office under Salisbury, and a railway station. It carries on lace-making, tick-weaving, malting, tanning, and paper-making; has fairs on 23 April and 2 Oct.; and was formerly a market-town. It is a borough by prescription; and it sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the Reform act. It possessed importance in the Saxon times, and contains a grand antiquity of them called the Moot; it belonged, after the Conquest, to the Bishops of Winchester, and was for many years their residence; it has an ancient stone cross, called the Borough cross; has also three bridges, a fine old church, seven dissenting chapels, and a free school. The Moot belongs to George Sampson, Esq.; includes extensive earthworks, of singular structure, in which either Saxon parliaments or Saxon courts of justice were held, and a central, large, conical mound, which seems to be the vestige of a Saxon castle; and is maintained in good preservation, and surrounded by an old-fashioned garden. The seat of the bishops stood at a place now called Old Court; and is supposed to have been thrice visited by King John. The church is cruciform; has a fine central tower; dates partly from the time of Henry I.; underwent restoration in 1860; and contains a very ancient font, and interesting monuments of the Duncombes, the Fevershams, and others. The old parsonage, a structure of the time of Elizabeth or of James I., now a farm-house, was long the residence of the Raleighs, and was the birth-place of Dean Raleigh, the grandson of Sir Walter, and that also of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, the hero of Gibraltar. The parish includes also the tythings of Charlton Church, East Downton, Hamptworth, Wick, and Walton. Acres, together with the extra-parochial tract of Witherington and Langley-Wood, and the parish of Nunton-with-Bodenham, 13,221. Rated property, £15,750. Pop., 3,566. Houses, 799. The property is much subdivided. Downton House was the seat of the Shuckburghs. Barford, now a farm-house, was the residence of the Lords Feversham, and passed by purchase to the late Earl Nelson. Trafalgar House, Earl Nelson's seat, is adjacent to Barford. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Nunton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Value, £571.* Patron, Winchester College. The vicarages of Charlton and Redlynch are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains seven parishes; and is in the district of Alderbury. Acres, 19,844. Pop., 4,790. Houses, 1,068. The hundred also contains seven parishes; but some of them differ from those of the sub-district. Acres, 25,492. Pop., 6,612. Houses, 1,476.

DOWNTON (EAST). See preceding article.

DOWNTON HALL, the seat of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart., 1 mile E of New Radnor, in Radnorshire.

DOWRISH, a seat on the river Creedy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Crediton, in Devon. It dates from the time of King John; retains the gatehouse and the centre of the original structure; belonged, for ages, to the Dowrish family, and has still portraits of them; and belongs now to the Clayfields.

DOWRÖG, a tarn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of St. Davids, in Pembroke. It is about a mile in circuit; and is much frequented by wildfowl.

DOWRY, a chapel in Clifton parish, annexed to the p. curacy of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

DOWSBY, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Folkingham, and 6 NNE of Bourn r. station. Post-town, Rippingale, under Bourn. Acres, 1,809. Real property, £3,618. Pop., 195. Houses, 38. The property is divided among nine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £424.* Patron, the Rev. K. Foster. The church is old but good, and has an embattled tower.

DOWSING (INNER and OUTER), two shoals off the coast of Lincoln. Inner Dowsing lies 9 miles E of Thrus-thorpe; extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and south; and has, at one part, only 7 feet of water. Outer Dowsing lies about 16 miles NE; extends 6 miles north-westward and south-eastward; and has from 2 to 6 fathoms water. A remarkable hollow, called the Little Silver Pit, from 20 to 50 fathoms deep, lies between the shoals.

DOWTHORPE, a hamlet in Ellerby township, Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Hornsea.

DOWTHWAITE HEAD, an easterly projection of the Great Dodd mountain, in Cumberland; containing the source of the rivulet Aira.

DOXEY, a hamlet in Seighford parish, Staffordshire; 2 miles NW of Stafford.

DOXFORD, a township in Ellingham parish, Northumberland; 6 miles N of Alnwick. Acres, 612. Pop., 74. Houses, 14.

DOYLE'S COLUMN, a monument to General Sir John Doyle; on the SE coast of Guernsey; overlooking Moulin-Huet bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of St. Peter. It is 96 feet high; rises to an altitude of about 400 feet above sea-level; has a railed gallery at the top, reached by a spiral staircase; and commands a magnificent view.

DOYLE (STOKE). See **STOKE-DOYLE**.

DOYNTON, a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester; on the river Boyd, near the boundaries with Wilts and Somerset, 4 miles N of Twerton r. station, and 5 NNW of Bath. Post-town, Bitton, under Bristol. Acres, 1,703. Real property, £4,007. Pop., 448. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £433.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old, but good; shows no regard to style; and has a square tower. A chapel, in connexion with the Bristol Itinerant Society, was founded in 1861.

DOZMARE, or **DOSMERY POOL**, a tarn $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bodmin, in Cornwall. It lies 890 feet above sea-level; measures about a mile in circuit; and has a dismal appearance.

DRAINAGE MARSH, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; near Swineshead. Pop., 9.

DRAKEHOLES, a hamlet in Clayworth and Everton parishes, Notts; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bawtry.

DRAKELOW, a township in Church-Gresley parish, Derby; on the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by S of Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £2,491. Pop., 35. Houses, 11. DrakeLOW Hall is the seat of Sir T. Gresley, Bart.

DRAKELOW, a place near the Roman road to Little-

borough, the river Idle, and the Chesterfield canal, 3½ miles SE of Bawtry, in Notts. Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found here.

DRAKE'S ISLAND, or **St. Nicholas' Isle**, a bold pyramidal rock in Plymouth sound, Devon; 3 furlongs SE of Bottenlose point in Stonehouse. It is about ¼ of a mile in diameter, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned.

DRAKEWALLS, a tin mine, 5½ miles E of Callington, in Cornwall. One of its lodes is open to the surface; and a process is carried on at it for separating wolfram from the tin ore.

DRAUGHTON, a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton; adjacent to the Stamford and Blisworth railway, 1½ mile NE of Lamporn r. station, and ¼ N by E of Brixworth. Post-town, Maidwell, under Northampton. Acres, 1,477. Real property, £2,607. Pop., 190. Houses, 39. The property is all in one estate. Building stone is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £343.* Patron, H. H. H. Hungerford, Esq. The church is very good; and there is an Independent chapel.

DRAUGHTON, a township in Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the river Wharfe, 3¼ miles E by N of Skipton. It has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 2,257. Real property, £2,696. Pop., 178. Houses, 40.

DRAX, a township and a parish in Selby district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Ouse, 2½ miles S by E of Cliff r. station, and ¾ N by E of Snaith. Acres, 1,332. Real property, £2,588. Pop., 446. Houses, 106. The parish includes also the townships of Long Drax, Newland, and Camblesforth; the last of which has a post-office under Selby. Acres, 6,474. Real property, £10,600. Pop., 1,231. Houses, 285. The property is much subdivided. A priory of Black Canons was founded here in the time of Henry I., by William Paganel; and given, at the dissolution, to the Constables; but has disappeared. The lands around it were often inundated by the Ouse; and are still marshy, but good. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £137. Patron, Lady Wheeler. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school and an alms-house, founded and endowed in 1667 by Charles Reed, have an income of £924.

DRAX (Long), a township in Drax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; at the confluence of the Derwent and the Ouse, 1 mile N of Drax. Acres, 1,572. Real property, £2,319. Pop., 162. Houses, 34.

DRAYCOT. See **DRAYCOTT**.

DRAYCOT-CERNE, a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts; near the river Avon and the Great Western railway, 3¼ miles NNE of Chippenham. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres, 1,066. Real property, £1,839. Pop., 158. Houses, 29. All the property, with Draycot-Cerne House, belonged formerly to the Cernes and the Longs; and belongs now to the Earl of Mornington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, 234.* Patron, the Earl of Mornington. The church is ancient; has a tower; contains a brass to Sir Edward Cerne of 1380, and monuments of the Longs; and is very good. Charities, £25.

DRAYCOTE, a hamlet in Burton-upon-Dunsmore parish, Warwick; 5½ miles SW of Rugby. Pop., 142. Draycote hill here is a conspicuous feature.

DRAYCOT-MOOR, a hamlet in Longworth parish, Berks; 5½ miles W of Abingdon. Acres, 1,041. Real property, £1,714. Pop., 261. Houses, 60.

DRAYCOTT, a liberty in Wiltshire, Derbyshire; on the river Derwent and the Midland Counties railway, 6½ miles ESE of Derby. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Derby. Real property, £5,373. Pop., with Church-Wilne, 1,156. Houses, 251.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet in Ickford parish, Oxford; 4½ miles W of Thame. Real property, £488.

DRAYCOTT, a chapelry in Cheddar and Stoke-Rodney parishes, Somerset; under the Mendip hills, 4 miles SE of Axbridge, and 5½ WNW of Wells r. station. Post-town, Cheddar, under Weston-super-Mare. Pop., 613. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and

Wells. Value, £86. Patron, alternately the Vicar of Cheddar and the Rector of Stoke-Rodney. The church was built in 1862, at a cost of £1,500; consists of nave, chancel, and transept, with vestry and bell-turret; and is in the early decorated style.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet in Limington parish, Somerset; 1¼ mile SE of Ilchester. Pop., 50.

DRAYCOTT, a hamlet in Blockley parish, Worcester; 3½ miles SE of Chipping-Campden. Real property, £993. Pop., 193. Draycott House here is the seat of the Burroughs family.

DRAYCOTT-FOLIAT, a tything in Wilcot parish, Wilts; 8¼ miles E of Devizes.

DRAYCOTT-FOLIATT, a parish in Highworth district, Wilts; 4½ miles SSE of Swindon, and 5½ SSE of Swindon r. station. Post-town, Chisledon, under Swindon. Acres, 702. Real property, £1,075. Pop., 27. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £165. Patron, A. Goddard, Esq. There is no church. Bishop Buckeridge, the writer against Bellarmine, was a native.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-CLAY, a township in Hanbury parish, Stafford; near the river Dove, 4¼ miles SE of Uttoxeter. It includes the hamlets of Moreton and Stubby-Lane. Pop., 484. Houses, 107.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a village and a parish in Cheadle district, Stafford. The village stands near the river Tean, 1 mile NNE of Cresswell r. station, and 2¼ SW by S of Cheadle; and has a post-office, of the name of Draycott, under Stafford. The parish includes also the villages of Totmonslow and Cresswell. Acres, 3,690. Real property, £5,135. Pop., 451. Houses, 89. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £452.* Patron, Sir E. Vavasour, Bart. The church, ancient but good, contains some old monuments. A Danish stone is in the churchyard. Charities, £4.

DRAYTON, a village and a parish in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands near the Berks and Wilts canal, 1¼ mile W of the river Thames, 1½ N of Stevenon r. station, and 2 SW of Abingdon; has a head post-office, of the name of Drayton, Berkshire; and was desolated by fire in 1780. The parish comprises 1,950 acres. Real property, £3,976. Pop., 605. Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £255. Patron, Col. Loyd Lindsay. The church is ancient, and has a curious Norman font. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £37.

DRAYTON, a tything in Barton-Stacey parish, Hants; on the river Anton, 4¼ miles SE of Andover. Pop., 46.

DRAYTON, a township in Brighthelm parish, Leicestershire; near the river Welland, 2 miles W of Rockingham. Pop., 126. Houses, 29. There is a Wesleyan chapel. George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was a native.

DRAYTON, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; near the river Wensum, 4¼ miles NW of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,332. Real property, £2,587. Pop., 451. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. Drayton House was the seat of the Latons. Many of the inhabitants are employed in paper-mills in the adjoining parish of Taverham. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Helledon, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £700. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church's chancel was rebuilt in 1865. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £14.

DRAYTON, a hamlet in Daventry parish, Northampton; ¼ a mile W of Daventry. Pop., 388.

DRAYTON, a parish in Banbury district, Oxford; near the Oxford canal and the Oxford and Rugby railway, 2 miles NW by W of Banbury. Post-town, Wroxton, under Banbury. Acres, 1,260. Real property, 1,303. Pop., 186. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Ardens and the Grevilles; and belongs now to Earl Delawarr and Colonel North. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, 316.* Patron, Earl Delawarr. The church is old but good, and contains monuments of the Grevilles. Charities, £30.

DRAYTON, a parish in the district of Abingdon and county of Oxford; on the river Thame, 5 miles E of Culham r. station, and 5 N of Wallingford. Post-town, Dorchester, under Wallingford. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £2,078. Pop., 327. Houses, 65. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is small and plain. Charities, £5.

DRAYTON, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; adjacent to the river Isle, and to the Durston and Yeovil railway, 1½ mile SW of Langport. It includes the tything of Middleney, the hamlet of Westover, and part of the tythings of Burton-Pyנסent and Week; and its post-town is Langport, under Taunton. Acres, 2,165. Real property, £3,581. Pop., 557. Houses, 118. Limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £97. Patron, R. T. Combe, Esq. The church is later English, with a Norman doorway. There is a parochial school.

DRAYTON, a township in Penkridge parish, Stafford; 1½ mile NNE of Penkridge.

DRAYTON, a railway station in Sussex; on the South Coast railway, 2 miles E of Chichester.

DRAYTON, a hamlet in Old Stratford parish, Warwick; 2 miles W of Stratford-on-Avon. Real property, £974. Pop., 20.

DRAYTON-BASSETT, a parish in Tamworth district, Stafford; on the Fazeley canal, at the boundary with Warwick, adjacent to the Birmingham and Derby railway, 2½ miles SSW of Tamworth. It has a post-office under Tamworth. Acres, 3,315. Real property, £6,380. Pop., 441. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Bassets and to the Earls of Leicester. Drayton manor-house, a grand Tudor mansion by Smirke, in a large well-wooded park, with fine gardens, is the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; and Drayton House is the seat of the Vernons. Some of the inhabitants are cotton-spinners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £257.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a plain but very good stone structure, repaired in 1850; has a tower; and contains a neat marble tablet, 19½ feet high, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel.

DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the Wendover canal, at the boundary with Herts, near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles WNW of Tring. Post-town, Tring. Acres, 1,874. Real property, £2,743. Pop., 263. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Cheynes; and the moat of their residence remains. Drayton-Cross-road and Drayton-Mead are meets for the Whaddon-Chase hounds and the Tring harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £275.* Patron, S. Jenney, Esq. The church is early English; has two fine brasses of the Cheynes, a large marble monument of Lord Newhaven, and a figured old east window; and is good. Charities, £8. Hooker was rector.

DRAYTON (DRY), a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; on an affluent of the river Ouse, near the Via Devana, 2½ miles SW of Oakington r. station, and 5½ NW of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 2,389. Real property, 2,636. Pop., 470. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £320.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Smith. The church has a brass of 1520, and is good. A school has £13 from endowment, and other charities £10.

DRAYTON (EAST), a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 3½ miles NE of Tuxford r. station, and 7 SE of East Retford. Post-town, Dunham-on-Trent, under Newark. Acres, 1,543. Real property, 2,564. Pop., 263. Houses, 58. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with Stokeham, in the diocese of Lincoln; and, till 1867, was united also with Ashkam. Value, £165.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DRAYTON (EYN), a parish in the district of St. Ives and county of Cambridge; on an affluent of the river Ouse, at the boundary with Huntingdon, 2 miles SW of Swavesey r. station, and 3¼ SE by S of St. Ives. Post-town, Fen-Stanton, under St. Ives. Acres, 1,496. Real property, £4,059. Pop., 445. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £100. Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1855. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1866.

DRAYTON (FENNY), a parish in the district of Atherstone, and county of Leicester; adjacent to Watling-street, the river Anker, and the boundary with Warwick, 2½ miles W of Atherstone r. station, and 5¼ NW by W of Hinckley. Post-town, Atherstone. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £2,215. Pop., 134. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £278.* Patron, the Rev. J. E. Colyer. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. The ancestors of Drayton the poet were residents.

DRAYTON GREEN, a hamlet adjacent to the Great Western railway, 1 mile NW of Ealing, in Middlesex. It has a post-office under Ealing, London W.

DRAYTON HOUSE, a seat 2 miles NW of Thrapston, in Northamptonshire. It was built in the time of Henry VI., by the Greens; and it passed to the Sackvilles and the Stopfords. Part of a Roman pavement was found at it in 1736.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET-DRAYTON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district on the mutual border of Salop and Stafford; and a division in Salop. The town stands on the Tern, adjacent to the Liverpool and Birmingham canal, 19 miles NE of Shrewsbury. A railway to it from the London and North-western at Nantwich, 10½ miles long, was opened in October, 1863; and another railway to it, on a line with this, and to be in connexion with it, from the Great Western at Wellington, 15½ miles long, was in operation previous to 1869. The town occupies the site of a Roman station, and is the Driatune of Domesday; and it had anciently a White priory, founded by Bishop Northborough. It has a head post-office, of the name of Market-Drayton, two banking-offices, two chief inns, three dissenting chapels, a workhouse, a grammar-school with £39 from endowment, and other charities with £232; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church was built in the time of King Stephen, but has a steeple of much more recent date; and was renovated in 1787. Markets are held on Wednesdays; and fairs on the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, the Wednesday before 22 June, 19 Sept., and 24 Oct. Manufactures of haircloth, paper, and malt are carried on. Pop., 3,661. Houses, 803.—The parish includes the townships of Drayton-Magna, Drayton-Parva, Betton, Longslow, Sutton, and Woodseaves, within Salop; and the townships of Almington and Bloore-with-Tyrlay and Hales, within Stafford. Acres, 14,216; of which 7,526 are in Salop. Rated property, £25,411. Pop., 5,242. Houses, 1,104. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Combermere abbey. A fierce battle was fought, in 1459, on Bloore-heath, about a mile from the town, between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £280.* Patron, Richard Corbet, Esq. The chapelries of Drayton-Parva and Hales are separate benefices.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.—The district belongs all to the registration county of Salop; but includes Ashley parish and parts of Drayton-in-Hales and Muclestone parishes electorally in Stafford and part of Audlem parish, electorally in Cheshire. It comprehends, besides Market-Drayton sub-district, the sub-district of Hodnet, containing the parishes of Cheswardine, Hinstock, Childs-Ercall, Stoke-upon-Tern, and the greater part of Hodnet; and the sub-district of Moreton-Say, containing the parishes of Moreton-Say, Adderley, Norton-in-Hales, Muclestone, Ashley, and part of Audlem. Acres, 67,910. Poor-rates in 1862, £4,836. Pop. in 1841,

13,950; in 1861, 14,260. Houses, 2,961. Marriages in 1860, 102; births, 431,—of which 63 were illegitimate; deaths, 333,—of which 119 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 990; births, 4,217; deaths, 2,812. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the Church of England, with 6,780 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,085 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 182 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 470 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,064 s.; 1 undefined, with 180 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 24 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,398 scholars; 27 private day schools, with 538 s.; 29 Sunday schools, with 1,933 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 16 s.—The division contains seven parishes and parts of three others. Acres, 54,595. Pop., 11,582. Houses, 2,271.

DRAYTON (LITTLE). See DRAYTON-PARVA.

DRAYTON-MAGNA, a township in Drayton-in-Hales parish, Salop; chiefly identical with Market-Drayton town.

DRAYTON (MARKET). See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

DRAYTON-PARSLOW, a parish in Winslow district, Bucks; 2½ miles ESE of Swanbourne r. station, and 4½ E by N of Winslow. It has a post-office under Bletchley-Station. Acres, 1,680. Real property, £2,466. Pop., 468. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. B. Spurrel. The church has a tower, and is tolerable. There are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and a recently-erected school.

DRAYTON-PARVA, a township-chapelry in Drayton-in-Hales parish, Salop; 1 mile SW of Market-Drayton. Post town, Market-Drayton. Rated property, £7,400. Pop., 2,162. Houses, 497. The property is much subdivided. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £155.* Patron, the Vicar of Drayton-in-Hales. The church was built in 1847; and is a Gothic structure, with a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DRAYTON (WEST), a parish in Uxbridge district, Middlesex; on the river Colne, the Grand Junction canal, and the Great Western railway, at the boundary with Bucks, 3 miles S of Uxbridge. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Uxbridge. Acres, 850. Real property, £4,844. Pop., 951. Houses, 179. The manor belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls; was given by Henry VIII. to the Pagets; and passed to the De Burghs. Much of the land is disposed in market and fruit gardens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London; and, till 1863, was annexed to Harmondsworth. Value and patron, not reported. The church is a Norman structure, with an embattled tower; and has an octagonal figured font, and some monuments. There are a national school, and charities £18.

DRAYTON (WEST), a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on the river Mann, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 3½ miles NNW of Tuxford. Post-town, Markham, under Newark. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £696. Pop., 96. Houses, 20. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Markham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is substantial; and there are charities £48.

DRE, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; 4½ miles SW of Aberayron. Pop., 221.

DREBACH, a township in Llanfairtalhaiarn parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles S of Abergelge. Pop., 68.

DREBACH, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N of Corwen.

DREBLEY, a hamlet in Barden township, Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Skipton.

DREGOCH, a tythe-township in Bodfary parish, Denbighshire; 3½ miles NE of Denbigh. Pop., 60.

DRESDEN, a chapelry in Blurton parish, Stafford; near Longton. It was constituted in 1867. Pop., 2,666. The living is a vicarage. Value, not reported.*

DREVOR, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 133.

DREWERIN, a township in Glascomb parish, Radnor-

shire; 6½ miles SW of Radnor. Real property, £1,543. Pop., 217. Houses, 40.

DREW (LITTLETON). See LITTLETON-DREW.

DREWSON, a village in Nolton parish, Pembroke; 5½ miles W of Haverfordwest.

DREW (STANTON). See STANTON-DREW.

DREWSTEIGNTON, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; on the river Teign, at the E side of Dartmoor, 4½ miles NNW of Moreton-Hampstead r. station, and 8½ SW by W of Crediton. It includes the hamlet of Teighholt; and its post-town is Crockernwell, under Exeter. Acres, 6,937. Real property, £7,003. Pop., 1,067. Houses, 226. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Sheriff Baldwin; was held, in the time of Henry II., by Drogo or Drewe de Teignton; and passed to the D'Abernons and the Carews. The scenery along the Teign here is highly romantic; and various spots have a cromlech, a logan stone, two Druidical circles, some traces of the Via-Sacra or Druid-way, and an ancient British camp. The name Drewsteignton has often been regarded as a corruption of "Druids' Town on the Teign;" but was really derived from Drewe de Teignton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £776.* Patrons, Messrs. Ponsford. The church is a good old interesting structure, with turret tower.

DREWTON-WITH-EVERTHORPE, a township in North Cave parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Hull railway, 1 mile N by W of South Cave. Pop., 186. Houses, 27.

DRIBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 4 miles W by S of Alford r. station, and 5½ N of Spilsby. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 1,338. Real property, £1,614. Pop., 79. Houses, 15. The property is all in one estate. Driby-Carr is a meet for the South Wolds bounds. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of South Ormsby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has two brasses of the 16th century.

DRIFFIELD, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; adjacent to the Thames and Severn canal, 3½ miles SE by E of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Cirencester. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £1,661. Pop., 132. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £270.* Patron, the Rev. R. M. Ashe. The church is good; and a school has £12: from endowment.

DRIFFIELD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on a fertile plain, at the foot of the eastern wolds, near the source of the river Hull, adjacent to the Hull and Scarborough railway, 11½ miles N of Beverley. It was known to the Saxons as Driffelda; and seems to have been the centre of many contests, in the times of the kingdom of Northumbria. It is washed by a brook, enlarging into a canal 5 miles long, going into communication with canals to Hull; and consists chiefly of one long wide street. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, four chief inns, a parish church, five dissenting chapels, a corn exchange, and a work-house; and is a polling-place for the east riding, and the capital of the York Wolds. The church is a handsome structure, mainly Norman and early English, of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine tower of decorated English date. An Independent chapel was built in 1867, at a cost of nearly £15,000; is in the Italian Gothic style; and has a gallery all round the interior. The corn-exchange was built in 1842. Markets are held on Thursdays; fairs, on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, 26 Aug., and 19 Sep.; and a considerable trade in corn, carpets, and cotton fabrics is carried on. Pop., 4,244. Houses, 948.—The parish comprises the townships of Great Driffeld, Little Driffeld, and Emwell-with-Kellythorpe. Acres, 7,434. Real property, £23,158. Pop., 4,734. Houses, 1,023. The property is much subdivided. Tumuli, seemingly of the times of the Danes, occur in various places, particularly on a farm called Danesdale, 3 miles from the town; and some of them have yielded flint spear-heads, fragments of urns, and beads of jet,

glass, and amber. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Little Driffield, in the diocese of York. Value, £240. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The sub-district contains the parishes of Driffield, Ruston-Perva, Skerne, and parts of Nafferton and Hutton-Cranswick. Acres, 20,927. Pop., 7,787. Houses, 1,696. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Foston, containing the parishes of Foston-on-the-Wolds, North Frodingham, Harpham, Lowthorpe, parts of Beeford, Nafferton, and Hutton-Cranswick, and the extra-parochial tract of Little Kelk; the sub-district of Bainton, containing the parishes of Bainton, Watton, Middleton, North Dulton, Kirkburn, Wetwang, Garton-on-the-Wolds, and part of Kilmwilt; and the sub-district of Langtoft, containing the parishes of Langtoft, Kilham, Foxholes, Weaverthorpe, Heltperthorpe, Cowlan, Sledmore-with-Croon, and part of Wharram-Percy. Acres, 105,114. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,734. Pop. in 1841, 16,823; in 1861, 19,226. Houses, 3,959. Marriages in 1860, 156; births, 717,—of which 70 were illegitimate; deaths, 372,—of which 159 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,479; births, 6,620; deaths, 3,694. The places of worship in 1851 were 30 of the Church of England, with 5,473 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 730 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 610 s.; 29 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,424 s.; and 21 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,673 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 1,727 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 1,029 s.; and 36 Sunday schools, with 2,325 s.

DRIFFIELD (GREAT), a township in Driffield parish, E. R. Yorkshire; containing the town of Driffield. Acres, inclusive of Little Driffield, 5,058. Pop. of Great Driffield alone, 4,405. Houses, 967.

DRIFFIELD (LITTLE), a township-chapelry in Driffield parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile WNW of Driffield. Post-town, Driffield. Rated property, £3,398. Pop., 197. Houses, 41. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Driffield, in the diocese of York. The church is good; and has a stone tablet, bearing that the body of Alfred, king of Northumbria, who died in 705, was buried here.

DRIGG, or **DREOG**, a township and a parish in Bootle district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Irt, and on the Whitehaven and Furness railway, near the coast, 2 miles NW by N of Ravenglass; and has a station on the railway. The parish includes also the township of Carleton; and its post-town is Ravenglass, under Whitehaven. Acres, 5,347; of which 1,737 are water. Real property, £3,198. Pop., 440. Houses, 83. The property is much subdivided. The land is chiefly sandy; but is noted for the produce of potatoes. Vitri-fied vertical tubes, from 1 to 1½ inch in diameter, down to a depth of 30 feet, supposed to be an effect of lightning, have been found in a mound of drifted sand and gravel, 40 feet high. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £88. Patron, J. O. Ryder, Esq. The church is very good; and there are charities £16.

DRIGHLINGTON, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in Birstall parish, Bradford district, W. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry lies on the Gildersome branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway, 5 miles SE by E of Bradford; includes a clothing village of its own name, and the hamlet of Adwalton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £12,730; of which £5,673 are in mines. Pop., 4,274. Houses, 835. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300. Patron, Bishop of Ripon. The church is tolerable; and there are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists. There is also an endowed school, with £60 a-year. Archbishop Margetson was a native, and founded the school. The sub-district includes also the township of Tong. Acres, 3,774. Pop., 7,309. Houses, 1,499.

DRIMEIRCHION. See **DYMEIRCHION**.

DRIMPTON, a tything in Broadwindsor parish, Dorset; 4 miles NW of Beaminster. It has a post-office under Bridport, and a church built in 1867.

DRINGHOE, UPTON, AND BROUGH, a township in Skispea parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles E by S of Driffield. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £2,173. Pop., 157. Houses, 29. It is a meet for the Holderness hounds.

DRINGHOUSES, a township-chapelry in St. Mary-Bishop-hill-Senior, Holy Trinity-Micklegate, and Acomb parishes, E. R. and W. R. Yorkshire; on the Midland railway, 1½ mile SW of York. It was constituted in 1853. Post-town, York. Acres, 751. Rated property, £3,074. Pop., 400. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £127. Patron, Dr. Wilkinson. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

DRINKSTONE, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 2½ miles SSW of Elmswell r. station, and 6 WNW of Stowmarket. Post-town, Woolpit, under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 2,172. Real property, £3,920. Pop., 496. Houses, 113. Drinkstone House is the seat of the Lee family. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £669.* Patron, the Rev. W. Horne. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Charities, £110.

DROINTON, a township in Colwich and Stowe parishes, Stafford; 5½ miles NW of Abbots-Bromley. Pop., 162.

DROITWICH, a town, three parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Worcester. The town stands on the river Salwarp, and on Rykniel-street, adjacent to the Gloucester and Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, and near the Worcester and Birmingham canal, 6½ miles NE by N of Worcester; and it has a canal of its own, 5½ miles long, cut in 1768 by Brindley, going to the Severn, at the mouth of the Salwarp, and falling 56½ feet with eight locks. It is supposed to have been the Salinae of the Romans; it has been famous from remote times, for great salt springs; and it acquired its name from the word "droit," denoting a right by royal grant to keep the springs open, and the Saxon word "wyche," signifying a salt spring. It was populous in the times of the Conqueror, and had manorial connexion with the crown till the time of King John; and it was the head-quarters of Charles I. in 1645, and stood so stoutly out for his cause as to receive from him a letter of thanks. It has a straggling form, and a dingy appearance; but it comprises three or four principal streets, and rejoices in pleasant environs. It has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, three chief inns, a town-hall, two churches, several chapels, a lunatic asylum, a workhouse, an hospital and school, with £1,009 from endowment, two other schools, with £34 and £20; and other charities with £104. The town-hall, called also the court-chamber, has a market underneath, and cost about £1,200. St. Andrew's church stands at the junction of High-street and St. Andrew-street; and is early English, partly stone and partly brick. St. Peter's church stands about a mile south of the town; is an ancient cruciform structure; and contains a fine recumbent effigies of George Wylde, and several tablets to the Nash family. An Augustinian friary was founded at the town, by the Beauchamps; and an hospital, belonging to Worcester abbey, stood at Dodderhill. Markets are held on Fridays; and fairs on the Monday before 20 June, and the Wednesday before 20 Dec. The salt springs rise from a substratum of rock salt, alternating with marl and gypsum; are pumped from a depth of 180 feet; yield, by manufacture, about 60,000 tons of salt a-year; and give large employment to the inhabitants, in the works and by the export. Saline baths, supplied by pipes and pumps from the springs, are connected with one of the hotels. The town was chartered by King John; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; sent two members to parliament from 1554 till the act of 1832; and now sends one. The municipal borough comprises the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, the extra-parochial tract of Malborough-in-the-Vine, and the in-liberties of the parish of Dodderhill. The parliamentary borough comprises also the rest of Dodderhill parish, the parishes of Himbleton, Oddinsley Hinlip, Martin-

Hussingtree, Salwarp, Doverdale, Hampton-Lovett, and Hadsor, parts of the parishes of Warndon, Hanbury, and Claines, and the extra-parochial tracts of Westwood Park, Crutch, and Shell. Acres of the m. borough, 1,660; of the p. borough, 22,656. Real property of the m. borough in 1860, £17,008. Direct taxes of the p. borough in 1859, £5,772. Electors in 1868, 400. Pop. of the m. borough, 3,124; of the p. borough, 7,086. Houses, 663 and 1,504. Bishop de la Wich and Chief Baron Wylde were natives.

The three parishes are St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter. Acres, 540, 343, and 698. Rated property of St. A. and St. N., £5,236; of St. P., £4,615. Pop., 1,008 and 707 and 854. Houses, 210 and 138 and 201. The property in the town parts is much subdivided; but that in St. Peter is little divided. The manors belong to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl Somers. St. A. and St. N. are rectories, and St. P. is a vicarage, in the diocese of Worcester; and the first and second, together with the rectory of the extinct parish of St. Mary, form one living. Value of St. A. &c., £330; of St. P., £160. Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, Earl Somers.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Dodderhill, Hadsor, Hanbury, and Upton-Warren, the extra-parochial tracts of Malborough, Grafton manor, and Crutch, and part of the parish of Fladbury. Acres, 20,876. Pop., 6,643. Houses, 1,414.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Ombersley, containing the parishes of Ombersley, Hartlebury, Elmley-Lovett, Doverdale, and Hampton-Lovett, and the extra-parochial tract of Westwood-Park; and the sub-district of Claines, containing the parishes of Himbleton, Huddington, Crowle, Oddingley, Tibberton, Warndon, Hinlip, Martin-Hussingtree, Salwarp, the greater part of Claines, and the extra-parochial tract of Shell. Acres, 56,525. Poor-rates in 1862, £3,377. Pop. in 1841, 17,468; in 1861, 19,289. Houses, 4,133. Marriages in 1860, 180; births, 600,—of which 44 were illegitimate; deaths, 376,—of which 132 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,589; births, 5,719; deaths, 3,396. The places of worship in 1851, were 24 of the Church of England, with 6,566 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 320 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 80 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 736 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 140 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 100 s.; 2 undefined, with 170 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,448 scholars; 42 private day schools, with 673 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 1,662 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 55 s.

DROKINSFORD. See DROXFORD.

ROMANBY (GREAT AND LITTLE), two hamlets in Kirby-in-Cleveland township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSW of Stokesley.

DRONFIELD, a village, a township, and a sub-district in Chesterfield district, Derby; and a parish partly also in Ecclesall-Bierlow district. The village stands on a branch of the river Rother, 3½ miles W of Eckington r. station, and 6 NNW of Chesterfield; is a neat place, with many respectable houses; was known at Domesday as Dranefield; has a post-office; under Sheffield, and fairs on the Wednesday after 12 March, 25 April, 11 Aug., and the Thursday after 12 Oct.; and was formerly a market-town. The township includes the village, and extends into the country. Real property, £10,940; of which £2,184 are in mines. Pop., 2,998. Houses, 641. The sub-district contains also four other townships of Dronfield parish, and a chapelry in Stavely parish. Acres, 19,340. Pop., 5,689. Houses, 1,189. The parish comprises the townships of Dronfield, Unstone, Coal-Aston, Holmesfield and Little Barlow in Chesterfield district, and those of Dore and Totley in Ecclesall-Bierlow district. Acres, 15,580. Real property, £25,873; of which £2,196 are in mines. Pop., 6,013. Houses, 1,265. The property is much subdivided. Coal is worked; hardware is manufactured; and there is a sulphureous spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £224.* Patron, the Lord Chan-

cellor. The church stands on an elevation near the village; is decorated English; has a fine tower and spire; had formerly a chantry; and contains a brass of two priests of 1399. The p. curacies of Dore and Holmesfield are separate benefices. There are an Independent chapel, a Baptist chapel, seven Methodist chapels, two free schools, and charities £149.

DROPMORE, a chapelry in Burnham parish, Bucks; 3 miles SSW of Beaconsfield. Pop., 349. D. Lodge was built by Lord Grenville, premier of George III.; and is now the seat of the Dowager Lady Grenville. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £160. The church was built in 1866.

DROPPING-WELL, a petrifying spring on the banks of the river Nidd, in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough, W. R. Yorkshire. It is strongly impregnated with lime; emits about 20 gallons per minute; sends many trickling rills down the face of a shrubby limestone rock; and makes plentiful deposits of lime on the vegetable objects which it washes.

DRORE, a village in St. George parish, Glamorgan; 4½ miles WSW of Llandaff.

DROVE-END, a chapelry in Gedney parish, Lincoln; near Gedney r. station. It was constituted in 1855. Pop., 778. Houses, 156. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £130. Patron, alt. the Crown and the Bishop.

DROVE (NORTH), a station on the Bonrn and Spalding railway, Lincoln; 2½ miles W by S of Spalding.

DROXFORD, a village, a parish, a district, and a division, in Hants. The village stands 3¼ miles ENE of Bishops-Waltham r. station; and has a post-office; under Southampton, and a weekly market. The parish comprises the tythings of Droxford-Street, Hill, Shidfield, Swanmore, and Steeple-Court. Acres, 6,986. Rated property, £7,837. Pop., 2,194. Houses, 429. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £744.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is partly early Norman. The vicarages of Shidfield and Swanmore are separate benefices. Charities, £11.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Hambleton, containing the parishes of Hambleton, Droxford, and Soberton; the sub-district of Bishops-Waltham, containing the parishes of Bishops-Waltham, Dury, and Upham; and the sub-district of West Meon, containing the parishes of West Meon, Warnford, Exton, Corhampton, and Meon-Stoke. Acres, 48,263. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,481. Pop. in 1841, 10,281; in 1861, 10,665. Houses, 2,213. Marriages in 1860, 48; births, 296,—of which 24 were illegitimate; deaths, 187,—of which 42 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 585; births, 3,247; deaths, 1,892. The places of worship in 1851 were 18 of the Church of England, with 5,340 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 140 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 150 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 50 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,089 scholars; 17 private day schools, with 272 s.; 16 Sunday schools, with 1,053 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 34 s. The workhouse is in Droxford.—The division contains the hundreds of Bishops-Waltham, Hambleton, and Meon-Stoke; and is conterminous with the district.

DROXFORD-STREET. See preceding article.

DROYLSDEN, a township-chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the Rochdale canal and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 4 miles E of Manchester. It includes the hamlet of Little Droylsden, and the villages of Fairfield and Clayton; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Manchester. Acres, 1,611. Real property, £25,121. Pop., 8,798. Houses, 1,718. The property is subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton factories. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £130. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1848; an Independent chapel, in 1860; a Wesleyan chapel, in 1866; and there are Moravian and P. Methodist chapels, and British schools.

DROYLSDEN (LITTLE). See preceding article.

DRUCE, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorset; 5½ miles NE of Dorchester.

DRUID, a place 2½ miles from Corwen in Merioneth; with a post-office under Corwen.

DRUID-MEER. See ALDRIDGE.

DRUID'S CIRCLE, a well-preserved Druidical temple, 2 miles E of Keswick, in Cumberland. It crowns a hill commanding a grand view; comprises forty-eight rough granite stones, set in a circle nearly 100 feet in diameter, and ten other stones, set in an oblong on the circle's east side; and was a favourite resort of the poet Southey.

DRUID'S CROSS, a Druidical temple in Helton common, in Westmoreland; 6 miles S of Penrith. It is 30 feet in diameter; and near it is another antiquity, called the Cope-stone.

DRUMBURGH, a township in Bowness parish, Cumberland; on the Solway frith and the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 8½ miles WNW of Carlisle. It has a station on the railway. Real property, £3,423. Pop., 421. Houses, 94. The Roman station Gabroentum, on the Roman wall, was here; and a seat of the Dacres, called Drumburgh Castle, occupies the site of the station, and was built out of the ruins of its masonry.

DRUMMEN HILLS, heights crowned by a kistvaen, near Neath Abbey, in Glamorgan.

DRURY, a hamlet in Pentrobbin township, Hawarden parish, Flint; near Hawarden.

DRUXTON, a hamlet in Werrington parish, Devon; on the river Carey, 3 miles NE of Launceston.

DRWS-ARDUDWY, a sublime mountain-pass, under Rhinog-Fawr, in Merioneth; 9 miles SE by E of Harlech.

DRWS-Y-COED, a grand mountain-pass, under Mynydd-Mawr, in Carnarvon; 4½ miles NW by N of Beddgelert.

DRWS-Y-NANT, a mountain-pass and a r. station, in Merioneth; under Benglog, 8½ miles NE of Dolgelly.

DRYBECK, a township in Appleby-St. Lawrence parish, Westmoreland; on a branch of the river Eden, 3 miles WSW of Appleby. Real property, £686. Pop., 87. Houses, 17.

DRYBROOK, a place near the mutual boundary of Gloucester and Hereford shires; 2 miles from Mitcheldean, and 8 from Newnham. It has a post-office under Newnham.

DRYBY. See DRIBY.

DRY DODDINGTON. See DODDINGTON (DRY).

DRY DRAYTON. See DRAYTON (DRY).

DRYHILL, a hamlet in Denby township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NNW of Penistone.

DRYPOOL, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the rivers Hull and Humber, adjacent to the east side of Hull. Acres, 1,156; of which 916 are water. Real property, £14,139. Pop., 3,437. Houses, 725. The parish includes also the township of Southcoates; and its post-town is Hull. Acres, inclusive of the water area of Drypool township, 2,206. Real property, £24,027. Pop., 6,241. Houses, 1,305. Frisneck or Frismark village, which was washed away some ages ago by the Humber, is supposed to have been here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £335.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church is modern. Charities, £100.—The sub-district includes also two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 2,286. Pop., 6,617. Houses, 1,383.

DRYSLWYN, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, 4½ miles WSW of Llandeilo-fawr. It has a post-office under Carmarthen, and fairs on 1 July and 6 Sept. Dryslwyn Castle here, on the summit of a large hill, comprises extensive earthworks, ivy-clad walls, and a tower of a castle erected by one of the princes of the house of Dynevor.

DRYTON, a township in Wroxeter parish, Salop; on the river Severn, 7½ miles SE of Shrewsbury.

DUBMILL, a place on the coast of Cumberland, opposite the light-ship, 1½ mile N of Alonby. Dubmill Swap is a bank 1 mile long in the adjacent sea.

DUBRAE. See DOVER.

DUBWALLS, a village adjacent to the Cornwall rail-

way, 2½ miles W by N of Liskeard, in Cornwall. It has a post-office under Liskeard, and fairs on 7 March and 7 Nov.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER. See LANCASTER (DUCHY OF).

DUCKENFIELD. See DUCKINFIELD.

DUCKINGTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 3 miles N of Malpas. Acres, 666. Real property, £763. Pop., 86. Houses, 12.

DUCKLINGTON, a village and a parish in Witney district, Oxford. The village stands on the river Windrush, 1½ mile S of Witney town and r. station. Pop., 472. Houses, 100. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hardwicke; and its post-town is Witney. Acres, 2,440. Real property, £4,387. Pop., 606. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £535.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is later English; has a rich south aisle, with oak carvings; and contains a Norman font and a remarkable altar-piece. There are a chapel of ease and charities £18.

DUCKMANTON, a parish in Chesterfield district, Derby; 3 miles SSE of Staveley r. station, and 4 E of Chesterfield. It has a post-office under Chesterfield. The statistics are returned with Sutton. There are coal and iron works. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Sutton, in the diocese of Lichfield. There is no church.

DUDBRIDGE, a hamlet, with a railway station, in Stroud parish, Gloucester; 1½ mile SSW of Stroud.

DUDCOTT, DUDCORE, or DUDCOT, a parish in Wallingford district, Berks; on the Great Western railway, at the deflection of the branch to Oxford, 5½ miles W of Wallingford. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wallingford. Acres, £1,094. Real property, £2,002. Pop., 349. Houses, 75. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £397. Patron, Brazenose College, Oxford. The church is chiefly perpendicular English, in good condition; and the churchyard contains a picturesque stone cross and some fine yew trees.

DUDDEN, or DRUDON, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; 3 miles NW of Tarporley. Acres, 661. Real property, £1,379. Pop., 168. Houses, 35. It forms a curacy with Tarvin. The church is a brick edifice; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

DUDESTON-CUM-NECHELLS, a hamlet, a sub-district, and two chapelries in Aston parish and district, Warwick. The hamlet and sub-district are co-extensive; form the northeastern portion of the borough of Birmingham; contain streets and outskirts of the borough; and lie on the line of the Northwestern railway. Acres, 936. Pop. in 1841, 20,079; in 1861, 33,760. Houses, 7,835. The chapelries are Duddeston and Nechells, or St. Matthew and St. Clement; and the former was constituted in 1842, the latter in 1860. Pop., 13,693 and 6,675. Houses, 3,792 and 1,332. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Worcester. Value of St. Matthew, £300;* of St. Clement, £300.* Patrons of St. Matthew, Trustees; of St. Clement, the Incumbent of St. Matthew. The church of St. Matthew was the seat of the Ash family; and that of St. Clement is a structure of 1859, in the geometric decorated style, comprising nave, chancel, south aisles, tower, and vestry, and raised at a cost of about £4,000.

DUDDINGTON, a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Northampton; on the river Welland, at the boundary with Rutland, 3 miles SE of Luffenham r. station, and 5½ SW of Stamford. It has a post-office under Stamford. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,661. Pop., 422. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £115.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is ancient but good, with a tower; and there is an independent chapel. A school has £10 from endowment; and other charities £8.

DUDDLE, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorset; 2 miles E of Dorchester.

DUDDLESTON, or DUDLESTON, a township-chapelry

in Ellesmere parish, Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Chirk r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Ellesmere. It contains the hamlets of Coedyralth and Pentrecoed; and has a post-office under Ruabon. Pop., 1,030. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £238. Patron, the Vicar of Ellesmere. The church is good, and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists.

DUDDLESTONE, a tything in Pitminster parish, Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Taunton.

DUDDO, a township and a chapelry in Norham parish, Northumberland. The township lies 3 miles SSW of Norham r. station. Acres, 1,651. Pop., 311. Houses, 36. Grindon-Rigg here was the scene of a victory by the English over the Scots in 1558; and it has some memorials of the battle, and a small Druidical circle and a barrow. The chapelry was constituted in 1866. Pop., about 1,000. The living is a vicarage. Value, £340.* The church is good.

DUDDON (THE), a river of Cumberland and Lancashire; forming the boundary between these counties, from the vicinity of its source to the sea. It rises on Wrynose, near the Three Shire Stones; runs 12 miles as a stream, south by westward, to the neighbourhood of Broughton; and proceeds thence, as an estuary, with a mean width of about 24 miles, southward and south-westward, to the Irish sea, near the north end of Walney Island. Its highest reach, down to the foot of Seathwaite, traverses a narrow vale, called specially the vale of Duddon; its central reach traverses a wider vale, called the Plain of Donnerdale; and its next reach, down to Broughton, traverses the Vale of Ulpha. Its estuary includes about 13,000 acres of silt, all bare at low water, and capable of being reclaimed into fertile land. Its upper waters abound with trout and salmon; and its lower ones, with cod and flounders. Its scenery is highly picturesque, with much variety of the wild, the romantic, and the beautiful; and has been sung by Wordsworth in a series of sonnets; who says, respecting its estuary,—

“Not hurled precipitous from steep to steep,
Lingering no more 'mid flower-enamelled lands
And blooming thickets, nor by rocky bands
Held, but in radiant progress toward the deep,
Where mightiest rivers into powerless sleep
Sink and forget their nature, now expands
Majestic Duddon over smooth flat sands,
Gliding in silence with unfettered sweep!”

DUDDON. See **DUDDEN**.

DUDDON-HILL, a place near Willesden, in Middlesex; with a post-office under Willesden, London, N. W.

DUDDO-WITH-SALTWICK, a township in Stanington parish, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Morpeth.

DUDGEON, a shoal in the North sea; in the fair way from the Humber, 9 leagues NW of Foulness. Its length, north-westward, is 4 miles; its breadth, about 1 mile; and its depth, from the water-surface, from 2 to 6 fathoms. A light-ship is on it, placed there in 1736, and showing a fixed light 33 feet high, visible at the distance of 10 miles.

DUDDLESTON. See **DUDDLESTON**.

DUDLEY, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Worcester; and a district registrationally in Stafford. The town stands in a detached part of Worcester; on the central watershed or backbone of England, at the Dudley canal, adjacent to the West Midland and the South Stafford railways, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Birmingham. Its site includes the crest of the watershed, along Hall-street, High-street, and Stafford-street; and its environs comprise a ridge of the Wenlock silurian limestone, and two basaltic hills, and possess much geognostic and scenic interest. Its name is derived from Dudo, the Saxon, who built a castle at it in 760. The castle stands on a high elevation north of the town; was given, by the Conqueror, to William Fitz-Auselph; passed to Gervase Paganel, who held it for Queen Maud; was demolished, in 1175, by Henry II.; went, by marriage, to the Somersys; and was rebuilt; passed to the Suttons and

the Wards; suffered several sieges and final dismantlement in the wars of Charles I.; was afterwards fitted up as a mansional residence; underwent destruction by fire in 1750; and belongs now to the representative of the Wards, created Earl Dudley in 1860. The keep still stands, is a remarkable specimen of old military architecture, and commands a panoramic view of about 300 miles in circuit; and numerous roofless fragments of walls, windows, and doorways partly surround a green which was once the court-yard. Famous limestone caverns and quarries are in the castle hill; and were the scene of a lecture to the British Association in 1849, and of a fête attended by upwards of 30,000 persons, under management of the Geological Society in 1850. A Cluniac priory was founded, to the west of the castle, in 1155, by Gervase Paganel; and became a cell to Wenlock abbey; and some remains of it, including a beautiful window and an elegant small tower, still exist.

The town originally consisted of one long street, with a church at each end; but now comprises other streets, both wide and narrow; and has undergone great recent improvement. The town-hall, in Priory-street, is a handsome modern erection in the Gothic style. The court-house is a fine structure of 1853. St. Thomas' church is an elegant building of 1815, in lieu of a previous ancient edifice. St. Edmund's church was rebuilt in the early part of last century. St. James' church at Evehill, and St. John's church at Freebodies, are modern erections. An independent chapel is in King-street; a Baptist chapel in New-street; Presbyterian and Unitarian chapels in Wolverhampton-street; Wesleyan chapels in King-street and Salop-street; several P. Methodist chapels, one of them built in 1869; New C. Methodist chapels in Wolverhampton-street and New Dock; and a Roman Catholic chapel in Porter's-field. The Unitarian chapel was burnt during the Sacheverel riots in 1715; and rebuilt, immediately afterwards, at the expense of Government. The Roman Catholic chapel was built from designs by Pugin. A free grammar-school, founded in 1562, has £482 from endowment; a blue coat school, £482; a dissenters' school, £400; another school, £455; and other charities £182. There are likewise other public schools, a school of art, a literary institute, a museum, an asylum for the blind, a workhouse, and an assembly room. The literary institute and the asylum for the blind are splendid edifices; the former of 1864, the latter of 1861. The town has a head post-office, † two railway stations, a telegraph office, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on the first Monday of March, May, Aug., and Oct. Great trade is carried on in iron, hardware, and coal; much trade also in coke, lime, and building-stone; and considerable trade in glass, brass-work, bagging, malt and malt liquors, bricks, tiles, and cement. The town sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; was reconstituted a borough by the act of 1832, and made an incorporate town in 1864; and now sends one member to parliament. Its limits are co-extensive with the parish. Direct taxes in 1857, £17,143. Electors in 1863, 1,358. Pop. in 1841, of the town proper, 17,077,—of the borough or parish, 31,232; in 1861, of the borough, 44,975. Houses, 3,714. T. Phillips, the painter, was a native; and Barter was master of the grammar school.

The parish includes the villages of Netherton and Darby-end. Acres, 3,930. Real property, £163,368; of which £50,415 are in mines, £25,496 in iron-works, and £1,700 in gas-works. Pop., as above. The property is much subdivided; but most of the land belongs to Earl Dudley. Little of the area lies north of the watershed; and great part is rich in productive strata of coal, ironstone, limestone, and fire-clay. The head living or St. Thomas' is a vicarage, and the livings of St. Edmund, St. James, St. John, and Netherton or St. Andrew, also are vicarages, in the dio. of Worcester. Value of St. Thomas, £1,000; * of St. Edmund, £300; of St. James, £300; of St. John, £300; * of Netherton, £300. Patron of St. Thomas, Earl Dudley; of the

others, the Vicar of St. Thomas. The sub-district is co-extensive with the parish. The district comprehends also the sub-districts of Rowley-Regis, Tipton, and Sedgley, co-extensive respectively with the parishes of the same name, and all electorally in Stafford; and it has a workhouse in Sedgley, as well as that in Dudley. Acres, 17,984. Poor-rates in 1862, £31,199. Pop. in 1841, 86,053; in 1861, 130,267. Houses, 25,156. Marriages in 1860, 1,432; births, 6,213,—of which 322 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,811,—of which 1,660 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 14,246; births, 57,533; deaths, 30,880. The places of worship in 1851 were 18 of the Church of England, with 18,464 sittings; 1 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 650 s.; 4 of Independents, with 2,263 s.; 14 of Baptists, with 4,225 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 170 s.; 3 of Unitarians, with 835 s.; 28 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 10,160 s.; 17 of New Connexion Methodists, with 6,254 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 4,789 s.; 2 undefined, with 160 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 105 s.; 3 of Roman Catholics, with 1,228 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 10 s. The schools were 41 public day schools, with 6,106 scholars; 156 private day schools, with 3,856 s.; 99 Sunday schools, with 19,262 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 71 s.

DUDLEY, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, 7½ miles N of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DUDLEY CANAL, a canal connected with Dudley in Worcester, and running mainly in Stafford and Warwick. It was cut in 1776–93; is 13 miles long; and sends off a branch of 2 miles toward Stourbridge. It begins in the Birmingham and Worcester canal, near Selby Oak; goes by Sappal, Halesowen, and the vicinity of Dudley, to Tipton Green; proceeds thence to the Birmingham canal; traverses three tunnels, respectively 3,776, 623, and 2,926 yards long; rises 31 feet, and falls 13. The branch toward Stourbridge goes from Dudley-Woodside to the Stourbridge canal; and falls 85 feet, with 9 locks.

DUDLEY-HILL, a village in Bowling township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Gildersome branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway, 2 miles E of Bradford. It has a station on the railway and a post-office under Bradford, Yorkshire. It has also chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

DUDLEY-PORT, a village in Tipton parish, Stafford; adjacent to a junction of railways, 1 mile ENE of Dudley. It has a station at the railway junction.

DUDLICK, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; 5½ miles NNW of Cleobury-Mortimer. Pop., 36.

DUDSTONE, a township in Chirbury parish, Salop; 3½ miles NE of Montgomery. Pop., 70.

DUDSTONE AND KINGS-BARTON, a hundred in Gloucester; lying on the Severn, below Berkeley hundred; and cut into three divisions, lower, middle, and upper. Acres, 8,971, 10,923, and 20,699. Pop. of the whole, 20,442. Houses, 3,896.

DUESHILL, a township in Holystone parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 6 miles W of Rothbury. Acres, 2,505. Pop., 29. Houses, 6.

DUFFIELD, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Belper district, Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Derwent, adjacent to the North Midland railway, 4½ miles N of Derby; was known, at Domesday, as Dunelle; and has a station on the railway, a post-office, under Derby, and fairs on the Thursday after 1 Jan. and 1 March. The township includes the village; extends into the country; and carries on cotton spinning, lace-making, stocking-making, glove-making, and mining. Real property, £11,872. Pop., 2,639. Houses, 571. The parish contains also the townships of Hazlewood, Turnditch, Windley, and Shottle and Postern, and the chapelries of Holbrook and Belper. Acres, 17,390. Real property, £43,292; of which £145 are in quarries. Pop., 16,776. Houses, 3,513. The property is much subdivided. Duffield Hall, Duffield House, and Duffield Bank are chief residences. A castle was built, about

1096, by Henry de Ferrars, on a spot now called Castle-orchard, at the north-west end of the village; and demolished, in 1325 by Henry II. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £185.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good. The chapelries of Belper, Bridge-Hill, Hazlewood, Heage, Holbrook, Milford, and Turnditch are separate benefices. There are several dissenting chapels, a free school with £124 from endowment, and other charities with £253.—The sub-district contains four townships of Duffield parish, parts of another parish, and five entire parishes. Acres, 23,975. Pop., 6,466. Houses, 1,349.

DUFFIELD-GATE, a railway station in E. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 3½ miles ENE of Selby.

DUFFIELD (NORTH), a township in Skipwith parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 5½ miles NE of Selby. It has a fair on May 4, and a Primitive Methodist chapel; and it had formerly a castle, the residence of Lord Hussey. Acres, 3,220. Real property, £5,209; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 470. Houses, 96.

DUFFIELD (SOUTH), a township in Hemingbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, between the Selby and Market-Weighton and the Selby and Hull railways, 4½ miles E by N of Selby. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £1,932. Pop., 236. Houses, 41.

DUFFRYN, a parcel in Llangunider parish, Brecon; at the head of the river Romney, 7½ miles W by S of Crickhowel. Real property, £5,198; of which £1,356 are in quarries, and £122 in mines. Pop., 123.

DUFFRYN, a hamlet in Bassaleg parish, Monmouth; near the river Ebwy and the Crumlin canal, 3 miles SW of Newport. Pop., 275. Houses, 47.

DUFFRYN, a station on the Vale of Towry railway, Carmarthen; 2 miles S by W of Llandeib.

DUFFRYN-GOLYCH, a valley in St. Nicholas parish, Glamorgan; 5½ miles SW of Llandaff. It contains a very large cromlech, a smaller cromlech, and some other Druidical antiquities; and has two annual fairs.

DUFFWS, a station on the Festiniog railway, North Wales; 5½ miles NE of Portmadoc.

DUFTON, a township and a parish in East Ward district, Westmoreland. The township lies on an affluent of the river Eden, near Watling Street, and near the Eden Valley railway, 3½ miles NNE of Appleby town and r. station; includes the hamlet of Birkdale; and has a post-office under Penrith. The parish contains also the township of Kesisley. Acres, 18,129. Real property, £3,646. Pop., 495. Houses, 101. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Milwards and others; and belongs now to Sir R. Tufton, Bart. An ancient mansion, to the north of the village, was converted many years ago into a sporting seat. Much of the land is moor and mountain, soaring into lofty peaks, and bearing the name of Dufton fells. Lead ore is mined and smelted. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £172.* Patron, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £23.

DUGDALE, a hamlet in Bramshall parish, Stafford; 2 miles W of Uttoxeter.

DUGGLEBY, a township in Kirby-Grindalyth parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles ESE of New Malton. It has a post-office under York, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Acres, 1,706. Real property, £2,144. Pop., 272. Houses, 51.

DUGOED, a township in Mallywyd parish, Merioneth; 2 miles S of Dinas-Mowddwy. Pop., 185.

DUKERS-HAGG, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberland; 6 miles E of Corbridge. Acres, 1,323. Pop., 5. House, 1.

DUKE'S-DRIVE. See BUXTON.

DUKINFIELD, or DUCKENFIELD, a township, four chapelries, and a sub-district, in Stockport parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the river Tame, the Peak Forest canal, and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, at the boundary with Lancashire, and on the ancient boundary of Mercia and Northumbria, 5½ miles E of

Manchester; has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ashton-under-Lyne; includes part of Stalybridge, with its r. station and head post-office; was known to the Saxons as Doekenveldt; and carries on extensive industry in coal-mining, iron-working, fire-brick making, and cotton-spinning. Acres, 1,690. Real property, £109,445; of which £16,532 are in mines, £80 in quarries, and £1,600 in gas-works. Pop. in 1841, 22,394; in 1861, 29,953. Houses, 5,971. A part of the township under the control of the local board of health forms the town of Dukinfield. Pop., 15,024. Houses, 3,086. Dukinfield Hall, the ancient seat of the Dukinfields, was recently restored, and has a small ancient chapel.—The chapelries are St. John, St. Mark, St. Matthew, and Castle-Hall; the first a p. curacy, the others vicarages, in the diocese of Chester. Value of St John, £300; of St. Mark, £300; of St. Matthew, £160; of Castle-Hall, £300. Patron of St. John, the Rector of Stockport; of St. Mark and St. Matthew, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of Castle-Hall, Trustees. St. John's church was built in 1841; and is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with tower and pinnacles. There are chapels for Independents, Moravians, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Free Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and Roman Catholics, a spacious cemetery of 1865, two public schools, a temperance hall, and a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-rooms.—The sub-district is conterminous with the township; and is in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne.

DULAS, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on an affluent of the river Monnow, 2½ miles NW of Pontrilas r. station and 12 SW of Hereford. Post-town, Abbey-dore, under Hereford. Acres, 845. Real property, £690. Pop., 76. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £75. Patron, James Hopton, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1867.

DULAS, a hamlet in Llanwellwyfio parish, Anglesey; on the estuary of the river Dulas, 4½ miles SSE of Amlwch. It is inhabited by miners and fishermen; and has a small, shallow, dangerous harbour. The rocky islet or reef of Ynys-Gadarn, lies off the estuary, 2½ miles NE of the hamlet; and has a beacon, 4½ feet high.

DULAS, Glamorgan. See DYLAI.

DULAS, or DULAIS (THE), a river of Anglesey, running 7 miles chiefly north-eastward to the Irish sea, at Ynys-Gadarn rock, 4½ miles SE by E of Amlwch. Its lowest reach, to the extent of 2½ miles, is estuary.

DULAS, or DULAIS (THE), a stream on the mutual boundary of Hereford and Brecon, falling into the river Wye, at Hay.

DULAS, or DULAIS (THE), three streams of Montgomery; one falling into the Severn below Llanidloes; another falling into the Severn at Newtown; another falling into the Dovey near Machynlleth.

DULAS, or DULAIS (THE), a stream of Glamorgan; falling into the river Neath, 3 miles NE of Neath. A bill was lodged in 1862 for constructing a railway up its valley to the Drim colliery.

DULCOTT, a tything in St. Cuthbert-Wells parish, Somerset; 1 mile SE of Wells. Real property, £4,497. Pop., 129. Dulcote hill commands a fine view.

DULFORD, a hamlet in Broad Hembury parish, Devon; 6 miles ESE of Collumpton. Dulford House is the seat of the Walronds.

DULLINGHAM, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, 4 miles SSW of Newmarket. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Newmarket. Acres, 3,240. Real property, £4,639. Pop., 800. Houses, 181. Dullingham House is the seat of Mrs. Pigot. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £165.* Patron, Mrs. Pigot. The church is ancient, with a tower; was stripped of superstitious decorations in 1643; and has an old font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and charities £123.

DULOE, a parish in Liskeard parish, Cornwall; near the Liskeard canal, 3½ miles N by W of West Looe, and 4 S by W of Liskeard r. station. It has a post-office

under Liskeard. Acres, 5,844. Real property, £4,561. Pop, 1,096. Houses, 207. The property is divided among a few. Treworgy House was the seat of the Kendalls; and passed to the Inches. There are, in the parish, a mutilated Druidical circle, about 30 feet in diameter, and a famous well, anciently dedicated to St. Cuby, and popularly called St. Kiby's well. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £529.* Patron, Baliol College, Oxford. The church is ancient, with embattled tower; contains numerous old tombs and brasses; and was restored, in 1861, at a cost of about £2,300. The vicarage of Herodsfoot is a separate benefice. Charities, £13. Dean Miller was a native; and Dr. Scott, the Greek lexicographer, was rector.

DULVERTON, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Tiverton and county of Somerset. The town stands on the river Barle, amid an amphitheatre of wooded hills, adjacent to Exmoor, 10 miles W of Wiveliscombe, and 12 NNW of Tiverton r. station. It consists chiefly of two neat streets; has a post-office; under Tiverton, three good inns, a five-arched bridge, a parish church, a dissenting chapel, a school with £29 from endowment, and other charities with £28; carries on manufactures in silks and woollens; has markets on Saturdays, and fairs on 10 July and 8 Nov.; and is a seat of sessions, and a polling place. The church is early English, with an embattled tower and a corner turret; was restored in 1853; and contains monuments of the Sydenhams. The parish comprises 3,337 acres. Real property, £7,653. Pop., 1,552. Houses, 301. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the West Saxon kings; was given, by Edward I., to the Pynes; and passed to the Babbingtons and the Sydenhams. The scenery is highly picturesque; and an open spot, called Mount Sydenham, in a wood above the town, commands a very magnificent view. The hills and heaths are much frequented by sportsmen; and serve as meets for the Dulverton harriers, the Tiverton hounds, and the Devon and Somerset hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £322.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 73,727. Pop., 6,051. Houses, 1,158.

DULWICH, a village, a suburban tract, and three chapelries in St. Giles-Camberwell parish, Surrey. The village stands at the southern outskirts of London, adjacent to several railways, 4½ miles S of St. Paul's; and has r. stations of Dulwich and North Dulwich, and a post-office; under London S. The suburban tract or hamlet includes the village, together with a plentiful sprinkling of fine villas; and comprises 1,423 acres. The manor belonged to the monks of Bermondsey; was given, by Henry VIII., to the Caltons; and passed, by purchase, in 1606, to Edward Alleyn, the player, a contemporary of Shakespeare, and enlogized as "Protens for shape, and Roscius for tongue." A college was founded and endowed by Alleyn, for certain beneficiaries; was reconstituted by act of parliament, in 1858, to be mainly educational; stands now on a plot of about 45 acres; comprises an upper school for 230 boys, a lower school for 200 boys, a chapel, a lecture-theatre, a laboratory, a library, a board-room, play-fields, and reserved ground for boarding-houses; and has an income of about £11,500. The buildings were re-erected in 1865-9, at a cost of about £72,000; comprise a centre and two wings, with connecting cloisters; and are in the Northern Italian style of the 13th century, and highly ornate. A picture gallery, erected in 1812, after designs by Sir John Soane, is attached to the college; contains nearly 400 pictures by the old masters, mostly collected by Mr. Desenfans for King Stanislaus of Poland, and bequeathed by him to Sir Francis Bourgeois, and by Sir Francis to the college; and is open to visitors, bringing gratis tickets, attainable at booksellers' shops in London. A charity school for girls also is here, and has an endowed income of £202.—The three chapelries are Dulwich College, East Dulwich, and Dulwich-St. Stephen,—the last one constituted in 1863; and all are p. curacies in the diocese of Winchester. Value of Dulwich College living, £300;

of East Dulwich, £600; of Dulwich-St. Stephen, not reported. Patron of D. C. and D.-St. S., Dulwich College; of East D., Trustees. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DUM, or DUN, a Celtic word, signifying "a hill," "a hill-ridge," "a hill-fort," or "a fort on a hill," and used as a prefix in names of places.

DUMBLETON, a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester; on the river Isburn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Winchcomb, and 6 S by W of Evesham r. station. It has a post-office under Evesham. Acres, 2,100. Real property, £4,216. Pop., 465. Houses, 93. Dumbleton House is the seat of E. Holland, Esq. The parish contains a mineral spring; and is a meet for the Berkeley-Hunt hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £354.* Patron, E. Holland, Esq. The church is ancient. There are a national school, and charities £50.

DUMMEK, a parish and a sub-district in Basingstoke district, Hants. The parish lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Southwestern railway, 5 miles SW of Basingstoke; and has a post-office under Basingstoke. Acres, 2,180. Real property, £2,540. Pop., 400. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. Dummer House is a chief residence. The land is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £415.* Patron, the Rev. W. C. Adams. The church is ancient; contains several brasses, one of them with a rhyming inscription; and is good. A school has £4 from endowment; and other charities £14. Whitfield and Hervey were familiar with this parish; and the latter wrote here some of his "Meditations."—The sub-district contains sixteen parishes. Acres, 32,377. Pop., 4,639. Houses, 948.

DUMPDON, a round-backed hill in Devon; 2 miles N of Honiton. It is 879 feet high; and has, on its summit, a large oval camp.

DUMPFORD, a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Chichester. It contains the parish of Chithurst, and seven other parishes. Acres, 22,210. Pop., 3,735. Houses, 674.

DUMPTON, a hamlet in the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Peter, Kent; in Thanet district, 1 mile N of Ramsgate.

DUN (THE). See DON.

DUNALD-MILLHOLE. See CARNFORTH.

DUNBRIDGE, a railway station in Hants; on the Salisbury branch of the Southwestern railway, 3 miles NW of Romsey.

DUNCHIDEOCK, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; E of the river Teign, 4 miles SW of Exeter town and r. station. It has a post-office under Exeter. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,068. Pop., 155. Houses, 33. The surface is scattered. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Shillingford, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £121. Patron, Sir L. Falk, Bart. The church stands on an eminence; is of the 12th or 13th century; consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with western embattled tower; and has a delicately-carved screen.

DUNCHURCH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Rugby district, Warwick. The village stands on the eastern verge of the county, near Dunsmoor, and near the Rugby and Warwick railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Rugby; is a polling-place; and has a post-office under Rugby, and fairs on the third Monday of Jan., March, and May, the Monday before 24 June, the third Monday of July and Aug., 15 Sept., 1 Oct., and the third Monday of Nov. The parish includes also the hamlets of Toft and Cawston, and the township of Thurlaston. Acres, 4,846. Real property, £6,445. Pop., 1,309. Houses, 318. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the N. Warwick hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £320.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church belonged to Pipewell abbey; is partly early English, partly perpendicular; includes a fine Norman arch in its western porch; and has a large square tower, much mutilated, yet very beautiful. Boughton's school has £31; Newcombe's almshouses, £74; and other charities, £185.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes. Acres, 23,956. Pop., 5,873. Houses, 1,340.

DUNCLENT, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; near Kidderminster.

DUNCOMBE PARK, the seat of Lord Feversham, in N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, 1 mile SW of Helmsley. It occupies a fine site; was built in 1718, after designs by Vanbrugh; and is in the Doric style, rather heavy, yet very imposing. The interior includes a Corinthian hall, 60 feet by 40, and an Ionic saloon, 88 feet by $24\frac{1}{2}$; and contains a rich collection of sculptures and paintings. The grounds are very tasteful; have a terrace, with an Ionic temple at one end, and a Tuscan temple at the other; and command magnificent views.

DUNCOTE, a hamlet in Greens-Norton parish, Northampton; 2 miles NW of Towcester.

DUNCTON, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Petworth r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Petworth. Post-town, Petworth. Acres, 1,324. Real property, £1,159. Pop., 258. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £387. Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is tolerable. Vestiges of a Roman bath were found in 1812.

DUNDEN, a tything in Compton-Dunden parish, Somerset; under Dunden hill, 2 miles N of Somerton. Pop., 256.

DUNDEN-BEACON. See COMPTON-DUNDEN.

DUNDEN (COMPTON). See COMPTON-DUNDEN.

DUNDRAW AND KELSICK, a township in Bromfield parish, Cumberland; on the river Weaver, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wigton. Acres, 2,883. Real property of Dundry, £1,457; of Kelsick, £761. Pop. of both, 314. Houses, 68.

DUNDRIDGE, a hamlet in Bishops-Waltham parish, Hants; 1 mile NE of Bishops-Waltham town.

DUNDRY, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; near the Bristol and Exeter railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bristol. It contains the tythings of East Dundry, West Dundry, and Littleton; and has a post-office under Bristol, and a fair on 12 Sept. Acres, 2,799. Real property, £7,339. Pop., 556. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. Dundry hill is an outlying ridge of inferior oolite, nearly 4 miles long, and about 700 feet high; and has yielded great abundance of interesting fossils, some of which are preserved in a museum in Bristol. The oolite rock on the hill is quarried. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chew Magna, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church stands on Dundry hill; is in very good condition; and has a conspicuous tower, visible from almost every vantage-ground in the neighbourhood of Bristol and Clifton. Fine views are obtained here, over the circumjacent country, to the Welsh, the Quantock, the Malvern, and the Wiltshire hills. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £26.

DUNETONE. See CASTLE-DONINGTON.

DUNFIELD, a hamlet in Kempford parish, Gloucester; 2 miles S of Fairford. Pop., 134.

DUNFORD BRIDGE, a place in W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Manchester and Sheffield railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Penistone. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Sheffield.

DUNFORD-HOUSE, the seat of the late R. Cobden, Esq., in Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Midhurst. It stands on an estate which was purchased for him, and presented to him, by the anti-corn-law league.

DUNGE-MARSH, a tract around Lydd, on the SE coast of Kent; in the neighbourhood of Dunge-Ness. See LYDD.

DUNGE-NESS, a low shingly headland on the SE coast of Kent; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Rye. It is surrounded by flats and sand-shoals; it gains so rapidly, by accumulation of shingle upon it from the sea, as to have increased upwards of a mile seaward within the memory of persons now alive; and it contrasts strikingly, by its lowness, with the bold cliffs of the headland next to it on the Channel, the headland of Beachy. A lighthouse on it was founded, in the time of James I., by a goldsmith of the name of Allen; and this gave place, in 1792, to a

new lighthouse, designed by Wyatt, in imitation of that of Eddystone, built wholly at the expense of the Ven. Earl of Leicester, rising to the height of 92 feet, and visible at the distance of 14 miles.

DUNGEON GILL, a streamlet of Westmoreland; rising between the Langdale Pikes, and running $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-eastward into Great Langdale. It traverses a chasm, and makes there a clear fall of 90 feet into a circular basin. The chasm, below the fall, is about 100 feet deep, and only about 9 feet wide; and is bridged there by a natural arch, formed of two fragments of rock, which had fallen from adjacent heights, and become jammed against each other in the descent. Coleridge calls the place a "rock dungeon;" and Wordsworth says respecting it,—

"There is a spot which you may see,
If ever you to Langdale go.
Into a chasm a mighty block
Hath fall'n, and makes a bridge of rock.
The gulf is deep below,
And in a basin, black and small.
Receives a lofty waterfall."

DUNGLEDY, a hundred in Pembroke; washed on the E, W, and S, by the East and West Cleddau rivers; and containing fifteen parishes, with Wiston borough, and parts of six other parishes. Acres, 46,023. Pop., 6,153. Houses, 1,295.

DUNGWORTH, a village in Bradfield township, W. R. Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Sheffield. See also **BRADFORD**, Yorkshire.

DUNHAM, a village and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands on the river Trent, 5 miles ENE of Tuxford r. station, and 10 SE of East Retford; was once a market-town; and has now a fair on 12 Aug., and a post-office, of the name of Dunham-on-Trent, under Newark. The parish, jointly with Ragnall, comprises 2,030 acres. Real property of Dunham only, £2,570. Pop., 327. Houses, 73. The land lies low; and much of it is subject to inundation. A cast-iron bridge over the Trent here was erected in 1832 by Leather; and has four arches, each 118 feet in span, and a total length of 563 feet. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Darlton and Ragnall, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £370.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church was restored in 1862. There is a chapel of ease at Darlton. There are also a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £7.

DUNHAM, a railway-station in Norfolk; on the East Anglian railway, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Swaffham.

DUNHAM (GREAT), a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 2 miles N of Dunham r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Swaffham. It has a post-office under Swaffham. Acres, 1,968. Real property, £3,736. Pop., 493. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, R. B. Humfrey, Esq. The church is very ancient, supposed to be partly Saxon; and was recently repaired. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £53.

DUNHAM-HILL. See **DUNHAM-ON-THE-HILL**.

DUNHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the East Anglian railway, at Dunham station, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Swaffham. It has a post-office under Swaffham. Acres, 1,835. Real property, £3,227. Pop., 327. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. Dunham Lodge is the seat of George Copeman, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norfolk. Value, £451.* Patron, the Rev. J. Nelson. The church was restored in 1862. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £75.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, a township and a chapelry in Bowdon parish, Cheshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Mersey, on the Bridgewater canal, and on the Manchester, Lymm, and Runcorn-Gap railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Altrincham; includes the hamlets of Dunham-Town and Dunham-Woodhouse; and has a station on the railway. It was known at Domesday as

Doneham; and it belonged anciently to the Masseys, who had a castle at it. Dunham Park is now the property of the Earl of Stamford; and includes a beautiful old seat, and a heronry. A number of villa residences have been built since the opening of the railway. Acres of the township, 3,470. Real property, £14,219. Pop., 1,535. Houses, 287. The chapelry was constituted in 1855, and is more extensive than the township. Pop., 4,569. Houses, 365. Post-town, Altrincham, under Manchester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £80. Patron, the Earl of Stamford. The church was built in 1864. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and a free school.

DUNHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Thornton-le-Moors parish, Cheshire; on the Chester and Manchester railway, and near the Ellesmere canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Chester. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Preston-Brook, and fairs on 5 Jan. and 5 July. Acres, 1,458. Real property, £2,274. Pop., 320. Houses, 56. A small church was built here, in 1862, in the decorated English style, at a cost of £300, exclusive of site. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

DUNHAM-ON-TRENT. See **DUNHAM**, Notts.

DUNHAMPSTEAD, a place in Worcester; on the Birmingham canal and railway, 2 miles SSE of Droitwich.

DUNHOLM, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; near the source of the Langworth river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Langworth r. station, and 6 NNE of Lincoln. Post town, Hackthorn, under Lincoln. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £4,522. Pop., 453. Houses, 106. Dunholm Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £98. Patron, the Prebendary of Dunholm. The church is ancient; has an embattled tower; and contains some monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £4.

DUNHOLME. See **DURHAM**.

DUNINGTON. See **DUNNINGTON**.

DUNIUM. See **DORCHESTER**, Dorset.

DUNKERRY BEACON. See **CUTCUMBE**.

DUNKERTON, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the Fosse way and the Somerset canal, near the line of projected railway to Radstock, 5 miles SW by S of Bath. It contains Carlingcott; and has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 1,233. Real property, £2,319. Pop., 1,060. Houses, 228. The property is much subdivided. A coal-field, which has its centre at Radstock, begins at Dunkerton; and the pits of it pass through three formations, lower oolite, lias, and new red sandstone, before reaching the coal. A child born in Dunkerton, in the present century, walked by himself when six months old; and measured 2 feet 9 inches in height, and 2 feet 4 inches round the chest, when twelve months old. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £420.* Patron, the Rev. F. Sowdon. The church was rebuilt in 1860; and there are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

DUNKESWELL, a parish in Honiton district, Devon; near one of the sources of the river Culm, 5 miles N by W of Honiton town and r. station. It has a post-office under Honiton. Acres, 5,160. Real property, £3,056. Pop., 492. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known to the Saxons as Doduchewell; was held by Henry Fitzwilliam; was mortgaged by him to a Jew called Amadio; was redeemed by William Lord Brewer, a favourite of Richard I.; and was made the site of a Cistercian monastery, founded by Lord Brewer in 1201, and vested with the profits of Dunkeswell parish church by the Bishop of Exeter, nephew of Lord Brewer, in 1242. The monastery was valued, at the dissolution, at £294; and was given, in 1539, to Lord Russell. The church was built of flint; and two stone coffins, containing perfect skeletons, were found in the choir of it in 1852. Wolford Lodge is the seat of Mrs. Simcoe, and was the seat of the late General Simcoe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £42.* Patron, Mrs. M. Graves. Dunkeswell Abbey is a separate benefice and a p. curacy. Value, £50. Patron, Mrs. E. P. Simcoe. The parish church is cruci-

form, with low western tower; was rebuilt in 1317; and contains a very ancient font, probably Saxon. Dunkeswell Abbey church is modern; consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with bell-turret; and also contains a very ancient font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DUNKESWELL ABBEY. See **DUNKESWELL.**

DUNKESWICK, a township in Harewood parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 6½ miles W of Wetherby. It contains Harewood-Bridge. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £2,057. Pop., 210. Houses, 42.

DUNKIRK, an extra-parochial ville, which is also a chapelry, in Faversham district, Kent; 1½ mile NE of Selling r. station, and 2½ W by N of Canterbury. Post-town, Boughton, under Faversham. Acres, 4,620. Real property, £4,150. Pop., 721. Houses, 146. The land formerly was part of Blean forest; and a large portion of it now belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The name Dunkirk was first given to it, about the middle of last century, by a body of squatters, who took free or forcible possession of the land, and who became notable for smuggling practices. Many of the persons implicated in the extraordinary outbreak of 1838, connected with Sir William Courtenay or Thoms, were inhabitants of Dunkirk. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £113.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a flint structure, with a tower; and was built after the outbreak of 1838.

DUNKS-GREEN, a hamlet in Wrotham parish, Kent; 6½ miles NE of Maidstone.

DUNMAIL-RAISE, a mountain-pass on the mutual border of Westmoreland and Cumberland; on the road from Ambleside to Keswick, 1½ mile S of Wythburn. Its summit has a height of 720 feet above sea-level; is lower than any mountain-pass between Black-Combe and the boundary of Durham; and has an ancient cairn, said to have been formed in 945, by the Anglo-Saxon king Edmund, to commemorate the defeat and death of Dunmail, the last king of Cumbria. The sides of the pass are flanked by Steel-Fell and Seat-Sandal; and the southern descent of it commands a sudden and very grand view over the vale of Grasmere.

DUNMALLET, a wooded conical height on the south-east border of Cumberland; on the river Eamont, immediately below the foot of Ulles-water. It had a Roman camp, 110 paces by 37; and it commands a fine view.

DUNMOW, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Essex. The sub-district comprises the parishes of Great Dunmow, Little Dunmow, Barnston, Great Canfield, Little Canfield, Takeley, and Little Easton. Acres, 18,558. Pop., 5,686. Houses, 1,208.—The district includes also the sub-district of Stebbing, containing the parishes of Stebbing, Felstead, Bardfield-Saling, Great Bardfield, and Lindsell; the sub-district of Hatfield, containing the parishes of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, White Roothing, Aytherp-Roothing, Margaret-Roothing, High Roothing, and High Easter; and the sub-district of Thaxted, containing the parishes of Thaxted, Little Bardfield, Great Easton, Tilty, Broxted, and Chickney. Acres, 72,594. Poor-rates in 1862, £16,291. Pop. in 1851, 20,498; in 1861, 19,759. Houses, 4,364. Marriages in 1860, 136; births, 637,—of which 44 were illegitimate; deaths, 364,—of which 110 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,263; births, 6,803; deaths, 3,975. The places of worship in 1851 were 25 of the Church of England, with 3,474 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 4,629 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 390 s.; 4 of Quakers, with 750 s.; and 1 of Wesleyans, with 130 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 2,378 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 363 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 2,552 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 92 s. The workhouse is in Great Dunmow.—The hundred is of less extent than the district; and lies between the hundreds of Chelmsford and Harlow. Acres, 54,670. Pop., 13,649. Houses, 2,989.

DUNMOW (GREAT), a small town and a parish in Dunmow district, Essex. The town stands on an eminence on the right bank of the river Chelmer, adjacent to the Bishop-Stortford and Braintree railway, at the Junction

of the Ongar line, 3½ miles W of Braintree, and has a r. station. It dates from the Roman times; was connected by a Roman road with Colchester; and is identified with a Roman station, which some antiquaries think to have been Villa Faustini, but a greater number call it Casaromagus. Vestiges of the Roman road, in several places, still exist; and very many Roman coins and other Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity. The town consists chiefly of two good streets; had formerly a market on Saturday, and has now one on Tuesday; has also fairs on 6 May and 8 Nov.; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office, of the name of Dunmow, under Chelmsford, a chief inn, a town-hall, a church, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a literary institution, three public schools, a workhouse of 1839, and alms-houses,—charities, £69. There was formerly likewise a market-cross. The church is large and ancient; has a five-light decorated window, and a western embattled tower; and has been partially repaired. The manufacture of baize and blankets was, at one time, extensively carried on; but both this and a subsequent kind of manufacture are extinct. The local government was vested, by a charter of Mary, in a recorder, a bailiff, and 12 burgesses; but has long been inert. The parish comprises 6,746 acres. Real property, £13,621; of which £100 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,976. Houses, 600. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given at Domesday to Hamo Dapifer, and by Henry VIII. to his queen Catherine; and passed afterwards to the Maynards of Easton Lodge. An ancient brick mansion, a short distance west of the church, belongs to Sir P. Brydges Henniker, Bart. Dunmow-highwood is a meet for the Essex hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, the Lord Chance lor.

DUNMOW (LITTLE), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the left side of the river Chelmer, adjacent to the line of the Bishop-Stortford and Braintree railway, 2 miles ESE of Great Dunmow r. station, and 6½ W by S of Braintree. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,715. Real property, £2,738. Pop., 379. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Baynards; passed to the Fitzwalters and others; and was then held by the tenure of giving a gammon of bacon to any married pair who chose to take oath that they had been true to each other, had not quarrelled, and had not wished themselves unmarried for a year and a day. This curious custom took root also at Wichnor in Staffordshire; was observed at Little Dunmow first in 1444; went into desuetude here in 1751 or 1763; and was commemorated at Great Dunmow, under the presidency of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, in 1855. An Augustinian priory was founded at Little Dunmow, by Lady Ingar Baynard, in 1104; and some portions of it, with late Norman and decorated English features, and comprising a monument of the foundress, monuments of the Fitzwalters, and an alabaster effigies of the time of Henry IV., are still standing. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £72. Patron, the Rev. W. Toke. The church is good.

DUNNERDALE, a township in Kirkby-Irethel parish, Lancashire; on the river Duddon, 9 miles W by S of Hawkshead. Acres, 3,940. Real property, £2,208. Pop., 118. Houses, 23.

DUNNINGLEY, a hamlet in West Ardsley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NE of Dewsbury.

DUNNINGTON, a hamlet in Salford-Priors parish, Warwick; 2 miles SSW of Alcester. Pop., 265.

DUNNINGTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in York district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Derwent, 3 miles S of Stockton r. station, and 4 E of York; and has a post-office under York, and a fair on 7 Nov. Real property, £4,411. Pop., 842. Houses, 150. The parish includes also the township of Grimston. Acres, 3,199. Real property, £5,472. Pop., 906. Houses, 161. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, 349.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The

church is ancient but good, and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £75. The sub-district contains seven parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 17,484. Pop., 3,066. Houses, 576.

DUNNINGTON, a township in Beeford parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NW of Hornsea. Acres, 841. Real property, £1,105. Pop., 86. Houses, 17.

DUNNINGTON, Northumberland. See **DUNNINGTON**.

DUNNINGWORTH, a hamlet in Tunstall parish, Suffolk; 6½ miles NE of Woodbridge. Pop., 25. It was formerly a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Tunstall, in the diocese of Norwich.

DUNNOCKSHAW, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; at the source of the river Irwell, 3½ miles SW by S of Burnley. Acres, 350. Pop., 167. Houses, 33.

DUNNOSE, a headland on the SE coast of the Isle of Wight, 1½ mile ENE of Ventnor. It forms a bluff chalky point; has a dull brown surface; and is about 200 feet high.

DUNRAVEN CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven, in Glamorgan; on the coast, 5 miles S by W of Bridgend. It belonged formerly to the Wyndhams, and previously to the Butlers and the Vaughans. It is partly a modern structure; and it occupies a romantic site on a rocky promontory, about 100 feet high, between two deep bays. An earlier but now extinct pile in its vicinity, called Dindryfan or Dundryvan, is traditionally said to have been the seat of Caradoc or Caractacus, and several Welsh princes.

DUNRIDGE, or **DRURIDGE**, a hamlet in Widdington parish, Northumberland; on a bay of its own name, 8½ miles NE of Morpeth. Pop., 58.

DUNSBORNE. See **DUNTSBORNE**.

DUNSBROOK, a stream of Devon; rising near Moland Down, and running about 10 miles to the river Exe, near Dulverton.

DUNSBY, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; near Carr Dyke, 4½ miles NNE of Bourn town and r. station. Post-town, Rippingale, under Bourn. Acres, 2,695. Real property, £4,200. Pop., 195. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £189.* Patron, the Charter-house, London. The church is very good.

DUNSBY, Sleaford district, Lincoln. See **BRAUNCEWELL-WITH-DUNSBY**.

DUNSCOMB, a place 2 miles SE of Crediton, in Devon. It was the seat of Sir T. Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian library in Oxford.

DUNSCOMB-CLIFF, a cliff on the coast of Devon; at the west side of Weston-Mouth, 2½ miles E by N of Sidmouth. A layer of shells transmuted into calcedony, and a stratum of rolled chalk flints are near its summit. It has a height of 351 feet.

DUNSCROFT, a hamlet in Hatfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Thorne. A small cell to the abbey of Roche was once here.

DUNSDEN. See **EYE AND DUNSDEN**.

DUNSDON, a hamlet in Pancrasweek parish, Devon. **DUNSFOLD** a parish in Hambleton district, Surrey; near the Surrey and Sussex canal, 3½ miles ESE of Witley r. station, and ½ SSE of Godalming. It has a post-office under Godalming. Acres, 4,393. Real property, £3,248. Pop., 716. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £471.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early decorated English, with some interesting features, and in good condition. The vicarage of Graham is a separate benefice.

DUNSFORD, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the river Teign, 4 miles NE of Moreton-Hampstead r. station, and 7½ WSW of Exeter; and has a post-office under Exeter. The parish comprises 5,948 acres. Real property, £5,217. Pop., 921. Houses, 164. The property is divided among a few. The Fulford estate here has belonged to the Fulford family since the time of Richard I.; and the manor-house on it, erected in the time of Elizabeth, was garrisoned

for Charles I. by Col. Sir Francis Fulford, but surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £297.* Patron, B. Fulford, Esq. The church is excellent, with square turretted tower,—the chancel mostly rebuilt in 1846; and contains some fine monuments of the Fulfords. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £24.

DUNSFORTH, a chapelry in Great Ouseburn district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ure, 3 miles SE of Aldborough, and 4 SE of Boroughbridge r. station. It consists of the two townships of Lower Dunsforth and Upper Dunsforth-cum-Branton-Green. Post-town, Aldborough, under York. Acres, 1,860. Real property, £2,719. Pop., 295. Houses, 64. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £178.* Patron, the Vicar of Aldborough. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DUNSFORTH (LOWER), a township in Aldborough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ure, 3 miles SE of Aldborough. Acres, 960. Pop., 144. Houses, 28.

DUNSFORTH (UPPER),-CUM-BRANTON-GREEN, a township in Aldborough and Great Ouseburn parishes, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Lower Dunsforth. Acres, 900. Pop. of the Aldborough portion, 95; of the Great Ouseburn portion, 56. Houses, 21 and 15.

DUNSLAND. See **BRADFORD, Devon**.

DUNSLEY. See **NEWHOLM-WITH-DUNSLEY**.

DUNSMOOR. See **DANES-MOOR**.

DUNSMORE, a hamlet in Ellesborough parish, Bucks; 2 miles SW of Wendover.

DUNSTABLE, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Luton district, Beds. The town stands on a chalky eminence, in the centre of the Dunstable chalk down, near the foot of the Chiltern hills, at the junction of Icknield and Watling streets, on the line of railway from Hertford to Leighton-Buzzard, 5 miles W by N of Luton, and 20 S by W of Bedford. It was the Maes-gwyn of the Britons, the Magiovinium, or possibly the Forum-Dianæ or the Durocobriæ, of the Romans, and the Dunestaple of the Saxons; and it is thought by some to have got its Saxon and its present name from dun, "a hill," and staple, "a commercial mart,"—by others, to have got them from a bandit chieftain, called Dun or Dunningly, who infested the neighbourhood in the time of Henry I. Remains of a British camp, occupying about nine acres, called the Maiden Bower, and supposed to have been afterwards the Magintum of the Romans, are about 1½ mile distant; and vestiges of another strong ancient fortalice, called Tottenham Castle, and comprising keep, mound, and double fosse, are a short way further off. Many traces of Roman occupation are in the vicinity; and large quantities of copper coins of Antonine and Constantine, were found in 1770. The town was overrun, first by the Danes, afterwards by bandits, who secreted themselves in neighbouring woods and thickets; but was resettled or rebuilt by Henry I., who destroyed the woods and thickets, gave great encouragement to peaceable settlers, took the town under his own management, gave it a charter and corporate privileges, founded at it a priory of Black canons, and erected on a neighbouring locality, afterwards known as Kingsbury farm, a royal palace. Henry subsequently gave the town to the friars of the priory, and invested them with extraordinary powers over it, but he retained the palace entirely in his own possession; yet King John afterwards gave them the palace also, with its gardens, simply on condition that they should accommodate the monarch and his suite within their own walls. King Stephen met his successor, Henry II., at Dunstable, in 1154. The town was destroyed by fire in 1213, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. A great synod was held at its priory, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1214. King John was at its palace, in 1215, on his journey toward the north. Louis, the dauphin of France, with the rebellious English barons, halted here one night in 1217. Henry III. was here in 1223. An insurrection of the townsmen against the friars of the priory occurred in 1229; resisted, for a time, the interference of the Bishop of Lincoln; and was at length quelled by compromise through the Archdeacon of Bedford. An assemblage of discontented

barons and knights took post here in 1244, ostensibly for holding a tournament, but really for prosecuting a political design; and sent a peremptory missive to the Pope's nuncio, who was opposed to them, commanding him instantly to leave the kingdom. Henry III. was often at the priory; and, when here in 1247, was accompanied by his Queen, Prince Edward, and Princess Margaret, and received the present of a gilt cup. Another royal visit was made hither, along with the Pope's legate and the Lord of Leicester, in 1276. An affray between the King's retainers and those of the prior occurred in 1276; and was adjudged by the King in person, sitting as judge. A tournament was held at the town in 1279. The corpse of Queen Eleanor was deposited one night at the priory, in 1290; and her funeral procession passed through the town. A cross, in memory of her, was afterwards erected in the market-place; and this stood till the time of the civil war, and was then demolished by some troops of the Lord of Essex. A grand tournament, on occasion of Edward III.'s return from Scotland, and attended by him and by his Queen, was held at the town in 1341. Henry VI. visited Dunstable in 1457 and 1459; Elizabeth, in 1572; and James I., in 1605. Some of the earliest English theatricals on record were performed at Dunstable in 1110, under the auspices of the abbot of St. Andrews; several Lollard martyrs were put to death here in the time of Henry V.; and the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon was pronounced in the priory church, by Archbishop Cranmer, in 1533. A house or hospital for lepers was founded in connexion with the priory; and a monastery of black friars also was established here, and countenanced by the court, much against the will of the priors and canons. The priory was granted, after the dissolution, to Dr. Leonard Chamberlaine, and passed to Colonel Maddison; but its church was designed, by Henry VIII., to be a cathedral to Bedford diocese. No part of the church now stands except the nave with the aisles. The architecture is mainly Norman, but includes early English, decorated, and perpendicular portions. The nave is Norman and very broad,—the arch is lofty, the piers groups of small shafts, with some slightly-figured capitals; the clerestory is perpendicular; the front shows a good Norman arch, filled with perpendicular tracery; and the interior has an altar-piece of the Last Supper by Thornhill. A restoration of the edifice, after some interruption, was resumed in 1869.

The town consists chiefly of four streets, in cruciform alignment, toward the four cardinal points. Some of the houses have an antiquated appearance; but many are modern and neat. There are a head post-office, † two railway stations, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a parish church, which is the quondam church of the priory, five dissenting chapels, a workhouse, an endowed school with £331, a suite of alms-houses with £133, and a variety of charities, including the school and alms-houses, with £2,298. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on Ash-Wednesday, 22 May, 12 Aug., and 12 Nov. The town is famous for the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets; has recently carried on that manufacture more extensively than before; and is famous also for the size of its larks, obtained in the neighbouring country, and sent in great numbers to London. It is a polling-place; was, at one time, summoned to send members to parliament, but made no return; and re-acquired a municipal government in 1865. The town is regarded as conterminat with the parish; that being the district of the local lighting board. John of Dunstable, and Settle, the rival of Dryden, were natives. The parish contains 390 acres. Real property, £13,388; of which £330 are in railways. Pop., 4,470. Houses, 884. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £150.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The sub-district contains five other parishes. Acres, 13,869. Pop., 9,293. Houses, 1,898.

DUNSTALL, a hamlet in Corringham parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles NE of Gainsborough. Pop., 25.

DUNSTALL, a liberty in Tamworth parish, Stafford; 2 miles W of Tamworth. Pop., 8. House, 1.

DUNSTALL, a township-chapelry in Tatenhall parish, Stafford; near the Grand Trunk canal and the Derby and Birmingham railway, on the border of Needwood forest, 4½ miles WSW of Burton-upon-Trent. It has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £3,506. Pop., 240. Houses, 51. Dunstall Lodge is the seat of the Arkwrights. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patron, John Hardy, Esq. The church is modern.

DUNSTALL-GREEN, a hamlet in Dalham parish, Suffolk; 6½ miles SE of Newmarket. Pop., 204.

DUNSTAN. See NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON.

DUNSTANBURGH, a ruined ancient castle in Northumberland; on the coast, 2 miles ESE of Embleton, and 7 NE of Alnwick. It probably occupies the site of an ancient British fort; and it was built, in 1315, by the Earl of Lancaster, and much demolished, after the battle of Hexham, by the Yorkists. The coast scenery around it is grandly impressive; and parts of the coast immediately adjacent to it have been much torn and denuded by the action of the sea. A gully or passage in the rock, directly below it, about 180 feet long and 540 feet deep, is sometimes tremendously swept by sea-billows. The rock at the castle's foundations is sandstone; but a mass of basalt underlies this; and a columnar formation, of finer character than that of the Giant's Causeway, lies round the base of one of the towers. The ruins, viewed in connexion with their site and environments, present a stupendous appearance. Two entrance-towers, jointly forming a keep, have square turrets corbelled on the summit, are singularly large, and have no equal among the ancient round towers of the kingdom except the Eagle tower of Carnarvon. The barmekin, or court for cattle, also is very large. A square tower, with bartisans, is at the south-east corner; and the doorways are of the same form as those of Carnarvon.

“A parapet's embattled row
Did seaward round the castle go,
Its varying circle did combine
Bulwark and bartisan and line,
And bastion, tower, and vantage coign;
Above the booming ocean leant
The far-projecting battlement;
The steepy rock and frantic tide
Approach of human step denied.”

DUNSTAN-IN-THE-EAST (St.) and DUNSTAN-IN-THE-WEST (St.). See LONDON.

DUNSTAN (St.), a parish in Blean district, Kent; on the river Stour, and on the Canterbury and Whitstable railway, ¼ of a mile NW of Canterbury. Post-town, Canterbury. Acres, 365. Real property, £5,955. Pop., 1,520. Houses, 331. The property is much subdivided. A number of new houses have been erected, and the Clergy Orphan asylum established, since 1851. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £120. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is very good; and there are charities £145. See CANTEBURY.

DUNSTER, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Williton district, Somerset. The town stands on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, opening toward the Bristol channel, environed all round by lofty, picturesque, successive hills, 5 miles W of Watchet r. station, and 24 WNW of Bridgewater. It was the site of a fortress of the Saxon kings, called Torze, or “the tower;” and the word dune or dun, signifying “a hill,” being afterwards prefixed to that name, the place came to be called Dunetorre, or corruptedly Dunster. The town is a quaint old place, amidst the most beautiful scenery of Somerset; and offers much attraction to strangers, both by its own antiquities, and by its command of numerous, near, interesting view-points. It consists principally of two streets, the larger of the two running N and S, the smaller branching westward from the church; and it contains a post-office; under Taunton, a chief inn, a market-house, an ancient market-cross, remains of an ancient castle, fragments of an ancient priory, a parish

church, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £17. The inn is remarkably old; seems to have been founded, in connexion with the priory, soon after the Conquest; and contains several curious ancient sculptures and carvings. The market-house is a ricketty old wooden structure; and stands associated with a notable ancient manufacture of kerseymeres, mentioned in an act of James I. as "Dunsters." The castle succeeded the fortress of the Saxon kings; was erected, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the first William de Mohun; has a great gateway of the time of Edward III.; was rebuilt in 1530; suffered capture, by the Marquis of Hereford, in 1643; was visited by Charles II.; sustained a siege, with capture, by Blake; was the place of William Prynne's confinement by Cromwell; is now the seat of H. F. Luttrell, Esq.; and stands on a steep ascent, to the south of the principal street, closing the vista of the street-view. Only an iron-studded door and a ruinous tower of the original Norman structure now remain; but the apartments of the newer edifice contain interesting objects of art, including a portrait of Cromwell by Vandyke; and the circumjacent park, comprising 69 acres, presents picturesque features, and commands some brilliant prospects. The priory was founded about the same time, and by the same person, as the castle; was devoted to Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. George, and annexed as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Bath; and, at the dissolution, was given to Humphrey Colles. The church is of the time of Henry V., or that of his successor; was restored or enriched by Henry VII., in gratitude for aid given by the inhabitants at the battle of Bosworth; consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with central tower 90 feet high; and contains, in the chancel, which has long been disused and neglected, monuments of the Mohuns and the Luttrells. A weekly market is held on Friday; great markets, on the second Friday of Feb., and on the Friday before Nov. 20; and a fair, on Whit-Monday. The town, in the time of Edward III., was a borough, and sent members to parliament; and it afterwards held the elective franchise conjointly with the neighbouring town of Minehead; but both and Minehead were disfranchised by the reform act. The parish includes also Alcombe, Aville, Bondington, Frackford, Kitswall, and Staunton hamlets. Acres, 3,455; of which 585 are water. Real property, £3,935. Pop., 1,112. Houses, 215. The property is much subdivided. Grabhurst hill, situated contiguous to the town, has a height of 906 feet; rises from intermediate eminences, called Tor and Conygar; has remains of terraces on which "the Dunsters," or old kerseymeres, were dried; and commands a circle of charming views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £130. Patron, J. F. Luttrell, Esq.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes. Acres, 26,984. Pop., 4,293. Houses, 844.

DUNSTEW, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; near the river Cherwell, 2½ miles W of Somerton r. station, and 2½ SSW of Deddington. Post-town, Deddington, under Oxford. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £2,547. Pop., 407. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £237. Patron, Sir George Dashwood, Bart. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Charities, £13.

DUNSTON, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on a branch of the river Witham, near Duns Dyke, 5 miles WSW of Stixwold r. station, and 8 SE by S of Lincoln. It has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 4,620. Real property, £4,108. Pop., 575. Houses, 108. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land, now enclosed and cultivated, was formerly a dismal waste; and a pillar, 92 feet high, close to the public road through it, was erected in 1751, as a landmark. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £151.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. A lepers' hospital was founded here in the time of Henry III.

DUNSTON, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the river Yare and the Eastern Counties railway, near Swainsthorpe r. station, 4 miles S of Norwich. Post-

town, Norwich. Acres, 616. Real property, £96. Pop., 83. Houses, 16. The property is divided between two. Dunston Hall is the seat of R. K. Long, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £30. Patron, R. K. Long, Esq. The church is good.

DUNSTON, a township in Embleton parish, Northumberland; on the coast, near Dunstanburgh, 6 miles NE of Alnwick. Acres, 1,663. Pop., 303. Houses, 58. Duns Scotus, "the subtle doctor," is said, by some, to have been a native.

DUNSTON, a township-chapelry in Penkridge parish, Stafford; on the Grand Junction railway, near the Stafford and Worcester canal, 2¼ miles N by E of Penkridge. It has a post-office under Stafford. Pop., 275. Houses, 58. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £67.* Patron, Lord Hatherton. The church is good.

DUNSTON, a village on the north border of Durham; near the river Tyne, 2 miles WSW of Gateshead. Pop., 1,064. Many of the inhabitants are keelmen. A lunatic asylum is here.

DUNSTONE, a hamlet in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devon. It has a charity school.

DUNSUP, a hamlet in High Bowland-Forest township, W. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles SW of Settle.

DUNSWELL, a hamlet in Cottingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Hull, 3¼ miles SE of Beverley.

DUNTERTON, a parish in Tavistock district, Devon; on the river Tamar, 5 miles SE by S of Launceston, and 3¼ SSW of Lifton r. station. It contains the hamlet of Eastacott; and its post-town is Milton-Abbot, under Tavistock. Acres, 1,161. Real property, £1,597. Pop., 181. Houses, 35. The property is all in one estate. A fine waterfall, over a rocky precipice 100 feet high, occurs in a stream flowing to the Tamar. There are two ancient mounds: The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, R. G. Paramore, Esq. The church is chiefly decorated English; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a handsome tower; and is in good condition. A chantry chapel stood in Chapel-Field; and remains of it were converted into a cow-house.

DUNTHORPE, a hamlet in Heythorpe parish, Oxford; 3¼ miles NE of Chipping-Norton. Pop., 106.

DUNTISBORNE-ABBOTTS, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near Ermine-street, 5¼ miles NNW of Cirencester town and r. station. It contains the tything of Duntisborne-Leer; and its post-town is Winstone, under Cirencester. Acres, 3,290. Real property, £2,760. Pop., 354. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Gloucester abbey. Duntisborne House is the seat of the Baillies. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. R. R. Suckling. The church is good; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

DUNTISBORNE-LEER, a tything in Duntisborne-Abbotts parish, Gloucester. Pop., 117. Houses, 25.

DUNTISBORNE-ROUSE, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; adjacent to Ermine-street, 4 miles NNW of Cirencester town and r. station. Post-town, Daglingworth, under Cirencester. Acres, 1,730. Real property, £1,889. Pop., 127. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £243.* Patron, Christ church college, Oxford. The church is good.

DUNTISH, a tything in Buckland-Newton parish, Dorset; 3¼ miles NE of Cerne-Abbas. Pop., 122. A Roman camp of 10 acres is here, and has yielded Roman coins and arms.

DUNTON, a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds; adjacent to the boundary with Herts and Cambridge, 3¼ miles ESE of Biggleswade town and r. station. It contains Millo and Newtown; and its post-town is Biggleswade. Acres, 2,840. Real property, £2,090. Pop., 518. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. Dunton lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Ely. Value, £120. Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church was recently rebuilt. There are a national school, and charities £5.

DUNTON, a parish in Winslow district, Bucks; near the source of the river Thame, 4 miles SE by S of Winslow town and r. station. Post-town, Winslow. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,076. Pop., 106. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £270.* Patron, A. Smith, Esq. The church is good.

DUNTON, a parish in Billericay district, Essex; 4½ miles SSW of Billericay, and 5 SE of Brentwood r. station. Post-town, Laindon, under Ingatstone. Acres, 2,338. Real property, £2,264. Pop., 174. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £442.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is good.

DUNTON-BASSETT, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester; near the Midland railway, 1½ mile SE of Broughton-Astley r. station, and 4½ N of Lutterworth. Post-town, Ashby-Parva, under Lutterworth. Acres, 1,860. Real property, £2,963. Pop., 524. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. There is a mineral spring. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £30.* Patron, the Rev. J. Longhurst. The church has a tower and spire, and is good. There is an Independent chapel.

DUNTON-CUM-DOUGHTON, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 3 miles W by N of Fakenham r. station. Post-town, Fakenham. Acres, 1,721. Real property, £2,125. Pop., 126. Houses, 28. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Norwich. Value, £161. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

DUNTON-GREEN, a village, with a railway station, in Otford parish, Kent; 1½ mile N of Sevenoaks.

DUNVANT, a station on the Swansea and Llandilo railway, South Wales; 5 miles NW of Swansea.

DUNWICH, a decayed ancient town, and a parish, in Blything district, Suffolk. The town stands on the coast, 4½ miles E of Darsham r. station, and 4½ SSW of Southwold. It is supposed to have been a seat of the Britons, or a Roman station; and it has yielded Roman coins and urns. It was known to the Saxons as *Domoc* or *Dunmoc*; and, during the heptarchy, was the metropolis of East Anglia. It became the seat of a diocese in 630; and, after a division of that diocese in 673, it continued to be the seat of the bishops of Suffolk till they removed to Thetford in 955. It belonged, at Domesday, to the Malets; and it had then three churches and a royal forest. It was made a mint town by Henry II.; received a charter from John; paid, under Richard I., for supplying the king's enemies with corn, a fine of 6,000 merks, while Ipswich paid only 200; contributed to the navy of Edward I. eleven ships of war; and possessed, at the same time, 16 good ships, 20 barks, and 24 boats for its own home trade. It also had six parish churches, 3 chapels, a Knights-Templars' preceptory, a Black friary, a Grey friary, a *Maison-Dieu*, a lepers' hospital, and a number of other religious foundations. It likewise had a weekly market, a market-cross, and a jail; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised by the act of 1832. But it is now a small village, without any prospect of becoming again a town. It lost part of its prosperity by the opening of a port at Blythburgh; but it owed its main decay to the destruction of its harbour and its streets by encroachments of the sea. Its site was an eminence, composed of loose sand and loam; and both a part of that site, and parts of the adjacent coast for several miles to the east, have sunk beneath the waves. An ivy-clad ruin of the Grey friars, the fragment of a church on the end of a cliff, a chapel of Saxon architecture, and some remains of the lepers' hospital and the *Maison-Dieu*, are the only vestiges of the ancient town. The present parish church is a structure of 1830, in good modern Gothic, in lieu of a previous ruined church. A fair is held on 25 July. Day, the printer, was a native of the town; and the Earl of Stradbroke takes from it the title of Viscount. The parish

comprises 1,130 acres of land and 335 of water. Post-town, Westleton, under Saxmundham. Real property, £385. Pop., 227. Houses, 50. Dunwich Bank lies about a mile from the shore; is about 2 miles long; and has from 3 to 4 fathoms of water. Dunwich House is the seat of F. Barne, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £52. Patron, F. Barne, Esq. Charities, £170.

DUNWOOD, an extra-parochial tract in Romsey district, Hants; 3¼ miles SW of Romsey. Pop., 11. Houses, 2.

DUNWORTH, a hundred in Wilts; at the SW extremity of the county, adjacent to Dorset. It contains Anstey and twelve other parishes. Acres, 26,650. Pop., 6,842. Houses, 1,407.

DUPATH-WELL, a spring near Callington, in Cornwall. A traditional story makes it the scene of a doubly fatal duel between two Saxon nobles, on account of rivalry for the affections of a lady; and that story has been rendered in verse by the Rev. R. S. Hawker. The spring was also a resort of pilgrims in the Romish times; and had a curious small granite chapel, which still stands, and is an object of interest to antiquaries.

DUPPAS-HILL, a place in the western vicinity of Croydon, in Surrey. It has a post-office under Croydon, London S. An eminence from which it takes its name commands extensive views.

DURDHAM-DOWN, an eminence in Clifton parish, Gloucester; near Clifton-Down and the zoological gardens, 2 miles NW of Bristol. It commands a fine view. See REDLAND.

DURHAM, a city and a district in the county of Durham, and a diocese in the NE of England. The city stands on the river Wear, and on the Northeastern railway, 15 miles S by E of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 25½ miles by road, but 237 by railway, NNW of London. Railways, either going direct from itself, or deflecting at short distances from it, give it communication with Wolsingham, Barnard-castle, Darlington, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Newcastle, and places beyond.

History.—Durham was the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, signifying "the hill with the girdle of water;" changed, by the Normans, into *Durême*; and corrupted, by the moderns, into Durham. The city had an ecclesiastical origin. The monks of Lindisfarne, with Bishop Aldune at their head, were its founders. They had been expelled, by the Danes, from their original settlement; they had wandered, from place to place, between the neighbourhood of Berwick and the centre of Yorkshire, carrying with them the mortal remains of St. Cuthbert, the apostle of Northumbria; they had taken seat, for a time, at Chester-le-Street, and at Ripon; and about the year 995, they were again on their wanderings, returning to Chester-le-Street, when they supposed themselves to receive a Divine intimation to take permanent post on the site of the future city of Durham. Sir Walter Scott, narrating the posthumous history of St. Cuthbert, says,—

"After many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last,
Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear."

A church, founded by the monks, to receive the mortal remains of St. Cuthbert, and to serve as the cathedral of a diocese, was the nucleus of the city. But a strong castle also was built by one of the bishops, probably before the time of the Norman conquest, and was rebuilt and extended by two subsequent bishops; a strong wall also was built around the shoulders of the eminence which formed the original city's site, enclosing a space of elliptical outline, and terminating abruptly on the north at the castle; and these gave the place a military character, suited to the turbulence of the early times, and made it a sharer in some of the great shocks of conflict which so frequently occurred. The town, as well by the natural strength of its site as by the artificial structure of its fortifications, had very considerable military capabilities; and it often, more or less, became the scene of warfare.

It was besieged by Duncan of Scotland, in 1040. It was sacked, in punishment of Comyn's death, by William the Conqueror, in 1069. It was sacked again, in punishment of Walcher's murder, by Bishop Odo. Its suburbs were wasted, in 1312, by Bruce. It was visited by Edward III. in 1327, and again in 1333, after the battle of Halidon Hill. The Scots besieged it in 1346, and then sustained an utter defeat; and their king, David Bruce, was taken prisoner, with the loss of 15,000 men, at a place about a mile to the west, where a magnificent cross was afterwards erected by Ralph, Lord Neville, to commemorate their overthrow. The city was captured by the insurgents under the Earl of Northumberland in 1569. It was seized by the Scots in 1640, and held by them till the following year. It was occupied by Cromwell after the defeat of the Scots in 1650; and then 3,000 prisoners were put into the cathedral. The city was visited also by King John, in 1213; by Henry III., in 1244; by Edward I., twice; by Edward II., in 1322; by Edward IV., once; by Henry VI., in 1424, when his cousin Jane was married to James II. of Scotland, and again in 1448, when he made an offering at St. Cuthbert's shrine; by Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII., in 1503; by James I., in 1603 and 1617; and by Charles I., in 1633 and 1639. The city likewise was made a mint town by Stephen; and it suffered devastation by the plague in 1416, 1589, and 1597. Many notable men are on the roll of its natives;—among others, Archbishop Sherwood, who died in 1249; Bishop Horn; John Hall, a poet and translator; Hegge, a divine; G. Smith, born in 1603, and editor of "Bede;" Lamb, the writer on chess; Grey, the author of "Memoria Technica;" the distinguished Granville Sharp, who died in 1813; the first Lord Auckland, who died in 1814; Surtees, the antiquary, who died in 1834; Morton, the dramatist, who died in 1838; Sir A. Carlisle, the surgeon, who died in 1840; and Sir R. K. Porter, the oriental traveller, who died in 1842. The city gives the title of earl to the family of Lambton.

Site and Aspect.—Durham is seated on a rocky eminence, almost encircled by the Wear; and, as to its shape, has been fancifully compared to a crab,—the market place representing the body, and the streets the claws. The approach to it, from any side, is pleasing; the general exterior appearance of it is unique and striking; the public edifices, prominent in the view, exhibit an unexpected degree of magnificence; and the general aspect, taken in connexion with the historical associations, has induced some warm imaginations, in defiance of all the real local features, to accept the place as a reproduction of the ancient capital of the Holy Land. "He that hath seen the situation of this city," says an old writer, "hath seen the map of Zion, and may save a visit to Jerusalem." Certain streets called the Baileys, and the castle and the cathedral, stand within the remains of the ancient walls; and the objects here appear, in the exterior view, to rise one above another, till they culminate in the cathedral, which rises on the city's head like the mitre round the brow of its prelate. Below the city walls, on the one side, a slope descends to the river, adorned with gardens and woods; while, on the other, an acclivity ascends, rocky, steep, and high. Only an isthmus of not more than 200 paces in width prevents the ancient city from being completely insulated by the Wear; and even this may, not improbably, have once been crossed by a sluice or moat. Elvet township, with two streets, and many good houses, is separated from the east side of the peninsula only by the river; Framwellgate township, consisting principally of a single street running northward from one of the bridges, sends off another suburb called Crossgate; and St. Nicholas parish, including a section of old town, with the principal shops, and extending itself along a street called Claypath up to St. Giles' parish, where a prolongation of $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile takes place under the name of St. Giles'-gate, is separated by the river from the north side of the peninsula. Beautiful promenades or public walks, called the Banks, occur on both sides of the river, beyond the slope and the acclivity. "These celebrated walks," says Warner, "accompany the bending of the stream, and command several

interesting peeps at the city, and its august ornaments—the castle and cathedral. The banks, rocky and abrupt, on one hand, and sloping gently to the river on the other, darkened by a solemn depth of shade, sequestered and retired, in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy scene of society, afford a retreat of the most beautiful and agreeable nature. The variety of the scenes which they open also is remarkable,—deep glades and solemn dells, scarred rock and verdant lawn, sylvan glades and proud castellated edifices. From the elegant new bridge, the last mentioned feature is seen to great effect; the castle and cathedral blend their battlements and turrets together, and rise with inconceivable majesty from the sacred groves which clothe their rocky foundations. The combination here of trees and buildings, water and rock, home sylvan scenery and fine distance, is at once beautiful and grand." But the view from the churchyard of St. Giles—which lies very high, and commands unobstructed prospect to the south, with the battlements and towers of the castle prominent in the picture—is pre-eminently good.

"Fair on the half-seen stream the sunbeams dance,
Betraying it beneath the woodland bank—
Grey towers of Durham; begirt by winding Wear,
Well yet I love thy mixed and passive pile,
Half church of God, half castle, 'gainst the Scot:
How fair between the Gothic turrets glance
Broad lights, and shadows fall on front and flank,
Where tower and buttress rise in martial rank,
And girdle in the massive donjon keep,
And from their circuit peals o'er bush and bank
The matin bell with summons long and deep
And echo answers still with long-resounding sweep."

Public Buildings.—The castle, on Palace-green, now occupied by the university, is principally Norman, but includes restorations and additions of various periods till the present time. The keep or tower of it crowns an artificial mound; is mainly ancient, of Norman character, but possesses features, in the form of the windows and in the summit of the buttresses, which are of later date than Norman; forms an irregular octagon, of 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the widest diameter, and 61 feet in the narrowest; and was, for some time, a mere shell, but has been restored to form college rooms. Its original elevation seems to have formed four storeys, exclusive of vaults; its angles are supported by buttresses; its summit had, all round, a parapet and an embattled breastwork, which were taken down in 1789; and its principal entrance was on the west side. A great hall, in the castle, was constructed about the middle of the 12th century, but went to decay; a still grander hall, recorded to have been 360 feet long, was afterwards constructed by Bishop Hatfield; and a later hall, formed out of that one, and still existing, measures 180 feet in length, 50 in width, and 36 in height; was the scene of an entertainment in 1827 to the Duke of Wellington, and contains numerous portraits of prelates and others. A gateway and tower, flanked on each side with a strong wall, were built on the side of Palace-green, by Bishop Tunstall; a large hall and other apartments were constructed by Bishop Cosin; a strong north gateway, adjoining the east side of the keep, defended by gate and portcullis, and eventually used as the county jail, was built by Bishop Langley; and other erections, reconstructions, or alterations, much modifying the original castle group, have been done by various other parties till the present day. The exchequer, on the west side of Palace-green, and used by the bishops for their court of chancery, is a strong square edifice, erected about the year 1450 by Bishop Neville. The bishop's library, adjoining the exchequer, was built by Bishop Cosin. The law courts to the south of the library, once used for the assizes and the sessions, were partly raised by the same bishop, and partly built in 1791 or other years. The Palace-green is an open area on the northern part of the same rocky eminence as the cathedral; has the castle on its north side; and communicates, by an avenue, with the public walks on the banks of the river. Both the groupings of the edifices in it and the blendings of these with out-

ward views, add much to the effect of the architectural features.

An elegant bridge, across the Wear, commanding one of the finest views of the city, has three arches, and was built in 1772-7, after designs by George Nicholson, in lieu of an ancient bridge, which was destroyed by a great flood in 1771. Elvet bridge has eight arches; was built by Bishop Pudsey, and repaired by Bishop Fox; and formerly had, either on it or adjoining it, two chapels dedicated to St. James and St. Andrew. Framwell-gate bridge was built, about 1120, by Bishop Flambard; is a noble and substantial structure for its time; and has two elliptical arches, of 90 feet in span, and so flat as to describe the quarter section of a circle. The guild-hall was built, in 1565 by Bishop Tunstall,—and re-built, in 1849-50, by P. Hardwicke; and contains portraits of Charles I. and Bishop Lord Crewe. The pant, or conduit, is a recent fountain in room of an ancient one, surmounted by a statue of Neptune; and receives its supply of water from an enclosed spring, about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile distant, granted for the use of the city, in 1450, by Thomas Billingham of Crookhall. A beautiful ancient cross stood adjacent to the ancient pant, but was destroyed in 1781, to give place to a piazza, or corn-market; and the piazza, in its turn, was recently removed, and a new covered market was erected. The house of correction, county court-house, and new jail, situated in Elvet township, were built in 1809 and following years, at a cost of £140,000. New assize courts were constructed in 1869, at a cost of about £5,000. The music-hall, previously the theatre, was destroyed by fire in 1869. A masonic hall was built in 1869. A statue of the late Marquis of Londonderry was erected in 1861.

The Cathedral.—The original cathedral was consecrated by Bishop Aldune, in 999, and completed, by Bishop Edmund, in 1041. The present cathedral was founded by Bishop William of Calais, in presence of Malcolm, King of Scotland, in 1093; was extended and decorated, by various bishops from 1099 till 1437; underwent changes, at several periods, till the present century; and has been undergoing considerable restoration during the last few years. It was originally dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and continued to be so till the Reformation, but was then dedicated to Christ and St. Mary. It consists of a west chapel, or galilee, of five alleys and three bays; a nave of eight bays, with aisles; a transept, with three bays in each wing, and with six chantries forming an eastern aisle; a choir of five bays, with aisles; a chapel of the nine altars, of seven bays, forming a transeptal east front; and three towers,—two of them western, the other central. There are also a north-east porch, forming the principal entrance to the nave; a cloister, on the south side of the nave; a parlour, a chapter-house, and a deanery hall, on the east side of the cloister; a prior's chapel, with a crypt, south-east of the deanery hall; and a refectory and a dormitory, on respectively the south side and the west side of the cloister. The dimensions of the galilee are 80 feet from north to south, and 50 feet from east to west; of the nave, 235½ long, 81 feet wide, and 69½ feet high; of the transept, 171½ feet long; of the choir, 179½ feet long, 77½ feet wide, and 76 feet high; of the chapel of nine altars, 129½ feet long, and 34½ feet wide; of the entire church, exclusive of the galilee, 413½ feet long; of the western towers, 143 feet high; of the central tower, 34 feet wide and 216½ feet high; of the cloister, 146 feet long and 144 feet wide; of the chapter-house, 77 feet long, 34½ feet wide, and 35 high; of the refectory, 49 feet long and 30 wide; of the dormitory, 193½ feet long and 38 wide. The pile is built of the red stone of the neighbourhood; it shows better, in the exterior view, especially at a little distance, than most of the other cathedrals of England; and it presents fine studies of the Norman architecture, together with the gradual changes in the English style on to the beginning of the 15th century.

The galilee occupies the same relative position as St. Joseph's chapel at Glastonbury; was used for the reception of female penitents, and for preaching to women;

took the name of galilee on account of women being supposed to occupy at Durham the same sort of relation which the ancient Galileans occupied to the purest Jews; was first built, in 1154, by Bishop Pusar; and has Norman arches under a band of reticulated work in the base tier, early English windows in the outer aisle, and central windows and battlement of the commencing part of the 15th century above the base tier. The nave, with the exception of the roof, was finished, early in the 12th century, by Bishop Flaubard; its roof, with stone groining, was constructed upward of a century later, by Prior Melsonby; its principal compartments are divided by four piers 23 feet in circumference,—its other compartments, by pillars variously round, shafted, chevroned, reticulated, and fluted; its two westernmost bays are one-arched,—its other bays, two-arched; its triforium consists of double round-headed arches, resting on columns, and included in a large arch; and its clerestory consists of triple round-headed arches, the central one of larger span than the side ones. A font, in the south aisle, is adorned with incidents from the life of St. Cuthbert, and occupies the place of a sculptured and canopied one, set up in 1621 by Dean Hunt, and recently removed. The transept is of the same age as the nave; and the east aisle of it had chantries to Saints Nicholas and Giles, to St. Gregory, to St. Benedict, to Our Lady of Houghal, now used as the vestry, to St. Mary of Bolton, and Saints Faith and Thomas. The north transept has a very grand decorated six-light window; and on the east side is a square arched turret,—on the west side, a much larger turret, square below, octagonal and arcaded above. The south transept has a perpendicular window, with an arcade of round arches above it; and on the two sides are incomplete arcaded turrets. The choir shows characters from the earliest architectural period of the cathedral to the latest; the sides of it have each four pillars,—two clustered and two circular, with spiral channels; the aisles have decorated four-light windows; the south side of the triforium has very small, two-light windows, under semi-circular truncated arches; the south side of the clerestory consists of single round-headed windows; the north side of the clerestory consists of three-light windows; and the bay forming the presbytery has a triforium of three-pointed arches with tooth-moulding under a pointed arch, and a clerestory of two highly ornate shafted lancets. The stalls were given, in the latter part of the 17th century, by Bishop Cosin, and are debased English; the throne is identical with a magnificent tomb of Bishop Hatfield, who flourished from 1343 to 1382; the pulpit was built by that bishop, and is of hexagonal form, with figures of apostles; the reredos was constructed at the expense of John Lord Neville, occupied the whole of the year 1380 in erection, consists of Caen stone, shows ten separate piers with intermediate tiers of canopied niches, and is finished off with five elaborately airy pinnacles; and the feretory or shrine of St. Cuthbert, is described by one who saw it, as having been “exalted with the most curious workmanship, of fine and costly green marble all limned and gilt with gold.” The chapel of nine altars was built, in the first half of the 13th century, by Bishop Poore; is reached, from the aisles of the choir, by a descent of eight steps; took its name from nine altars in it to respectively Michael, Aidan and Helen, Peter and Paul, Martin and Edmund, Cuthbert and Bede, Oswald and Lawrence, Thomas of Canterbury and Catherine, John and Margaret, Andrew and Mary Magdalene; has walls arcaded with trefoiled arches; has also an inner arcade which adds to the depth of the windows, and whose every alternate column consists of black marble; and was undergoing a restoration in 1862, the marble portion of which alone was computed to cost £1,000. The western towers have each four transitional arcades, alternately of round-headed and pointed arches; but the upper parts of them, or spires, belonged to the 13th century, and were removed in 1657; and the present battlements on them are modern. The central tower was begun by Bishop Poore, and finished in the 14th century. It rose to a battlemented parapet in two stories, divided by a rich band,—the lower one with lofty

transomed, canopied, two-light windows,—the upper one with smaller canopied two-light windows,—the angles with double buttresses, crocketed pediments, and niched statuary; and it was restored in 1859–61, when the old work of it was preserved as much as possible, new buttresses were made to it, twenty-seven of its old statues which had been removed were replaced, and thirteen new ones added.

The cloister was begun in 1368, and finished about 1400; its windows have intersecting tracery; its east aisle retains the stone stalls where the daily almsmen sat; and its roof is of Irish oak, and flat but pannelled. The chapter-house was built in 1133–40, by Bishop Rufus; has an apsidal form; and was cut in two, in 1799, by Wyatt. The deanery was built in 1416–46, by Prior Wessington; but has, under its chapel, an early English crypt. The refectory was built by Prior Forcer, but has a Norman crypt under it; and was converted into a library, in 1680, by Dean Sudbury. The dormitory, under which were the song-school and the treasury, was built in 1398–1400.—The chief monuments in the cathedral are, in the galilee, the venerable Bede; in the nave, Bishop Langley, Ralph Lord Neville, Lady Neville, a son and daughter of Lord and Lady Neville, Bishop Neville, Prior Burnaby, and Dr. Britton; in the transept, Bishop Barrington; in the choir, Bishop Hatfield and Bishop Skirlaw; and in the chapel of nine altars, Bishop Van Mildert.—The shrine of St. Cuthbert, in the cathedral, was once the richest in the kingdom; and the offerings at it, from 1378 till 1513, are computed to have amounted to £66,000. Nothing now remains to indicate its splendour but a hollowness in the stone-flooring adjacent to it, produced by the foot-pressure of the numerous pilgrims who visited it. The relics of St. Cuthbert are said to have been preserved at it till the Reformation; but were then buried beneath the floor at the place where they had been kept; and a large blue stone, in the centre of the floor, now indicates the spot where they were buried. An altar, set up in 1635, consisted of black branched marble, rested on six columns of touchstone, and was adorned with two double-gilt candlesticks. Several rich copes are recorded to have been used in the ancient services; one of embroidered crimson satin, embossed with silver, and figured with cherubim; another of black ground, wrought with gold, and figured with simulacra of various hues; one given by Queen Philippa, after the battle of Neville's Cross; and one figured with the head of Goliath in the hand of David, given by Charles I. Three copes of the 14th century, parts of the alleged vestments of St. Cuthbert, and an ivory comb and stole cross, are still preserved. The library contains also a Bible given by Bishop Pugar, a treatise on the Psalter given by Walter de Calais, the roll of Bede's history, and a number of other interesting manuscripts.—The deanery was formerly the prior's lodgings of a Benedictine priory, established by Bishop Carlepho, and dissolved at the Reformation. A kitchen still at it was the kitchen of the priory; is regarded as a masterpiece of masonry; has an octangular form; measures 36½ feet in diameter; and has a vaulted roof, with unique and curious groining.

Churches.—The livings in the city, or connected with it are St. Giles, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-the-Less, St. Nicholas, St. Oswald, St. Margaret, Belmont, and St. Cuthbert. St. Mary-le-Bow and St. Mary-the-Less are rectories, and all the others are vicarages, in the diocese of Durham. Value of St. Giles, £180;* of St. Mary-le-Bow, £280; of St. Mary-the-Less, £119; of St. Nicholas, £240; of St. Oswald, £402;* of St. Margaret, not reported;* of Belmont, £150;* of St. Cuthbert, £300. Patron of St. Giles, and St. Nicholas, the Marchioness of Londonderry; of St. Mary-le-Bow, the Archdeacon of Northumberland; of St. Mary-the-Less, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Oswald, St. Margaret, and St. Cuthbert, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; of Belmont, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.—St. Giles' church was built in 1112, but has a tower of 1414; is long, narrow, and lofty, and without aisles; has six irregular windows on the south side, and two on the north side;

and contains a recumbent wooden effigies, of about the end of the 16th century. St. Mary-le-Bow church, on the east side of the North Bailey, occupies a spot alleged to have been that on which the remains of St. Cuthbert were lodged when first brought to Durham; was preceded by a Saxon edifice, originally constructed of boughs or wicker; was itself built in 1685; and is a neat symmetrical structure without aisles. St. Mary-the-Less church, in the South Bailey, contains a sculpture of Christ, of about the year 1200, and a coped tomb of a prior. St. Nicholas' church, on the south side of the market-place, was originally built by Bishop Flambard; consisted of nave and aisles, with south-western square tower; contained the seats for the city corporation, and various city companies; and was rebuilt in an ornamental manner, in 1858. St. Oswald's church, in New Elvet, dates partly from 1196, and partly from 1411; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles; and has stall-work in the chancel, and a curiously-vaulted wooden roof. St. Margaret's church, in Crossgate, presents no remarkable feature. St. Cuthbert's church was built in 1863, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the early pointed style, with some French forms and features; consists of nave, south aisle, and apsidal chancel, with north-western tower; and presents an appearance rather eccentric than beautiful. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

Schools and Charities.—A university was established at Durham in the time of the commonwealth, but dissolved at the Restoration. Another university was founded at it, in 1833, by Bishop van Mildert, and received a royal charter in 1837. It occupies the castle, with the exception of apartments for the occasional use of the bishop; has a fine Norman chapel there as its church; and includes lodgings for twenty of the most distinguished students. It was endowed, on a liberal scale, with funds from various sources of the cathedral establishment; possesses 25 fellowships and 20 scholarships; is managed by a staff of professors, tutors, lecturers, and other officers, under the control of the dean and chapter; and has the power of granting degrees in the several faculties. The Roman Catholic college of St. Aloysius, at Ushaw near the city, was built in 1806; is in the collegiate Gothic style, after designs by Pugin; measures, over all, about 250 feet by 240; comprises a principal front and two projecting wings, with a hall of 52 feet by 23 in the end of one wing, and a handsome chapel of 62 feet by 25 in the end of the other; and contains accommodation for professors and other officials, and for 90 students. The grammar-school, formerly in the cathedral-yard but now at the top of South-street, dates from the time of Henry VIII., and has attached to it six scholarships and six exhibitions. The blue-coat school, in Clay-path, is a spacious building of 1812, and has been supported by subscription, sometimes to the amount of upwards of £400 a-year. Bishop Langley's school has £37; Bishop Cosin's alms-houses have £70; and Smith's charity for a work factory and the poor has £464. The endowed charities amount altogether to £908. A dispensary was established by subscription in 1785; this gave place, in 1792, to a commodious infirmary; and that was recently superseded by a noble county hospital.

Trade, &c.—The trade of Durham has fluctuated, and seems never to have been proportionate to the advantages of the city's situation. The manufacture of carpets, paper, and leather, is carried on; the manufacture of hats and worsted-stuffs has ceased; the manufacture of mustard was formerly notable, and is still conducted on a small scale; and a trade in coal, arising from the city's vicinity to the great northern coal-field, may be regarded as the staple trade. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 29, 30, and 31 March, on Whit-Tuesday, and on the Fridays before 13 May, 15 Sept., and 23 Nov. The city has a head-post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and five chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Races are run, at Elvet, at Easter.

The Borough.—Durham was first chartered by Bishop Percy, with sanction of Pope Alexander III.; and it has sent two members to parliament since the time of Charles II. Its municipal and parliamentary limits are contemperate; and include the parishes of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-the-Less, and St. Nicholas, the extra-parochial places of Castle Precincts, Durham College, and Magdalene Place, and parts of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Oswald. The borough is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The parliamentary constituency, in 1868, was 1,149. The city is also the seat of assizes for the county, and of quarter sessions; is likewise a polling-place, and the place of election, for the northern division of the county; and is also the head of an excise collection. Real property, in 1860, of St. Mary-le-Bow, £5,571; of St. Mary-the-Less, £859; of St. Nicholas, £13,505; of College district, £18,551; of St. Giles, £26,660. Pop. in 1861, of St. Mary-le-Bow, 300; of St. Mary-the-Less, 106; of St. Nicholas, 2,606; of Castle Precincts, 24; of Durham College, 62; of Magdalene Place, 18; of the borough part of St. Oswald, 8,209; of the borough part of St. Giles, 2,763. Pop. of the entire borough, in 1841, 14,151; in 1861, 14,038. Houses, 2,007.

The District.—Durham district comprises two poor-law unions,—the union of Lanchester, containing the sub-districts of Lanchester and Tanfield, and the union of Durham, containing the sub-districts of St. Nicholas and St. Oswald. Lanchester sub-district contains the parish of Muggleswick, the township of Hedley-Hope in Brancepeth parish, and the townships of Billingside, Medomsley, Ebchester, Benfieldside, Healeyfield, Consider-cum-Knitsley, Ivestone, Greencroft, Holmside, Lanchester and Hamlets, Burnop and Hamsteles, Langley, Esh, Butsfield, and Cornsay, and the chapelry of Sateley, in Lanchester parish. Tanfield sub-district contains the chapelry of Tanfield in Chester-le-Street parish, and the townships of Collierley and Kyo in Lanchester parish. St. Nicholas sub-district contains the parishes of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-the-Less, St. Nicholas, and St. Giles, the extra-parochial places of Castle-Precincts, Durham College, Magdalene Place, Whitwell-House, and Sherburn Hospital, the township of Shincliffe in St. Oswald parish, the townships of Sherburn, Pitlington, and Shadforth, in Pitlington parish, and the townships of Cassop, Quarrington, and Coxhoe in Kelloe parish. St. Oswald sub-district contains the parish of Kimblesworth, the township of Hett in Merrington parish, the townships of Brancepeth, Stockley, Willington, Tudhoe, and Brandon and Byshtotes in Brancepeth parish, and the townships of Sunderland-Bridge, Broom, Crossgate, Framwellgate, and Elvet in St. Oswald parish. Acres of the district, 98,368. Poor-rates in 1862, £13,408. Pop. in 1851, 55,951; in 1861, 70,274. Houses, 12,641. Marriages in 1860, 511; births, 2,832,—of which 164 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,427,—of which 635 were at ages under 5 years, and 29 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 4,805; births, 25,583; deaths, 14,245. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 7,641 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 450 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 150 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 375 s.; 30 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,948 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 347 s.; 19 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,833 s.; and 5 of Roman Catholics, with 1,094 s. The schools were 38 public day schools, with 3,817 scholars; 47 private day schools, with 1,865 s.; 62 Sunday schools, with 5,702 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 58 s. The Lanchester workhouse is in Lanchester township; and the Durham workhouse is in Crossgate.

The Diocese.—The bishopric of Durham, as we formerly saw, sprang remotely from that of Lindisfarne, and was founded about the year 995. The bishops long possessed extraordinary dignity, and wielded nearly all the authority in their diocese which the king did in other parts of England. They were Counts-Palatine of Durhamshire, and Earls of Sadberge. They created barons, appointed judges, convoked parliaments, levied taxes, and coined money. All tenures of land were held under them

as lords-paramount; all estates losing title, and all moors or wastes to which no title could be made, became theirs; the admiral jurisdiction over the neighbouring seas was theirs; the courts of justice were held in their name; and the right of granting pardons, of instituting markets, and of giving charters was part of their prerogative. These extraordinary powers were curtailed in the time of Henry VII., and abrogated in that of William IV. Some of the most notable of the bishops were Flambard and Poore, already noticed in connexion with the cathedral; Rufus, who was Lord Chancellor; Fusar, who purchased the earldom of Northumberland; Bek, who fought at the battle of Falkirk; Bury, who founded the University library at Oxford; Hatfield, who fought at the siege of Calais; Fordham, who was Lord Privy Seal; Skirlawe, who was Lord Keeper; Langley, who was Lord Chancellor; Bainbridge and Wolsey, who became cardinals; Foxe, the founder of Corpus Christi college; Ruthal, the avaricious; Pilkington, the morose; Neale, the ambitious; Morton, the venerable; Cosin, the learned; Lord Crewe, the benevolent; Talbot, satirised by Wharton for his martial habit; Butler, styled the saint-like; and Van Mildert, the munificent.

The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean, six canons, three archdeacons, twenty-two honorary canons, six minor canons, and a chancellor. The income of the bishop is £8,000; of the dean, £3,000; of each of four of the canons, £1,000; of two of the archdeacons, £210 and £213. The bishop's residence is Auckland Castle. The income of the chapter is £57,801.—The diocese comprehends all Durhamshire, all Northumberland, and the parish of Alston; and is divided into four archdeaconries. Pop. in 1861, 858,095. Many of the livings have recently been raised in status, and some divided; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1862.

The archdeaconry of Durham comprises the deaneries of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton. The deanery of Chester contains the rectories of Boldon, Edmondbyers, Gateshead, Gateshead-Fell, Ryton, Washington, Whickham, Whitburn, Winlaton, and Kibleworth; the vicarage of St. Oswald-Durham; and the p. curacies of Chester-le-Street, Birtley, Eighton-Banks, Lamesley, Lumley, Pelton, Tanfield, St. Margaret-Durham, Hunstanworth, Trinity-Gateshead, St. Edmunds-Gateshead, Jarrow, Heworth, Windy-nook, Lanchester, Benfieldside, Castleside, Collierley, Consett, Ebchester, Esh, Leadgate, Medomsley, Sateley, Monkwearmouth, All Saints-Monkwearmouth, Southwick, South Shields, Westoe, Holy Trinity-South Shields, St. Stephen-South Shields, Stella, Usworth, Witton-Gilbert, and Sacriston. The deanery of Darlington contains the rectories of Brancepeth, Haughton-le-Skerne, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Winstan, and Wolsingham; the vicarages of Aycliffe, Cockfield, Staindrop, Coniscliffe, Gainford, Heighington, and Merrington; and the p. curacies of Auckland-St. Andrew, Byers-Green, Coundon, Escomb, Etherley, Evenwood, Fir-Tree, Lynesach-with-Softley, Hunwick, Hamsterley, Shildon, St. Helen, Witton-le-Wear, Crook, Willington, Ingleton-St. John, Darlington-St. Cuthbert, Darlington-St. John, Darlington-Trinity, Barnard-Castle, Denton, Whorlton, Sadberge, Ferryhill, Egglestone, Forest, Harwood, Eastgate, Frosterley, Rookhope, Heatherycleugh, Weardale-St. John, Stofield-Burn, Whitworth, and Tow-Law. The deanery of Easington contains the rectories of Durham-St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham-St. Mary-the-Less, Easington, Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Painshaw, Rainton, Sunderland, and Bishops-Wearmouth; the vicarages of Dalton-le-Dale, Kelloo, Monk-Hesleten, Pitlington, and Seaham; and the p. curacies of Castle-Eden, Wingate-Grange, Seaham-Harbour, Durham-St. Giles, Durham-St. Nicholas, Belmont, Croxdale, Shotton, South Hetton, Haswell, Herrington, Newbottle, South Hylton, Thornley, Shadforth, New Seaham, Trimdon, Ford, Hendon, RyLope, Deptford-St. Andrew, and Deptford-St. Thomas. The deanery of Stockton contains the rectories of Low Dinsdale, Egglecliffe, Elton, Elwick-Hall, Hurworth, Long Newton, Middleton, Redmarshall, Sedgfield, and Staynton-le-Street; the vicarages of Billingham, Bishopton, Greatham, Grindon, Hart, Bishops-

Middleham, Norton, Sockburn, Stockton-on-Tees, and Stranton; and the p. curacies of Haverton-Hill, Wolviston, Hart-Trinity, West Hartlepool, Stockton-Trinity, and Seaton-Carew.

The archdeaconry of Lindisfarne comprises the deaneries of Alnwick, Bambrough, Morpeth, Norham, and Rothbury. The deanery of Alnwick contains the rectory of Howick; the vicarages of Edlingham, Embleton, Felton, Lesbury, Long Houghton, Shilbottle, and Warkworth; and the p. curacies of Alnwick, Bolton, Rennington, Rock, Framlington, Long Framlington, South Charlton, Acklington, and Chevington. The deanery of Bambrough contains the rectory of Ilderton; the vicarages of Chatton, Chillingham, Eglingham, Ellingham, Kirknewton, and Wooler; and the p. curacies of Bambrough, Bednell, Lucker, Belford, and Doddington. The deanery of Morpeth contains the rectories of Bothal, Sheepwash, Meldon, Morpeth, and Whalton; the vicarages of Bolam, Hartburn, Long Horsley, Mitford, and Woodhorn; and the p. curacies of Hebburn, Nether-Whitton, Cambe, Ulgham, Widdrington, Horton, Newbiggen, and Widdington. The deanery of Norham contains the rectory of Ford; the vicarages of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Branxton, and Norham; and the p. curacies of Auroft, Scremerston, Cornhill, Carham, Holy-Island, Kyoie, Lowick, and Tweedmouth. The deanery of Rothbury contains the rectories of Elsdon, Ingram, and Rothbury; the vicarages of Alnham, Allenton, and Whittingham; and the p. curacies of Hallystone, Byrness, and Horsley.

The archdeaconry of Northumberland comprises the deaneries of Bellingham, Corbridge, Hexham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The deanery of Bellingham contains the rectories of Bellingham, Falstone, Graystead, Simonburn, Thorneyburn, and Wark; the vicarages of Cholerton, Corsenside, Kirk-Harle, and Kirk-Whelpington; and the p. curacies of Birtley, Humshaugh, and Thockrington. The deanery of Corbridge contains the vicarages of Bywell-St. Andrew, Bywell-St. Peter, Corbridge, Heddon-on-the-Wall, and Stamfordham; and the p. curacies of Whittonstall, Halton, Ovingham, Mickley, Shotley, Slaly, Ryal, and Matfen. The deanery of Hexham contains the rectories of Kirkhaugh, Knaresdale, and Whitfield; the vicarages of Allendale, Haltwhistle, and Warden; and the p. curacies of Allenhead, Allendale-St. Peter, Nine-Banks, West Allen, Bellingham, Greenhead, Featherstone, Hexham, Kirkheath, Lambley, St. John-Lee, Newborough, and Haydon-Bridge. The deanery of Newcastle-upon-Tyne contains the vicarages of Bedlington, Earsdon, Long Benton, Newburn, Newcastle, Ponteland, Stannington, and Tynemouth; the p. curacies of Cambois, Choppington, Cramlington, Seghill, Dinnington, Seaton-Delaval, Walker, Sugleyfield, Newcastle-All Saints, Newcastle-Christ-Church, Newcastle-St. Andrew, Newcastle-St. John, Newcastle-St. Paul, Newcastle-St. Thomas, Newcastle-St. Anne, Newcastle-St. Peter, Byker, Gosforth, Jesmond, Benwell, High Elswick, Cullercoates, Low Town, Percy, Tynemouth-St. Saviour, Tynemouth-Trinity, Wallsend, Howden-Pans, and Willington; and the donative of Blyth.

DURHAM, or DURHAMSHIRE, a maritime county in the north-east of England; bounded, on the N, by Northumberland; on the E, by the German ocean; on the S, by Yorkshire; on the W, by Westmoreland and Cumberland. Its boundary line, along the north, is chiefly the rivers Derwent and Tyne; along the south, chiefly the river Tees. Its outline is somewhat triangular; one side extending east-north-eastward, another southward, another west-north-westward. Its greatest length, from east to west, is about 40 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 35 miles; its circuit, about 140 miles; its area, 622,476 acres. The surfacc, for the most part, is either mountainous, hilly, or undulated. The western angle is crossed by the chain of uplands known as the backbone of England; and presents a bleak, moorish, and barren appearance. The tract next to that angle is traversed by ribs from the backbone,—lateral and lower ranges of hill, spreading in various directions; and it shares much in the sterility of the extreme west,

yet has strips of good land and fine scenery along the courses of the principal streams. The central tracts are pleasantly varied with hill and dale, and include some beautiful and fertile valleys. The eastern tract is more champaign, yet abounds in swells, vales, and dells, and embosoms many a picturesque spot. The coast or seaboard is generally bare and tame,—much of it destitute of any interesting feature,—other parts redeemed from dreary monotony mainly by the outbreak of ravines and glens; and it presents no considerable headland except the bold and nearly insulated one at the town of Hartlepool. The main streams are the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees; the chief tributary streams are the Derwent, to the Tyne, and the Skerne, to the Tees; and the secondary or minor affluents are the Urpeth, the Brown-ey, the Sleekburn, the Gaunless, the Bedburn, and many brooks or becks. Magnesian limestone forms the coast from South Shields to Hartlepool; new red sandstone extends thence southward to the Tees, and westward up the lower part of the Tees valley; a coal formation, connected with the coal-fields of Northumberland and Yorkshire, occupies a space of about 25 miles by 10 in the central and northern parts of the county; and millstone grit, shale, sandstone, and carboniferous limestone, severally or variously occur in the west. Dykes of basalt or greenstone cross the coal measures, and extend to the sea; and these, in many parts, have charred the contiguous coal into cinder, and effected much change on sulphur and other minerals. The limestone is 70 feet thick near Sunderland, and fully 300 feet deep at Hartlepool; and it serves to be quarried, serves to be calcined, serves for polishing as marble, and yields galena and a few fossils. The coal presents no fewer than about 40 beds, from 3 to 10 feet thick; and is worked, in one place near Painswick to the depth of 1,800 feet. The number of coal pits, in 1859, in South Durham was 141,—in North Durham and Northumberland, 142; and the amount of output from them was 16,001,125 tons. Ironstone is worked at Chester-le-Street and other places; and in 1839, the produce of iron ore was 370,339 tons,—the number of iron-works, 18,—the number of furnaces, 62. Lead also has been obtained, in the western tracts, to the amount of about 8,000 tons a-year.

A stiff loam, very fertile, extends from the mouth of the Tees toward Hartlepool; a poor thin clay extends thence, along the coast, to within a few miles of Sunderland; a loamy or a rich clay lies along much of the sides of many of the streams; a dry friable loam, sometimes shallow and poor, sometimes deep and rich, covers many of the hills, across the whole county west of Bishop-Auckland and north of Barnard Castle; and other soils, ranging through all sorts of clay, loam, sand, and gravel, on to sheer, thin, moorish peat, occupy other parts. About three-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; about two-sevenths are in pasture; and a large proportion of the remainder is moor or mountain waste. The gardens and the orchards are not remarkable; but there are some fine oak woods. Agriculture is secondary to mining and manufactures; and has not undergone so much improvement as in some other counties; yet, on the whole, is in a tolerably advanced condition. Approved new practices in it have been encouraged and promoted on the estates of the great landowners, who still maintain a degree of the old feudal influence over their tenants; particularly on the Londonderry, the Lambton, the Raby, the Ravensworth, and the Bishopric estates. Farms, on these properties, average from 150 to 200 acres; and are held at from 25s. to 30s. per acre for inferior or middle-rate land, and at from 40s. to 80s. for the best land. Draining has been effected to a great extent, and at large cost. The farms, in the uplands, pay only from about 10s. to 16s. per acre, exclusive of rates; are managed generally on the two-crop and fallow system; and realize from 20 to 30 bushels of oats, or from 12 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre. Farms on the light soils along the coast are managed generally on a four-course system; and obtain good returns of potatoes, turnips, beans, and some other crops. The cattle are a large superior breed, called the Durham short-

horns, capable of fattening well; and an ox of them has been found to weigh upwards of 3,800 lbs.; while the cows give from 25 to 30 quarts of milk daily for several months. The Cheviot sheep walk the uplands; and the Tees-water sheep, a good, short-horned, long-woolled breed, walk the lowland pastures; and the numbers of the two breeds in the county are estimated at about 230,000, yielding 7,000 packs of wool. Farm buildings, on the average, are of middle-rate character; and a bread called maslin, a mixture of wheat and rye, is a common diet. The number of farmers, in 1859, was 4,363; while the number of persons employed severally in other principal occupations, were 28,300 in coal-mining, 6,200 in iron-working, 2,623 in lead-mining, 3,938 in ship-building, 1,208 in the making of engines and machines, 4,378 in shoemaking, 1,145 in woollen and worsted manufacture, 1,500 in hemp and flax-working, 514 in carpet-making, 1,117 in the manufacture of chemicals, and 479 in paper-making. Trout abounds in the rivers; salmon also is caught; and dog-fish, seal, porpoise, grampus, conger-eel, pichard, herrings, cod, ling, haddock, whiting, sole, turbot, and mackerel are found in the sea off the coast. The main line of railway for the east coast of Britain traverses the county through nearly its greatest length and its most populous tracts; the Newcastle and Carlisle railway traverses part of its northern border; numerous railways, to Consett, to Wolsingham, to Barnard-Castle, to Stockton, to Hartlepool, to Sunderland, to South Shields, and to other places, traverse its interior, in connexion with the main line and with one another, so as to form a net-work of communication from all the principal parts of the coast to the principal parts in the west; and the line of railway to Westmoreland and Lancaster connects, at Barnard-Castle, with a line running thence eastward along all the southern border. The principal roads also are plentiful and good.

The county comprises 73 parishes or parochial chapelries, parts of two others, and 5 extra-parochial places; and it is divided into North and South for parliamentary representation, and into the wards of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton for civil administration. A detached tract formerly belonging to it, near Easingwold, is now included in Yorkshire; another detached tract formerly belonging to it, around Bedlington, is now included in Northumberland; and a large detached tract formerly belonging to it, near Berwick, and divided into Northamptonshire, Islandshire, and Holy Island, or Fern Islands, is also now included in Northumberland. The registration county is considerably more extensive than the political or electoral county; comprises 754,183 acres; and is divided into the districts of Darlington, Stockton, Auckland, Teesdale, Weardale, Durham, Easington, Houghton-le-Spring, Chester-le-Street, Sunderland, South Shields, and Gateshead. The boroughs in it are Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepool, South Shields, Stockton, Darlington, and Sunderland; and other towns are Barnard-Castle, Bishop-Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham-Harbour, West Hartlepool, Wolsingham, Staindrop, Stanhope, Sedgely, Middleton-Teesdale, and Consett. The number of minor towns, villages, and hamlets is upwards of 300. The principal seats are Raby Castle, Auckland Castle, Wynyard, Gibside, Lambton Castle, Lumley Castle, Ravensworth Castle, Oxwell Park, Twizel, Truir, Wilton Castle, Whitburn, Blackwall Grange, Bedburn, Bradley, Brancepeth, Castle Eden, Cocken, Coxhoe, Croxdale, Eggleston, Elemore, Greenwell, High Barns, Hilton Castle, Redworth, East Morton, Newton, Shincliffe, Stanhope, Trindon, Walworth, Whitehill, Whitworth, and Windleston. Real property in 1815, £285,180; in 1843, £1,668,986; in 1851, £1,679,938; in 1860, £2,329,717,—of which £516,926 were in mines, £8,672 in quarries, £56,870 in iron-works, £297,301 in railways, and £16,492 in gas-works.

The county, as already noted in our article on the city, was formerly governed by the bishop; but it is now governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, 19 deputy lieutenants, and about 200 magistrates. It is in the north military district, and in the northern judicial cir-

cuit; and it constitutes an archdeaconry, with four deaneries, in the diocese of Durham. The assizes and the quarter-sessions are held at Durham. The police force for Durham city, in 1862, amounted to 13 men, maintained at a cost of £788; for Gateshead borough, 33 men, at a cost of £1,891; for Hartlepool, 12 men, at a cost of £605; for South Shields, 35 men, at a cost of £2,085; for Sunderland, 80 men, at a cost of £5,713; for the rest of the county, 223 men, at a cost of £13,460. The crimes committed were 24 in Durham city, 51 in Gateshead, 15 in Hartlepool, 35 in South Shields, 115 in Sunderland, and 233 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were 24 in Durham, 34 in Gateshead, 15 in Hartlepool, 35 in South Shields, 109 in Sunderland, and 209 in the rest of the county; the depredators and suspected persons at large were 377 in Durham, 87 in Gateshead, 145 in Hartlepool, 137 in South Shields, 467 in Sunderland, and 2,070 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were 85 in Durham, 35 in Gateshead, 43 in Hartlepool, 14 in South Shields, 91 in Sunderland, and 115 in the rest of the county. Two members are sent to parliament for each of the two county divisions; two each for the boroughs of Durham and Sunderland; one each for the boroughs of Gateshead, Hartlepool, Darlington, Stockton, and South Shields. Electors for the north division, in 1868, 6,042; for the south division, 7,263. There are 18 polling-places; and Durham is the place of election for the north division, Darlington, for the south division. Poor-rates of the registration county, in 1862, £143,374. Marriages in 1860, 4,474,—of which 1,457 were not according to the rites of the Established Church; births, 21,782,—of which 1,176 were illegitimate; deaths, 11,116,—of which 5,079 were at ages under 5 years, and 208 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 41,359; births, 192,237; deaths, 109,214. The places of worship, in 1851, in the political county, were 169 of the Church of England, with 66,319 sittings; 4 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 2,417 s.; 10 of the United Presbyterian church, with 4,133 s.; 25 of Independents, with 9,069 s.; 21 of Baptists, with 4,442 s.; 9 of Quakers, with 2,505 s.; 3 of Unitarians, with 540 s.; 192 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 43,079 s.; 19 of New Connexion Methodists, with 4,759 s.; 113 of Primitive Methodists, with 21,277 s.; 20 of the Wesleyan Association, with 5,812 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,715 s.; 5 of isolated congregations, with 1,170 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 48 s.; 20 of Roman Catholics, with 4,502 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 116 s. The schools were 287 public day schools, with 29,763 scholars; 550 private day schools, with 19,468 s.; 490 Sunday schools, with 47,771 s.; and 34 evening schools for adults, with 569 s. Pop. in 1801, 149,384; in 1821, 193,511; in 1841, 307,963; in 1861, 508,666. Inhabited houses, 84,807; uninhabited, 42,40; building, 594.

The territory now constituting Durhamshire was inhabited by the Brigantes or "hill people;" afterwards formed part of the Roman Maxima Caesariensis; and afterwards was included in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. It mainly lay for a time between the Northumbrian provinces of Deira and Bernicia, being then for the most part a forest; yet belonged more properly to Deira than to Bernicia. These two provinces were first separate, then united, then again separate; and they precipitated upon the Durham territory much of the evils which arose both from their own vicissitudes and from Danish invasion. Two bishoprics were founded in Bernicia, toward the close of the 7th century,—at Hexham and at Lindisfarne; while the bishopric of York included Deira; yet both of the Bernician bishoprics became extinct, or rather transferred their seat, through Chester-le-Street, to Durham, with the effect of making that city the permanent centre of prelatial rule over all Durhamshire and Northumberland. The new bishopric, as noted in our article on the city, acquired extraordinary powers during the Norman period, became a county-palatine, and maintained itself very much in the manner of a kingdom. The bishops suffered calamity most by frequent incursions of the Scots; but they convoked

parliaments, raised armies, maintained fortalices, and levied taxes very much as if they had been sovereigns, and were able generally to repel the enemy or to subdue him. But, in 1640, during the parliamentary war, a Scottish army took possession of Northumberland and Durham, obliged the then bishop to flee to Stockton, thence to York and London, never to return; and drove all the affairs of the diocese into a state of abeyance till 1660.—The Roman Watling-street went northward, through the county, by way of Wolsingham; and sent off a branch from Lanchester, through Chester-le-Street, to South Shields. Roman stations were at Brandon-camp, Pierce-bridge, Binchester, Lanchester, Ebchester, Castle's-camp, and Maiden-castle. The chief architectural antiquities are Barnard-castle, Auckland-castle, Brancepeth-castle, Evenwood-castle, Hilton-castle, Lumley-castle, Raby-castle, Ravensworth-castle, Whitton-castle, Durham-castle, Durham-cathedral, Auckland church, and remains of Jarrow priory, Finchale priory, and Nesham nunnery.

DURHAM (OLD), a place in the district and county of Durham; on the river Wear, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile E of Durham city. It is the site of an ancient Saxon town; and stands opposite the Roman station Maiden-castle, where Roman altars have been found.

DURLEIGH, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; on an affluent of the Parret, 2 miles WSW of Bridgewater town and r. station. Post-town, Bridgewater. Acres, 886. Real property, £1,331. Pop., 158. Houses, 31. The property is subdivided. The living is a donative in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £25. Patron, G. R. Harding, Esq. The church is old but good.

DURLESTON POINT, a headland in Dorset; 2 miles S of Swanage-bay.

DURLEY, a parish in Droxford district, Hants; near the Gosport Junction and the Bishops-Waltham railways, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bishops-Waltham. It includes the tithing of Mincingfield; and its post-town is Bishops-Waltham, under Southampton. Acres, 2,474. Real property, £2,732. Pop., 411. Houses, 84. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £410. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is old but good.

DURLEY, a tithing in Eling parish, Hants; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Southampton. Real property, £1,217. Pop., 109.

DURNFORD, a village and a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Amesbury, and 4 NNE of Wilton r. station; occupies the site of a Roman settlement; and has a post-office under Salisbury. The parish includes also the hamlets of Little Durnford, Netton, Salterton, and Newtown. Acres, 3,423. Real property, with Wilsford and Lake, Great Woodford and Little Woodford, £9,965. Rated property of D. alone, £4,375. Pop., 553. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. Durnford House is a seat of the Earl of Malmesbury; and Little Durnford House is the seat of E. Hinxman, Esq. Ogbury camp, on the brow of a hill, near Durnford House, is an extensive earthwork, resembling more a seat of the ancient Britons than a military station; without any fosse, and intersected by numerous small banks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £175.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is rich Norman, with curious doorways; has an early English square tower; and contains a figured Saxon font, and monuments of the Yonges. The parsonage was once occupied by Harris, the author of "Hermes." There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DURIUM AMNEM (AD), a Roman station in Devon; on the river Dart, near Totnes.

DURNOVARIA. See ROCHESTER, Dorset.

DUROBRIVE. See BERKHAMPTSTEAD (GREAT) and CASTOR, Northampton.

DUROBRIVAS, or **DUROPROVE**. See ROCHESTER.

DUROCORNIVIUM. See CIENECHESTER.

DUROLIPONTE. See GODMANCHESTER.

DUROVERNUM. See CANTERBURY.

DURRINGTON, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE by N of Goring r. station, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

NW of Worthing. It includes Coate; and its post-town is Tarring, under Worthing. Acres, 891. Real property, £1,449. Pop., 171. Houses, 36. The church is a ruin, without any architectural interest; and the inhabitants attend service at Tarring.

DURRINGTON, a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; on the river Avon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Amesbury, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Wilton r. station. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, 2,682. Real property, with Bulford and Milston, £7,235. Rated property of D. alone, £2,112. Pop., 440. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. An earthwork here, called Durrington Walls, or Long Walls, is supposed to be the remains of an ancient British village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £100. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is modern; and there is an independent chapel.

DURSLEY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Gloucester. The town stands at the base of a steep hill, amid very fine scenery, at the terminus of a short branch of the Bristol and Gloucester railway, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Berkeley, and 15 SSW of Gloucester. It is irregularly built, and contains many old houses. It was a borough so early as the time of Edward I., but does not appear to have ever been represented in parliament; and it was governed by a chief officer styled *praepositus*, who has been succeeded by a bailiff of little authority. It is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and it has a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, a chief inn, a market-house, a church, two dissenting chapels, alms-houses, a workhouse, and charities £179. The market-house was built about the year 1738; and has, at its east end, a statue of Queen Anne. The church is later English, beautifully decorated; has a handsome modern Gothic tower at the west end; and includes a chantry-chapel erected, in the time of Henry VI., by Thomas Tanner. Copious springs arise on the south-east side of the churchyard; have a perennial volume of such power as to drive a fulling-mill at about 100 yards distant; and are supposed to have given rise to the name Dursley, as a corruption of *dur* and *ley*, signifying "water-meadow." A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on 6 May and 4 Dec. A woollen manufacture was formerly carried on, to the extent of employing 115 persons, in 4 mills, in 1838; but has materially declined. The town had Bishop Fox, of Henry VIII.'s time, as a native; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Berkeley.—The parish comprises 1,059 acres. Real property, £3,008; of which £300 are in railways, and £146 in gas-works. Pop., 2,477. Houses, 550. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Berkeleys, from Domesday till the time of Richard II.; and passed through the Cantelupes, the Chedders, and others, to the Escorts. A baronial castle of the Berkeleys stood at the north-west end of the town; was pulled down about the time of Queen Mary; and is still commemorated by vestiges of its moat, and by the name of Castle fields borne by the neighbouring fields. A peculiar kind of building material, called puff-stone, very soft when first excavated, but becoming hard and durable on exposure to the air, is worked. The living is a rectory, united with the parsonage of Woodmancoate, and was till Feb. 1865 annexed to the archd. of Gloucester, in the diocese of Gl and Bristol. Value, £228.*—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Stinchcombe, Cam, and Slimbridge. Acres, 9,899. Pop., 5,106. Houses, 1,172. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wotton-under-Edge, containing the parishes of Wotton-under-Edge, North Nibley, and Kingswood; and the sub-district of Uley, containing the parishes of Uley, Owlpen, Nymphsfield, and Coaley. Acres, 26,521. Poor-rates in 1862, £7,424. Pop. in 1851, 14,803; in 1861, 13,331. Houses, 3,234. Marriages in 1860, 75; births, 383,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 299,—of which 69 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 850; births, 3,805; deaths, 2,977. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 5,618 sittings; 8 of Independ-

ents, with 3,128 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,173 s.; and 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,466 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,615 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 581 s.; and 31 Sunday schools, with 3,217 s.

DURSTON, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; on the Bristol and Exeter railway, near the Bridge-water and Taunton canal, 4 miles NE by N of Taunton. It has a station on the railway, at the junction of the line to Yeovil; and its post-town is Monkton, under Taunton. Acres, 1,022. Real property, £2,719. Pop., 223. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. A priory, succeeded by a Knights-Hospitallers' preceptory, stood here at Buckland-Sororum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £170. Patron, the Rev. A. Gray. The church is good.

DURWESTON, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on the river Stour, adjacent to the Mid-Dorset railway, 2½ miles NW of Blandford-Forum. It includes Knighton; and has a post-office under Blandford. Acres, 1,763. Real property, £1,751. Pop., 364. Houses, 63. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bryanston, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £538.* Patron, Lord Portman. The church was rebuilt in 1850, after designs by Hardwick; is in the early English style; and has a tower.

DUSTON, a parish in the district and county of Northampton; on the river Nen, adjacent to the Grand Union canal, near the Northampton and Peterborough and the London and North-western railways, 2 miles W of Northampton. Post-town, Northampton. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £6,527. Pop. in 1851, 714; in 1861, 1,162. Houses, 250. The property is divided among a few. The increase of population between 1851 and 1861 was occasioned by the erection of two iron foundries at St. James'-End. Some extent of quarrying is carried on. Some remains exist of an Augustinian monastery, founded in the 12th century by William Peverell, and styled St. James' abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £159.* Patron, Viscount Palmerston. The church is good; and has a tower. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and charities £22.

DUTCHMAN'S HOLE, a cavern in the cliffs near Brixton, on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight. It got its name from the loss of a Dutch vessel near it during a storm; and at certain states of the tide, when the rocks are laid bare by a ground swell, gold coins are still found at the place where the wreck is said to have occurred.

DUTTON, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; on the river Weaver, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Grand Junction railway, 5½ miles NW of Northwich. Acres, 2,076. Real property, £4,035. Pop., 442. Houses, 53. It was known at Domesday as Duntune; and it belonged to the ancient family of Dutton, who had jurisdiction over the minstrels and pipers of the county. Dutton Hall was built in 1513 by the Duttons; and remains of it exhibit fine features of the architecture of its period. A viaduct of 20 arches, each 63 feet in span, and 60 feet high, takes the Grand Junction railway over Dutton Bottom, across the valley of the Weaver. A workhouse for Runcorn district was recently erected in Dutton.

DUTTON, a township in Ribchester parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, 6½ miles N by W of Blackburn. Acres, 1,809. Real property, £1,749. Pop., 312. Houses, 59.

DUTTON-CACCA, **DUTTON-DIFFRITH**, and **DUTTON-Y-BRAN**, three townships in Holt parish, Denbigh; on the river Dee, at the boundary with Cheshire, in the neighbourhood of Holt. Acres, 410, 612, and 587. Real property, £1,318, £934, and £499. Pop., 93, 148, and 43. Houses, 15, 33, and 7.

DUXBURY, a township in Standish parish, Lancashire; near the Wigan and Preston railway, and the canal, 2 miles S of Chorley. Acres, 1,011. Real property, £3,594; of which £1,064 are in mines. Pop., 341. Houses, 64. Duxbury Hall is the seat of the Standish family.

DUXFORD, a hamlet in Hinton-Waldrige parish, Berks; on the river Isis, 6½ miles NE of Faringdon. Pop., 65.

DUXFORD, a parish and a sub-district in Linton district, Cambridge. The parish lies on the river Cam, near the Cambridge and London railway, between Chesterford and Whittlesford stations, 5½ miles W of Linton; and has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 3,132. Real property, £5,146. Pop., 841. Houses, 134. The property is subdivided. Two parishes, St. Peter and St. John, were anciently in the area; but their mutual boundary not being accurately known, they are now treated, for all civil purposes, as one parish. The livings, however, remain distinct, and are respectively a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Values, £500 and £169.* Patrons, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Clare Hall, Cambridge. Both churches are partly Norman. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £30. An old inn here was once a priory.—The sub-district includes six other parishes. Acres, 4,928. Pop., 4,772. Houses, 1,015.

DWFFYRRA. See DOVER.

DWRBACH, a place 3 miles S of Fishguard, in Pembroke; with a post-office under Haverfordwest.

DWR-CEASTRE. See DORCHESTER, Oxford.

DWY-AFON, a township in Llangerniew parish, Denbigh; 6½ miles NE of Llanrwst. Pop., 209.

DWYFRWD, a township in Pennant parish, Montgomery; 8½ miles NW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 90.

DWYGYFYLCHI, a village and a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the coast, under Penmaen-bach-hill, adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, about a mile ENE of Penmaenmawr r. station, and 2½ W of Conway. It commands picturesque scenery of shore and mountain; is a sea-bathing resort; and has a good hotel and several lodging-houses. The parish includes also Isapen and Ucha-pen; and its post-town is Conway. Acres, 5,794; of which 2,005 are water. Real property, £6,107; of which £3,606 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 926; in 1861, 1,336. Houses, 272. The property is much subdivided. The increase of population between 1851 and 1861 arose partly from the extension of stone-quarrying. Remains of cromlechs and camps occur in several places. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £125.* Patron, the Rev. H. Roberts. The church was recently in very poor condition. A chapel of ease, of 1868, is at Penmaenmawr; and there is an Independent chapel.

DWYRAN, a place 3 miles from Carnarvon, in North Wales; with a post-office under Bangor.

DWYRIEW, a township in Manafon parish, Montgomery; 2 miles SSE of Llanfair. Pop., 270.

DYER'S-HILL, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Sheffield town and r. station. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Sheffield. Pop., 7,717. Houses, 1,653. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

DYFED, or **DIMETIA**, an ancient territory in Wales; originally including Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and part of Brecon, but afterwards restricted to Pembroke.

DYFFRIN, **DYFFRUN**, or **DYFFRYN**, a Welsh word used in topographical nomenclature, and signifying "a water-course in a valley."

DYFFRIN, a hamlet in Llanthetty parish, Brecon; near the river Usk, 6¼ miles WNW of Crickhowel. Real property, £1,407. Pop., 313. Houses, 47.

DYFFRIN, a hamlet in Vainor parish, Brecon; on the Taf-vawr river, 3¼ miles N of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £3,381. Pop., 113.

DYFFRIN-HONDDU, two hamlets and a chapelry in Merthyr-Cynog parish, Brecon. The hamlets are Upper and Lower; and lie in the Honddu valley, 8¼ miles NNW of Brecon town and r. station. Pop., 187 and 196. Houses, 36 and 36. The chapelry consists of the two hamlets; and its post-town is Brecon. Rated property, £948. Pop., 333. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's.

Value, £66. Patron, the Vicar of Merthyr-Cynog. The church is good.

DYFFRIN-LLANFAIR, a township in Newtown parish, Montgomery; near Newtown. Pop., 375.

DYFFRIN-CIDRICH, a hamlet in Llangadock parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Llangadock. Real property, £3,546. Pop., 689. Houses, 150.

DYFFRYDAN, a township in Dolgelly parish, Merioneth; near Dolgelly. Pop., 125.

DYFFRYN, a station on the Cambrian railway, in Merioneth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Barmouth.

DYFFRYN, a village in St. Lythan parish, Glamorgan; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Llandaff.

DYFFRYN, a township in Meifod parish, Montgomery; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Llanfyllin. Pop., 263.

DYFFRYN-ALED, a seat in Denbighshire; on the river Aled, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Denbigh. It belonged to the Wynnes, and passed to the Yorkes.

DYFFRYN-CLWYD. See CLWYD (THE).

DYFFRYN-CLYDACH, a hamlet in Cadoxton parish, Glamorgan; 2 miles NW of Neath. Real property, £12,097; of which £6,068 are in mines, and £3,000 are in iron-works. Pop., 1,022. Houses, 197. Mines of coal, iron, and copper, are worked; and the traffic from them is facilitated by a railway. Dyffryn-Clydach House is the seat of the Williams family.

DYFFRYN-ELAN and DYFFRYN-GWY, two townships in Cwmtoyddwr parish, Radnor; on the rivers Elan and Wye, 2 miles NW of Rhayader. Acres of the two, 32,000. Real property, £1,409 and £1,857. Pop., 338 and 460. Houses, 61 and 89.

DYFI (THE). See DOVEY (THE).

DYFNANT, a village in Garth parcel, Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Neath.

DYKE, a hamlet in Bourn parish, Lincoln; on Dyke drove, 2 miles NNE of Bourn. Pop., 266. Houses, 54.

DYKE-FEN. See BOURN, Lincoln.

DYKESFIELD, a village in Longburgh township, Burgh-by-Sands parish, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Carlisle.

DYLAIS (LOWER and UPPER), two townships in Cadoxton parish, Glamorgan; on the river Dylais and the Sarn-Helen way, 2 miles NE of Neath. Real property, £1,453 and £2,030,—of which £600 are in iron-works. Pop., 348 and 622. Houses, 67 and 121. Upper Dylais includes the village of Croynant. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, 29 Sep., and 20 Nov.

DYLIFE, a chapelry in Darowen, Llanbrynmair, Peneagos, and Trefeglwys, parishes, Montgomery; near the Newtown and Machynlleth railway, 8 miles from Llanbrynmair. It was constituted in 1856; and it has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Pop., 859. Houses, 141. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £200.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is recent.

DYMCHURCH, a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; on the coast, 4 miles NE of New Romney, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Westenhanger and Hythe r. station. It has a post-office† under Folkestone. Acres, 1,534; of which 420 are water. Real property, £3,163. Pop., 718. Houses, 142. The property is much subdivided. The surface is all on the level of Romney-Marsh; and, together with the rest of that low tract, is protected from sea-inundation only by means of Dymchurch wall. This is an embankment about 3 miles long, about 20 feet high, and from 15 to 30 feet wide, with three sluice-gates for drainage; and is kept in repair by a local rate, under management of a local body. During some recent alterations on the embankment, relics of the Mediæval and the Saxon times were obtained; and below these, great quantities of Roman pottery; and under these, bones of the whale and the mammoth. The living is a rectory united in 1868 with Eastbridge, Blackmanstone, and Orgarswick, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £363.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is old. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and charities £111.

DYMEIRCHION, or TREMERCHION, a parish in the district of St. Asaph and county of Flint; in the vale of

Clwyd, 3 miles ESE of St. Asaph town and r. station. It contains Bachygraig, Bryngwyn, Graig, Llan, and Maenefa; and its post-town is St. Asaph. Acres, 3,873. Real property, £2,392. Pop., 707. Houses, 136. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good. Dafydd Dhu, who, in the 14th century, translated the Psalms into Welsh metre, was vicar.

DYMOCK, a village and a parish in Newent district, Gloucester. The village stands on the river Leadon, and on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, near the boundary with Hereford, 4 miles S of Ledbury r. station, and 4 NNW of Newent; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Gloucester. The parish is divided into Leadington, Ryland, and Woodend; and comprises 6,875 acres. Real property of D. Leadington, £3,265; of D. Ryland, £4,267; of D. Woodend, £4,201. Pop. of the whole, 1,870. Houses, 414. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Dymocks, champions of England. An old seat of the Wyntours here was garrisoned for Charles I. Apples and pears are grown in great quantity; and oaks and elms attain a great age. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value £104.* Patron, Earl Beauchamp. The church was originally Norman; has been greatly modernized; possesses a low massive tower, with obtuse spire; and is in very good condition. A school has £91 from endowment; and other charities £54. John Kyrie, better known as "the Man of Ross," was a native.

DYNEMORE. See DINMORE.

DYNEVOR-CASTLE, or NEWTON, the seat of Lord Dynevor, in Carmarthen; on the river Towy, adjacent to Llandeilo-fawr. The name Dynevor is a corruption of Dinas-fawr, signifying "the great castle." The present mansion is modern; but contains two ancient ornate chairs, said to have belonged to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The grounds are very beautiful, both by nature and by art; and command some noble views. The ancient castle stands on a rocky headland at the river; and is much hid from view by overgrowth of ivy. The original structure was circular, with double moat and rampart; and rose from the ruins or dilapidations of more than one previous pile. The chief existing ancient features of it are a square tower, a round tower, and some battlemented walls. The first founder was Roderick Mawr; other occupants were Rhys ap Twdwr, Rhys ap Gruffydd, and subsequent South Wales princes; and the occupant in Henry VII.'s time, receiving it in grant from that king, was Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Spenser, in his Fairie Queene, places the domicile of Merlin within the domain; and says,—

"If thou ever happen that same way
To travel, go and see that dreadful place;
It is a hideous, hollow, cave-like bay,
Under a rock that has a little space.
From the swift Tyvi, tumbling down apace
Amongst the woody hills of Dinevour;
But dare not thou, I charge, in any case
To enter into that same baleful bowler,
For fear the cruel fiends should be thine unaware devour."

DYNHYLLE (ISSA and UCHA), two townships in Ruabon parish, Denbigh; near Offa's dyke, 1 mile SE, and 2 miles SW of Ruabon. Real property, £2,236 and £2,658,—of which £800 are in mines. Pop., 312 and 1,027. Wynnstay Park here is the seat of Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart.

DYRHAM. See DIRHAM and HINTON.

DYRRAN. See CASTLE-DYRRAN.

DYSERTH, or DISERTH, a parish in the district of St. Asaph and county of Flint; near the sea, the river Clwyd, and the vale of Clwyd and the Chester and Holyhead railways, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Rhuddlan r. station, and 4 NNE of St. Asaph. It has a post-office under Rhyll. Acres, 3,348; of which 1,464 are water. Rated property, £2,206. Pop., 1,098. Houses, 267. The property is divided among a few. Lead mining is carried

on at Talargoch. An ancient castle, of early Norman structure, stood on a lofty scarpd rock; was defended, on one side, by a deep fosse cut in the solid rock; was strengthened, in 1241, by Henry III.; and was demolished, about 1261, by the Welsh under Llewelyn; and it is now represented by only a few fragments. An oblong double, transepted, ivy-clad building, called Siambrewen or "the white chamber," stands immediately below the castle-rock; and is regarded by some antiquaries as an ecclesiastical edifice,—by others, as the residence

of the later constables of the castle,—by others as an enclosure over a holy well. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £113.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church has part of a Jesse window, and contains memorials of the Conways of the 17th century; and the churchyard contains some remarkable ancient tombstones, and a mutilated sculptured ancient cross.

DYSSERTH, a township in Welshpool parish, Montgomery; 2 miles SSW of Welshpool. Pop., 193.

E

EACH, a hamlet in Eastry parish, Kent; 2½ miles SW of Sandwich.

EACHWICK, a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall parish, Northumberland; on the river Pont, 9½ miles WNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 985. Pop., 87. Houses, 19. It anciently bore the name of Achewic; was given, in 1140, by Robert Delavel, to Hexham abbey; and passed, through the Fenwicks and others, to the Spearmans.

EADERSBYRIG. See EDDISBURY.

EADMUNDESBYRIG. See BURY-ST. EDMUND.

EADRINGTON. See ALDRINGTON.

EAGLE, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; adjacent to the boundary with Notts, 3¼ miles WNW of Thorpe r. station, and 7½ SW by W of Lincoln. It contains the hamlet of Eagle-Barnsdale; and its post-town is Swinderby, under Newark. Acres, with Eagle-Hall, 2,450. Real property, £2,144. Pop., 533. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100. Patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby. The church is tolerable; and there are two Wesleyan chapels, and charities £5.

EAGLE-CRAG. See BORROWDALE, Cumberland.

EAGLE-HALL, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lincoln; adjacent to Eagle parish, 9 miles SW by W of Lincoln. Real property, £2,144. Pop., 81. Houses, 13. A preceptory of Knights-Templars was here.

EAGLEHURST, a seat of the Earl of Craven, in Hants; below Fawley village, opposite Cowes, 7½ miles SSE of Southampton. It was built by the Hon. Temple Luttrell; and it popularly bore, for some time, the name of Luttrell's Folly.

EAGLESLIFFE, or EGGLESLIFFE, a village, a township, and a parish in Stockton district, Durham. The village stands at the verge of the county, on a lofty promontory overhanging the river Tees, opposite Yarm, between Preston Junction and Yarm r. stations, 4 miles SSW of Stockton-on-Tees; takes its name, which signifies "the fortress-hill," from the character of its site; and commands a beautiful view of the winding Tees and the Cleveland hills. The township includes the village, and comprises 1,570 acres. Real property, £3,715; of which £25 are in fisheries. Pop., 496. Houses, 111. The parish contains also the townships of Aislaby and Newsham; and its post-town is Yarm. Acres, 4,821. Real property, £6,609. Pop., 698. Houses, 146. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,049. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is ancient; contains the effigies of a knight, and is good. Charities, £8. West, the Bishop of Ely, and Basire, the oriental missionary, were rectors.

EAGLESFIELD, a township in Brigham parish, Cumberland; 2½ miles SW of Cockermouth. Real property,

£2,491. Pop., 304. Houses, 64. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Dalton, the chemist, was a native.

EAGLESFORD. See AYLESFORD.

EAGLE-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lincoln; near Eagle parish and the boundary with Notts. Acres, 80. Pop., 11. House, 1.

EAGLEY-BANK, a village in Little Bolton chapelry, Lancashire; 1 mile N of Bolton.

EAGROVE, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; near Watchet.

EAKLEY-LANES, a hamlet in Stoke-Goldington parish, Bucks; 4¼ miles NW of Newport-Pagnel. Pop., 101.

EAKRING, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; 4 miles SSE of Ollerton, and 5½ NNW of Southwell r. station. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 2,497. Real property, £3,260. Pop., 650. Houses, 139. The property is divided among three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £480.* Patron, alternately Earl Manvers and the Earl of Scarborough. The church is ancient. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Will Scarlet, the friend of Robin Hood, is said to have resided in Eakring.

EALAND, a hamlet in Crowle parish, Lincoln; 1 mile ESE of Crowle. Pop., 167.

EALBERTUN. See ALFRETON.

EALDBURG. See ALDBOROUGH, Yorkshire.

EALING, a village and a parish in Brentford district, Middlesex. The village stands adjacent to the Great Western railway, 1¼ mile N by E of Brentford; has a station on the railway with telegraph, a post-office under London W, and a police station; and was formerly called Yelling. The parish contains also the hamlet of Little Ealing and the chapelry of Old Brentford. Acres, 3,814. Real property, £53,681; of which £3,950 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,828; in 1861, 11,963. Houses, 2,336. Pop., exclusive of Old Brentford chapelry, 5,215. The rated property, exclusive of Old Brentford, amounts to £28,952, and is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Bishop of London; and part of the land is common. Ealing Grove was the seat of the Gulstons; Ealing Green was the seat of Sir J. Soane; Ealing Park was the seat and death-place of Bishop Z. Pearce; Castle-Bears belonged to the Duke of Kent; and Gunnersbury Park is the seat of Baron Rothschild. Dr. Owen, Peter le Conrager, Perceval, and Fielding were residents. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £679.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was rebuilt in 1740, and was highly improved in 1866. The vicarages of Christchurch, St. Paul, and old Brentford are separate benefices. Christchurch was constituted in 1852; St. Paul, in 1864. Pop. of Christchurch, 3,324; of St. Paul, 4,409. Value of Christchurch vicarage, £300; of St. Paul's, £300. Patron of C., the Bishop; of St. P., alternately the Crown and the

Bishop. Two temporary churches, St. John and St. Stephen, were built in 1867. A new Independent chapel, in the Gothic style, was built in 1861, at a cost of £5,000. Two chapels, Baptist and Wesleyan, were built in 1865. Lady Chapel's boys' school has £149 from endowment; Lady Rawlinson's girls' school has £144; charities, £274.

EALING (LITTLE), a hamlet in Ealing parish, Middlesex; nearly equidistant from Ealing village and Old Brentford. It has a post-office under Ealing, London W.

EALNWIC. See **ALNWICK**.

EAMONT (THE), a river of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It issues from Ulles water; and runs 9 miles east-north-eastward, along the boundary between the counties, to the Eden, 5 miles E by S of Penrith. It receives the Dacre on the left, and the Lowther on the right.

EAMONT-BRIDGE, a township in Barton parish, Westmoreland; on the river Eamont, about 1 mile SSE of Penrith. It is joined to **YANWATH**, which see. The bridge which gives it name is a picturesque structure; and the curious antiquities, called Arthur's Round Table and Mayborough, are in the neighbourhood.

EAMONT-BRIDGE, a division of Penrith parish, Cumberland; on the river Eamont, in the vicinity of Penrith. Pop., 1,626.

EARBY, a township in Thornton-in-Craven parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Colne branch of the North Midland railway, 5½ miles SW of Skipton. It has a station on the railway, a cotton mill, and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

EARDINGTON, a township, with a r. station, in Quatford parish, Salop; on the Severn river and the Severn Valley railway, 1½ mile S of Bridgnorth. Acres, 1,301. Real property, £5,876; of which £100 are in quarries, £100 in mines, and £120 in iron-works. Pop., 370. Houses, 76. A stoppage of coal and brickworks here occasioned a decrease of about one-fourth of the population between 1851 and 1861.

EARDISLAND, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on the river Arrow, near Watling-street and the Leominster and Kington railway, 2 miles E of Pembridge r. station, and 5 W of Leominster. It has a post-office under Pembridge. Acres, 4,455. Real property, £3,210. Pop., 894. Houses, 201. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £198. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is old and plain, and was recently in disrepair. Charities, £51.

EARDISLEY, or **ERDESLEY**, a village and a parish in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford. The village stands on an affluent of the river Wye, on the tram road from Hay to Kington, near the railway from Hereford to Brecon, 5 miles S by E of Kington; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Hereford, a fair on 15 May, and a great market on 18 Oct. The parish comprises 4,533 acres; and is cut into two divisions, lower and upper. Real property of the lower div., £4,299; of the upper div., £2,558. Pop. of the whole, 826. Houses, 171. The property is divided among a few. The family of Baskerville was seated here from Domesday till 1640; and they had a strong castle here, some small remains of which still exist. Coke, Bishop of Hereford, ejected at the Commonwealth, resided and died here at his seat of Lower Moor. An oak tree, about ¼ a mile from the church, covers a surface of 324 feet in circuit, and has a trunk 30 feet in girth, and 18 feet high. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £255.* Patron, W. P. Herrick, Esq., The church consists of nave and north aisle, with low embattled tower; has a curiously sculptured Norman font; and is good. There are a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel. Charities, £6.

EARDISTON, a township in Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns parish, Salop; 8½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 160.

EARDISTON, the seat of Sir William Smith, Bart., in Worcester; on the river Teme, 6½ miles E of Tenbury.

EARDLEY END, a township in Audley parish, Staf-

ford; 5 miles NW by N of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., 190. Houses, 27.

EARITH, a hamlet in Bluntisham parish, Huntingdon; on the river Ouse, at the boundary with Cambridge, 5½ miles NE by E of St. Ives. It has a post-office under St. Ives, and fairs on 4 May, 25 July, and 1 Nov. Real property, £4,786. Pop., 631. Houses, 159. Earith House is the seat of the Tebbuts. Bulwerks is a modern camp of four acres. There are chapels for Quakers, Baptists, and Wesleyans. A school has £16 from endowment; and other charities £40.

EARL, or **YEAR-DHILL**, a township in Doddington parish, Northumberland; 1 mile SW of Wooler. Acres, 1,240. Pop., 67. Houses, 11. Earl House was the seat of the Biddlestones, and passed to the Selbys.

EARLAS, or **ERLAS**, a township in Gresford parish, Denbigh; 5 miles N of Wrexham. Acres, 710. Pop., 61. Houses, 11.

EARLDOMS, an extra-parochial tract in Alderbury district, Wilts; 7½ miles SE of Salisbury. Pop., 48. Houses, 9. It was an ancient property of the Pembroke; is much occupied with dense wood; and has, among its wood, an anciently entrenched hill, with single rampart and ditch.

EARLEIGH, **EARLEY**, or **EARLY**, a liberty and a chapelry in Sonning parish, Berks. The liberty lies near the Reading and Guildford railway, 2½ miles SE of Reading; and has a post-office under Reading, and a r. station. Real property, £5,065. Pop., 566. Houses, 118. E. Court belongs to Viscount Sidmouth; Maiden Earleigh, to B. Golding, Esq. The chapelry includes part of Woodley, and was constituted in 1854. Pop., 774. Houses, 154. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Oxford. Value, £175.* Patron, the Vicar of Sonning. The church was built in 1844.

EARLESBEAR. See **AYLESBEAR**.

EARLESTOWN. See **EARLSTOWN**.

EARL-FRAMINGHAM. See **FRAMINGHAM-EARL**.

EARLHAM, a parish in Norwich district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, near the Norfolk railway, 2 miles W of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, with Norwich city. Real property, £1,845. Pop., 195. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Earlham House is the seat of the Gurneys. The living is a vicarage, united with the donative of Bowthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, Mrs C. Frank. The church is very good.

EARLS-BARTON. See **BARTON-EARLS**.

EARLS-COLNE. See **COLNE-EARLS**.

EARLS-COURT, a chapelry in Kensington parish, Middlesex; in the south-western outskirts of London, immediately S of Kensington and NW of New Brompton. It was constituted in 1853; and it has a post-office under Brompton, London SW. Pop., 5,264. Houses, 707. Earls-Court House was the seat of Sir R. Blackmore. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. J. D. Claxton.

EARLS-CROOME. See **CROOME-EARLS**.

EARLS-HEATON, a chapelry in Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Calder, 1 mile ESE of Dewsbury r. station. It has a post-office under Dewsbury. Pop., 4,019. Houses, 837. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Ripon. Value, £164.* Patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church was built in 1827. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry and a sub-district in Hincley district, Leicester. The chapelry is in Kirkby-Mallory parish; and lies 2 miles N of the Hincley and Leicester railway, and 4 NE by E of Hincley. It has a post-office under Hincley. Acres, 920. Real property, £7,471. Pop., 2,176. Houses, 480. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and had formerly a Norman castle. The stocking manufacture is largely carried on; and the introduction of machinery to it occasioned a decrease of population, by migration, between 1851 and 1861. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Elmsthorpe, in the diocese of Peterborough. There are four dissenting chapels, a school with £36

from endowment, and other charities with £78.—The sub-district includes also Elmsthorpe parish, and Barwell township. Acres, 4,860. Pop., 3,579. Houses, 789.

EARL-SOHAM. See SOHAM-EARL.

EARL-STERNDALE, a chapelry in Hartington parish, Derby; on the river Dove, at the boundary with Stafford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Buxton r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W of Winster. It contains a hamlet of its own name; but is itself centernate with Hartington-Middle-Quarter township. Post-town, Hartington, under Ashborne. Real property, £3,844. Pop., 326. Houses, 69. The living is a p. curacy in the dio. of Lichfield. Value, £130. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was rebuilt in 1828.

EARL-STOKE, or ERLSTOKE, a parish in Devizes district, Wilts; near the north border of Salisbury plain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Market-Lavington, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Devizes r. station. It has a post-office under Westbury. Acres, 2,400. Real property, £2,442. Pop., 378. Houses, 77. The manor belonged to the Monthermers and the Montacutes, Earls of Gloucester and Salisbury. Earl-Stoke Park is the seat of the Taylor family. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Melksham, in the diocese of Salisbury.

EARLSTONE, a tything in Burghclere parish, Hants; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kingsclere. Pop., 71.

EARL-STONHAM. See STONHAM-EARL.

EARLSTOWN, a new large village in Newton-in-Mackerfield parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Newton. It has a post-office under Warrington and a r. station.

EARLSWOOD, a hamlet, with a r. station, in Reigate parish, Surrey; 1 mile S of Redhill. See REDHILL.

EARNLEY, or ERNLEY, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on the coast, 4 miles NW of Selsey-Bill, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Chichester city and r. station. Post-town, Sidesham, under Chichester. Acres, 1,182; of which 25 are water. Real property, £2,061. Pop., 115. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Almodington, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £440. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester two turns, and the Duke of Norfolk one turn. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was reported in 1859 to need repair. There is an Independent chapel.

EARNSFORD, a liberty in Binley parish, Warwick; on the river Sow, near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles SE of Coventry.

EARNSHILL, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; on the river Isle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Langport town and r. station. Post-town, Langport, under Taunton. Acres, 375. Real property, £1,034. Pop., 17. House, 1. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £30. Patron, R. T. Combe, Esq. There is no church.

EARNSTREY-PARK, a township in Diddlebury parish, Salop; under Brown-Clee hill, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Bridgnorth. Pop., 38.

EARNWOOD, a township in Kinlet parish, Salop; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Bridgnorth. Pop., 253.

EARSDON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Tynemouth district, Northumberland. The township lies on the coast, and on the North Shields and Blyth railway, 4 miles NNW of North Shields; and has a post-office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 1,769; of which 978 are water. Pop., 577. Houses, 152. The parish contains also the townships of Seghill, Burradon, Backworth, Holywell, Hartley, Seaton-Delaval, and South Blyth, and the lordship of Newsham; and it has railway stations for Hartley, Seaton-Delaval, Seghill, Newsham, and Blyth. Acres, 11,646. Real property, £71,375; of which £47,900 are in mines, £150 in quarries, £40 in fisheries, and £239 in gas-works. Pop., 12,444. Houses, 2,475. Two fearful colliery accidents occurred in this parish; the one in Burradon, in the beginning of 1860, with a loss of nearly 80 lives; the other in Hartley, in the beginning of 1862, with a loss of upwards of 200. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £119.* Patrons, the Proprietors of Land. The

ancient church belonged, from the 11th century, to Tynemouth priory; and a new church, an elegant structure on an eminence, with a conspicuous and imposing tower, was built in 1837. The p. curacies of Seghill and Seaton-Delaval, and the donative of Blyth, are separate benefices. There are several dissenting chapels.—The sub-district is less than the parish by South Blyth and Newsham. Acres, 10,466. Pop., 9,543. Houses, 1,960.

EARSDON, a township in Hebburn parish, Northumberland; on Line water, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 5 miles N of Morpeth. Acres, 913. Pop., 83. Houses, 17.

EARSDON-FOREST, a township in Hebburn parish, Northumberland; on the river Wansbeck, adjacent to the Wansbeck railway, 6 miles W of Morpeth. Acres, 744. Pop., 24. Houses, 4.

EARSHAM, a parish and a hundred in Norfolk. The parish is in Depwade district; and lies on the river Waveney, and on the Waveney Valley railway, 1 mile WSW of Bungay; and has a side station on the railway. Post-town, Bungay. Acres, 3,052. Real property, £5,788. Pop., 697. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Bigods. Earsham House was formerly the seat of the Wyndhams; and is now the seat of Capt. John Meade. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Norwich. Value, £505.* Patron, Capt. John Meade. The church stands within the area of a Saxon camp; has a tower and spire; contains monuments of the Gooches, the Buxtons, and others; and is good.—The hundred lies around the parish; and contains twelve other parishes and part of another. Acres, 24,560. Pop., 8,484. Houses, 1,856.

EARSWICK, a township in Huntingdon parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Foss, near the Scarborough railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of York. Acres, 1,020. Pop., 97. Houses, 20.

EARTHAM, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on Stane-street, 3 miles N of Woodgate r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE by E of Chichester. It contains part of Seabeach; and its post-town is Slindon, under Arundel. Acres, 1,504. Real property, £1,393. Pop., 121. Houses, 23. Eartham Hall was the seat of the poet Hayley, inherited from his father; passed by sale to the Right Hon. W. Huskisson; and has been greatly altered. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £210. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is chiefly early English, but has a Norman chancel arch; and it contains a very fine monument, by Flaxman, to a son of Hayley, and a tablet to Huskisson.

EASBURN. See EASTBURN.

EASBY, a township in Brampton parish, Cumberland; on the river Irthing, near Brampton. Real property, £1,415. Pop., 95. Houses, 17. Here is a mineral spring.

EASBY, a township in Stokesley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, 4 miles E by N of Stokesley. Acres, 1,241. Real property, £1,233. Pop., 124. Houses, 28. A monument to the circumnavigator Cook, a tall column, was erected on Easby heights, in 1827.

EASBY, a township and a parish in Richmond district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, and on the Richmond railway, 1 mile SE by E of Richmond. Acres, 940. Real property, £2,441. Pop., 118. Houses, 23. The parish includes also the townships of Skeeby, Aske, and Brompton-upon-Swale; and its post-town is Richmond, Yorkshire. Acres, 5,090. Real property, £3,630. Pop., 844. Houses, 183. The property is subdivided. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here, in 1152, by Roald, constable of Richmond; and considerable remains of it still exist. The refectory, 102 feet by 27, has a well-preserved, early-decorated English, east window; the cloister court retains a Norman doorway of the original edifice; the chapter-house is early English, with some later features; the transept of the church retains beautiful clustered columns and some windows; and the gateway, at a short distance from the ruins, continues in excellent preservation, and has a large upper apartment which, after the dissolu-

tion, was used as a granary. Easby Hall is the seat of the Champion family. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Brampton-on-Swale, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £160.* Patron, Leonard Jaques, Esq. The church shows features from Norman down to later English; has three sedilia, and a very old Norman font; and was restored in 1869. There are two chapels of ease and a Wesleyan chapel. Charities, £14.

EASEBOURNE, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Sussex. The village and the parish are in Midhurst district; and the former stands near the river Rother, 1 mile NE of Midhurst r. station, and 5 WNW of Petworth, was once a market town, and has a post-office under Midhurst. The parish comprises 4,043 acres. Real property, £3,848. Pop., 859. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by John de Bohun; and the church of it, and some other remains of it, still exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £130.* Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church was the church of the nunnery; is perpendicular English, and in good condition; and contains an alabaster effigy of Sir David Owen, who died in 1542, and a marble monument of Lord Montague, who died in 1591. The workhouse for Midhurst district is in Easebourne.—The hundred is in the rape of Chichester; and contains Midhurst town and thirteen parishes. Acres, 30,534. Pop., 7,009. Houses, 1,253.

EASDALE, a mountain vale on the west border of Westmoreland; descending from High Raize, on the boundary with Cumberland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to the head of Grasmere. It is traversed by a streamlet called Eas-gill; it contains a mountain lakelet, called Easdale tarn; it includes also the foaming cataract, called Sour-Milk force; and it commands, in its lower part, a charming view over Grasmere to Loughrigg.

EASENHALL, a township in Monks-Kirby parish, Warwick; adjacent to the Oxford canal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Rugby. Acres, 1,112. Real property, £2,389. Pop., 179. Houses, 39.

EASHING (High and Low), two tythings in Godalming parish, Surrey; on the river Wey, 1 mile W of Godalming. Real property, £3,311. Eashing House belonged formerly to the Titchbournes, and then was called Jordans; and it passed to the Franklands.

EASINGTON, a village, a township, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a ward in Durham. The village stands 2 miles from the coast, 2 E of Haswell r. station, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Durham; occupies an elevated site; was anciently a place of importance; and has now a post-office under Ferryhill. The township includes the village, and comprises 4,990 acres of land, and 227 of water. Real property, £5,531. Pop., 1,073. Houses, 212. The parish contains also the townships of Shotton, Haswell, and Hawthorn. Acres, 13,730. Real property, £49,007; of which £32,916 are in mines, and £273 in railways. Pop., 7,336. Houses, 1,453. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,100.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church has a nave, 63 feet by 46, with pillars round and octagonal; a chancel, 42 feet by 20; and a conspicuous tower, 60 feet high; and was restored in 1853. The parsonage is a very ancient edifice, with traces of a tower. Bernard Gilpin was rector. The vicarage of Shotton and Haswell, that of Hawthorn, and that of South Hetton, are separate benefices. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £40.—The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and comprise the parishes of Easington, Dalton-le-Dale, Seaham, Monk-Hesledon, and Castle-Eden, and parts of the parishes of Kelloe, Hart, and Bishop-Wearmouth. Acres, 38,493. Poor-rates in 1862, £5,439. Pop. in 1851, 21,795; in 1861, 27,293. Houses, 4,891. Marriages in 1860, 210; births, 1,247,—of which 55 were illegitimate; deaths, 579,—of which 298 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,898; births, 10,165; deaths, 4,972. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 4,060 sittings; 11 of Wesleyan Metho-

dist, with 2,053 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,618 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 248 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 350 s. The schools were 18 public day schools, with 1,853 scholars; 16 private day schools, with 880 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 2,935 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 69 s. The workhouse is in Easington township.—The ward comprehends the central part of the eastern side of the county; and is bounded, on the W and the N, by the river Wear, from the neighbourhood of Croxdale to the sea,—and on the S, for a short distance, by the river Skerne, to the E of Fishburn. Acres, 79,821. Pop. in 1851, 65,848; in 1861, 77,257. Houses, 14,549.

EASINGTON, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Belford. Acres, 848. Pop., 192. Houses, 44.

EASINGTON, a parish in Thame district, Oxford; under the Chilterns, 4 miles SSW of Tetworth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Thame r. station. Post-town, Watlington, under Tetworth. Acres, 232. Real property, £509. Pop., 26. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; and was annexed in 1868 to Cuxham. The church is ancient.

EASINGTON, a township and a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, in the Spurn-Head peninsula, 6 miles SE of Patrington town and r. station; and has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 4,363; of which 2,013 are water. Real property, £4,277. Pop., 600. Houses, 138. The parish includes also the township of Out-Newton. Acres, 5,228. Real property, £5,257. Pop., 666. Houses, 148. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united in 1868 with Kilnsea and Skeffling, in the dio. of York. Value, £51.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is chiefly early English; and has a door from Bristol priory. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £13.

EASINGTON, a township and a parish in Guisbrough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, 6 miles SE by E of Saltburn-by-the-Sea r. station, and 9 E by N of Guisbrough; and has a post-office under Redcar. Acres, 3,893; of which 284 are water. Real property, £3,791; of which £517 are in mines. Pop., 566. Houses, 114. The parish includes also the township of Liverton. Acres, 6,293. Real property, £5,007. Pop., 752. Houses, 152. The property is not much divided. Part of the surface is high, and bears the name of Easington heights. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Liverton, in the diocese of York. Value, £436.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are two churches, for respectively Easington and Liverton; and both are good.

EASINGTON, a township in Slaidburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hodder, near the boundary with Lancashire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Clitheroe. Acres, 9,090. Real property, £4,296. Pop., 338. Houses, 57.

EASINGTON, Gloucester. See **AMPNEY-ST. PETER**.

EASINGTON, Bucks. See **CHILTON**.

EASINGTON-GRANGE, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Belford. Acres, 547; of which 126 are water. Pop., 71. Houses, 13.

EASINGTON-LANE, a place in Durham; near the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Easington, and 4 SE of Fence-Houses. It has a post-office under Fence-Houses.

EASINGWOLD, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in a flat tract, at the foot of the Howardian hills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Alne r. station, and 13 NNW of York. It dates from the Saxon times, and had a church at Domesday. It is irregularly built, and contains some old houses, yet presents a pleasant appearance; and it includes a square market-place of about two acres. It has a head post-office, a banking-office, a public hall of 1864, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a workhouse, and charities £163. The church is of mixed date, from early English onward, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with western tower. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs

on 6 July and 26 Sept.; and a weekly newspaper is published on Friday. The manufacture of steel goods is carried on; and a weaving trade was formerly extensive, but has become extinct. Shaw, the life-guardsman, who figured so prominently at Waterloo, was a native.—The township includes the town, and comprises 6,923 acres. Real property, £16,654. Pop., 2,147. Houses, 467.—The parish contains also the chapelry of Raskelf. Acres, 11,953. Real property, £19,601. Pop., 2,724. Houses, 560. The property is much subdivided. So many bronze celts have been found as to indicate that an ancient British settlement was here. Several medicinal springs occur, but have not acquired much repute. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £205.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The p. curacy of Raskelf is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Craike and Myton-upon-Swale, and parts of the parishes of Alne, Brafferton, and Newton-upon-Ouse. Acres, 23,479. Pop., 5,473. Houses, 1,143.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Coxwold, containing the parish of Thormanby, and parts of the parishes of Coxwold and Husthwaite; and the sub-district of Stillington, containing the parishes of Stillington, Marton-in-the-Forest, Whenby, Dalby-with-Skewsby, and Bransby-with-Stearsby, and parts of the parishes of Sheriff-Hutton and Sutton-on-the-Forest. Acres, 63,603. Poor-rates in 1862, £3,779. Pop. in 1851, 10,211; in 1861, 10,148. Houses, 2,095. Marriages in 1860, 78; births, 317,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 181,—of which 57 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 673; births, 3,262; deaths, 1,886. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Established church, with 5,207 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 170 s.; 20 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,495 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 411 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 338 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 809 scholars; 34 private day schools, with 792 s.; and 25 Sunday schools, with 1,270 s.

EAST, a hamlet in Stanton-Lacy parish, Salop; 2 miles NNW of Ludlow. Pop., 24.

EAST, a hundred in Cornwall. It lies along the boundary with Devon, from the neighbourhood of Fox-hole to the sea; measures 30 miles south-south-eastward, and 11 miles in extreme breadth; and is cut into three divisions, north, middle, and south. Acres of the n. div., 54,432; of the m. div., 38,081; of the s. div., 37,154. Pop. of the whole, 44,899. Houses, 8,433.

EAST, a hundred in Rutland. It forms the eastern section of the county; and measures 10½ miles in extreme length from N to S, and 8¼ in extreme breadth. Acres, 13,743. Pop., 3,945. Houses, 821.

EAST, a ward in Westmoreland. It forms the north-eastern division of the county; marches with Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire; and measures 23¼ miles in extreme length from N to S, and 21 in extreme breadth. Acres, 177,910. Pop., 15,411. Houses, 3,023.

EAST ACOMB. See ACOMB.

EASTACOMBE, a hamlet in Atherington parish, Devon.

EASTACOMBE, a hamlet in Tawstock parish, Devon.

EASTACOTT, a hamlet in Morthoe parish, Devon.

EASTACOTT, a hamlet in Chittlehampton parish, Devon; 1½ mile from Chittlehampton village.

EASTACOTT, a hamlet in Dunterton parish, Devon.

EAST-ACRE. See CASTLE-ACRE.

EAST ADDERBURY. See ADDERBURY.

EAST ALLINGTON. See ALLINGTON.

EAST AND WEST KENTON. See KENTON.

EAST AND WEST THIRSTON. See THIRSTON.

EAST AND WEST WHORLTON. See WHORLTON.

EAST ANGLIA, an ancient territory including Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and parts of Huntingdon and Bedford. It was constituted, in 551, by the Angles, under Uffa; was ruled afterwards by Titillus, Redwald, Erpenwald, Sigebert, Egeric, Ethelhere, and others to Ethelbert, who was slain in 792; was afterwards united to Mercia; was overrun by the Danes in 883; and was recovered by Athelstane in 925.

EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAY, a railway within the limits of the ancient East Anglia. It was an amalgamation of three railways,—the Lynn and Ely, 36½ miles,—the Lynn and Dereham, 26½ miles,—and the Ely and Huntingdon, 22½ miles; and it became incorporated, in 1862, with the Eastern Counties, the Norfolk, the Eastern Union, and the East Suffolk, to form the Great Eastern.

EAST-ANSTEY, &c. See ANSTEY, &c.

EAST BACK COURT, a place in Gloucestershire; in Dean Forest, 4½ miles SW of Mitcheldean.

EAST BARKWITH, &c. See BARKWITH, &c.

EASTBOURNE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Sussex. The town stands in a valley, at the eastern extremity of the Downs, and at the terminus of a branch of the South Coast railway, 1¼ mile NW of the nearest part of the shore, 3 NNE of Beachy-Head, and 6 S of Hailsham. It possibly was the port of the ancient Anderida; and it was the place of Henry I.'s detention by a storm in the autumn of 1114. It figured for some time as a market-town, but went into decay; and it has recently revived, and come into much notice as a sea-bathing resort. It recently consisted of four cross streets, and was reckoned to include three neighbouring hamlets, Sea-Houses, Southbourne, and Meads, lying within a range of 1½ mile on or near the shore; but it nearly doubled its extent during the five years ending in 1860; and a survey was made in that year for a further extension of 600 houses. The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, five churches, five dissenting chapels, a ball-room, a public library, two national schools, a work-house, and charities £12; is a coast-guard station, and the place of a military depot; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A promenade pier was projected in 1866; and the drainage, at a cost of £25,000, was drawn 3 miles to the NE in 1867. The parish church, or St. Mary's, is chiefly early English; measures 124 feet by 50; and has a lofty nave and a tall tower. St. Saviour's church was built in 1867; St. John's in 1869. Trinity church and Christ church also are modern. An Independent chapel was built in 1863; a Wesleyan chapel, in 1864. A convalescent hospital, to accommodate 100 patients, was founded in 1867. Important Roman relics were found in 1717 and 1850. A camp of nine regiments was formed in the neighbourhood in 1804–6. A circular redoubt is here, mounting ten Armstrong guns; and has quarters for 182 men. The walks and the bathing facilities in the vicinity are such as to attract visitors. A chalybeate spring, similar to that of Clifton, is at Holywell. Mortimer, the painter, was a native of the town; Davies, the President of the Royal Society, had a residence in it; the Duke of Kent lived in 1780 in the Round House, now extinct; and the Duke of Sussex resided for some time in the adjacent mansion of Compton Place, now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. The parish is regarded as co-extensive with the town. Acres, 5,512; of which 680 are water. Real property, £24,445; of which 150 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,433; in 1861, 5,795. Houses, 1,005. The property is subdivided; but nearly all the new houses have been erected on the Duke of Devonshire's estate. The parochial living is a vicarage, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the dio. of Chichester. Value of St. M., £424;* of Chr., £100. Patron of St. M., the Treasurer of the Cathedral; of T. and Chr., the Vicar; of St. S., G. Whelpton, Esq.—The sub-d. contains also the parishes of Eastdean, Friston, Seaford, Westdean, Littleington, Lullington, and Alfriston. Acres, 19,145. Pop., 8,127. Houses, 1,468. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Westham, containing the parishes of Westham, Pevensey, Willington, Jevington, Folkington, and Wilmington. Acres, 38,072. Poor-rates in 1862, £7,799. Pop. in 1851, 8,347; in 1861, 10,721. Houses, 2,022. Marriages in 1860, 69; births, 303,—of which 15 were illegitimate; deaths, 168,—of which 48 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages during the ten years 1851–60, 553; births, 2,724; deaths, 1,588. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the

Church of England, with 4,240 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 218 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 80 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 300 s.; and 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 42 s. The schools were 12 public day schools, with 767 scholars; 30 private day schools, with 631 s.; 15 Sunday schools, with 1,005 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 26 s.—The hundred is in the rape of Pevensey, and is conteminate with the parish.

EAST BRABOURNE, &c. See **BRABOURNE, &c.**

EASTBRIDGE, a parish in Romney Marsh district, Kent; near the Military canal, 4 miles S of Smeeth r. station, and 4½ N by E of New Romney. Post-town, Dymchurch, under Folkestone. Acres, 1,135. Real property, £3,063. Pop., 45. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £73. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is no church. Charities, £20.

EASTBRIDGE HOSPITAL, an extra-parochial tract in Canterbury district, Kent; within Canterbury city. Acres, with All Saints parish, 6. Pop., 32. Houses, 5.

EAST BRIDGFORD, &c. See **BRIDGFORD, &c.**

EASTBURN, a township in Kirkburn parish, E. R. Yorkshire; at the source of the river Hull, 2¼ miles SW of Great Driffield. Acres, 832. Real property, £1,022. Pop., 24. Houses, 2.

EASTBURN, a hamlet in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 4¼ miles NW of Keighley.

EASTBURY, a tything in Tarrant-Gunville parish, Dorset; 5½ miles NNE of Blandford-Forum. Eastbury Park here belonged to George Bubb Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcombe; passed to Earl Temple; and now belongs to J. J. Farquharson, Esq. A mansion, after designs by Vanbrugh, was erected on it, by Dodington, at a cost of £140,000; was visited by several distinguished literati, as frequent guests; was sung by the poets Thomson and Young; and was demolished, on account of the cost of keeping it in repair, by Earl Temple.

EASTBURY, a tything and a chapelry in Lambourn parish, Berks. The tything is called E. and Bockhampton, and lies 1½ mile SE of Lambourn. Real property, £3,673. Pop., 480. Houses, 167. The chapelry was constituted in 1867. Pop., 280. The living is a vicarage. Value, £120. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

EASTBURY, Essex. See **BARKING.**

EASTBURY HOUSE, a place in Essex; 1 mile SE of Barking. It has a post-office under Barking, London E.; and it formerly belonged to Barking abbey.

EASTBY. See **EMBSAY.**

EAST CARLTON. See **CARLTON.**

EAST CASTLE, an ancient earthwork, to the S of Steeple-Langford, in Wilts. It occupies only about ¾ of an acre, yet contains a central mound.

EAST CHADLINGTON, &c. See **CHADLINGTON, &c.**

EASTCHURCH, a hamlet, a parish, and a sub-district in Sheppey district, Kent. The hamlet lies on Hensbrook, on the north side of Sheppey-Isle, 6 miles E by S of Queenborough r. station, and 7¼ NE of Sittingbourne. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne. The parish comprises 7,511 acres of land, and 1,110 of water. Real property, £11,014. Pop., 996. Houses, 191. The property is divided among a few. Shurland manor here belonged to a family of its own name before the time of Henry III.; passed in 1323 to the Cheneys; and went afterwards to the Herberts. A mansion was built on it in the time of Henry VIII., with materials from Chillingham castle; and is now a farm house. Eastchurch living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £1,724.* Patron, J. Swainson, Esq. The church is perpendicular English; has a conspicuous tower; belonged early to the Cistercian convent of the Dunes, in Flanders; and was transferred to Boxley abbey in Kent. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school has £13 from endowment; and other charities have £38.—The sub-district contains four other parishes. Acres, 19,548. Pop., 1,557. Houses, 296.

EAST CLANDON, &c. See **CLANDON, &c.**

EASTCOMBE, a place 2 miles from Chalford and 3

from Stroud, in Gloucester; with a post-office under Stroud.

EASTCOTE, a hamlet in Pattishall parish, Northampton; 3¼ miles N of Towcester.

EASTCOTT, a village in Ruislip parish, Middlesex; adjacent to the boundary with Herts, 3¼ miles NW of Harrow. It has a post-office under Watford. Pop., 538. Eastcott House here was formerly the seat of the Hawtreys.

EASTCOTT, a tything in Swindon parish, Wilts; near the Great Western railway and the Wilts and Berks canal, 1 mile NNW of Swindon. Pop., 237.

EASTCOTT, a tything in Urchfont parish, Wilts; near the Ridge-way, 1¼ mile NE of Market-Lavington. Pop., 146. Houses, 34.

EAST COTTINGWITH. See **COTTINGWITH.**

EASTCOTTS, a township in Cardington parish, Beds; near the Midland railway, 3¼ miles SE of Bedford. Real property, £4,594. Pop., 847. Houses, 172.

EAST COULSTON. See **COULSTON.**

EASTCOURT, a tything in Crudwell parish, Wilts; on Swill-brook, 4 miles NE by N of Malmesbury. Pop., 156. Eastcourt House belonged to the Earles, and passed to the Pitts.

EAST COWES, &c. See **COWES, &c.**

EAST END, a coast-guard station in Kent; at the mouth of the Thames, 3¼ miles E of Queenborough.

EAST END, a hamlet in Middlesex; 2 miles NNW of Highgate. It has a post-office under Finchley, London N.

EAST END, Wilts. See **DAMERHAM (SOUTH).**

EASTERGATE, a parish in Westhampton district, Sussex; 1 mile NNE of Woodgate r. station, and 5 E of Chichester. It has a post-office under Chichester. Acres, 912. Real property, £1,855. Pop., 162. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £370.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is good.

EASTER (Good), a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; on an affluent of the Chelmer, 4½ miles W by S of Great Waltham, and 6¼ NW of Chelmsford r. station. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 2,081. Real property, £3,074. Pop., 539. Houses, 107. The property is subdivided. There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of High Easter, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £169.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower and spire. Charities, £7.

EASTER (High), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; 4½ miles S by W of Dunmow r. station, and 8¼ NW of Chelmsford. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 4,725. Real property, £6,005. Pop., 947. Houses, 202. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage annexed to Good Easter, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is ancient. There are an independent chapel and a national school.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, a railway system from London, through Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Cambridge, and Hants, to Suffolk and Norfolk. It includes the original Eastern Counties, of two main lines or arteries, to Colchester and to Cambridge; the Northern and Eastern, from Stratford to Newport, with a branch to Hertford; the Newmarket, to the town of that name, with branches to Cambridge, Ely, and Thetford; and the Bury extension, to Bury-St. Edmunds;—and it was incorporated, in 1862, with the Eastern Union, the Norfolk, the East Anglian, and the East Suffolk, to form the Great Eastern.

EASTERN UNION RAILWAY, a railway system in Suffolk. It includes the original Eastern Union, from Colchester to Ipswich; the Ipswich and Bury, to Bury-St. Edmunds, with extension from Haughley to Norwich; the Trowse branch of 2 miles, to connect with the Eastern Counties; and an extension or branch to Woodbridge;—and it was incorporated with other systems, in 1862, to form the Great Eastern.

EASTERSIDE, a division of Bilsdale township,

Helmsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NNW of Helmsley.

EASTERTON, a tything in Market-Lavington parish, Wilts; under the Ridge way, 4¼ miles SSE of Devizes. Acres, 1,596. Real property, £2,670. Pop., 460. Houses, 116.

EASTERTOWN, a hamlet in Lympham parish, Somerset; 6½ miles W of Axbridge.

EAST FARLAM, &c. See **FARLAM**, &c.

EAST FERRY, a township in Scotton and Owston parishes, Lincoln; 3¼ miles W of Kirton-in-Lindsey. Real property, £1,232. Pop., 162 and 28. There are a chapel of ease to Scotton and a P. Methodist chapel.

EASTFIELD, a hamlet in St. John-the-Baptist parish, Northampton; 1 mile NNE of Peterborough. Acres, with Newark, 1,360. Real property, with N., £2,787. Pop., of E. alone, 150. Houses, 38.

EAST FIRSBY, &c. See **FIRSBY**, &c.

EASTGATE, a chapelry in Stanhope parish, Durham; on the river Wear, 2¼ miles W of Stanhope town and r. station. It has a post-office under Darlington. The statistics are returned with the parish; and the living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Stanhope. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EAST GILLING, &c. See **GILLING**, &c.

EASTHAM, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wirral district, Cheshire. The township lies on the river Mersey, at a ferry, and on the Chester and Birkenhead railway, between Bromborough and Hooton stations, 6½ miles SSE of Birkenhead; and has a post-office under Chester. Acres, 2,036; of which 585 are water. Real property, £4,295. Pop., 522. Houses, 93. The parish contains also the townships of Great Sutton, Little Sutton, Over-Pool, Nether-Pool, Childer-Thornton, and Hooton, and part of the township of Whitby. Acres, 10,538. Real property, with the rest of Whitby, £17,386. Pop., 2,641. Houses, 514. The property is subdivided. Hooton Park is the seat of Sir William T. S. M. Stanley, Bart. There are numerous villas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £240.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church is ancient, and has a tower and spire. The chapelries of Hooton and Ellesmere-Port are separate benefices. There are a United Presbyterian church, two Primitive Methodist chapels, three national schools, and charities £23. The sub-district includes also Bromborough parish, and four townships of Bebbington. Acres, 19,324. Pop., 9,167. Houses, 1,645.

EASTHAM, a parish in Tenbury district, Worcester; on the river Teme, adjacent to the boundary with Salop, and to the Tenbury and Bewdley railway, 4 miles E by N of Tenbury. It includes the chapelries of Orleton and Hanley-Child; and its post-town is Rochford, under Tenbury. Acres, 3,846. Real property, £6,905. Pop., 645. Houses, 135. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Hanley-William and the p. curacies of Orleton and Hanley-Child, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £920.* Patron, the Rev. H. Browne. The church has some Norman features, and is good.

EAST HAM, Essex. See **HAM** (EAST).

EASTHAMNETT, a hamlet in Boxgrove parish, Sussex; near Westhampnett. Pop., 45.

EASTHAMSTEAD, a village, a parish, and a district in Berks. The village stands adjacent to the London, Wokingham, and Reading railway, near Bracknell station, 3¼ miles E by S of Wokingham; and is rural and pretty. The parish contains also the village of Bracknell, which has a head post-office, † designated Bracknell, Berkshire. Acres, 5,186. Real property, £4,579. Pop., 789. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. Easthampstead Park was a hunting seat of Richard II. and some other kings; was the residence of Catherine of Arragon, when Henry VIII. proposed to her a divorce; was a residence of James I. in 1622 and 1628; and is now the property of the Marquis of Downshire. Easthampstead Plains are part of Bagshot Heath. An irregular ancient fortification, on an eminence, with a double ditch, 1 mile S of Easthamp-

stead Park, is known as Cæsar's Camp; and traces of a Roman road, going southward thence across Bagshot Heath, are known as the Devil's Highway. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £588. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1867; and is in the first pointed style, with mixture of Byzantine. A very large yew-tree is in the churchyard. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £74. The district comprehends the sub-district of Sandhurst, conterminating with Sandhurst parish; and the sub-district of Bracknell, containing the parishes of Easthampstead, Binfield, Warfield, and Winkfield-with-Ascot. Acres, 25,176. Poor-rates, in 1862, £4,429. Pop. in 1851, 6,352; in 1861, 7,436. Houses, 1,375. Marriages in 1860, 42; births, 199,—of which 10 were illegitimate; deaths, 109,—of which 37 were at ages under 5 years, and 3 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 348; births, 1,677; deaths, 1,109. The places of worship in 1851 were 8 of the Church of England, with 2,630 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 150 s.; and 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 172 s. The schools were 5 public day schools, with 308 scholars; 14 private day schools, with 268 s.; and 4 Sunday schools, with 256 s. The workhouse is in Easthampstead.

EASTHAMS, a tything in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; near Crewkerne. Pop., 11. It was formerly a parish; and the living is now a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £30. Patron, T. Hoskins, Esq.

EAST HANG, &c. See **HANG**, &c.

EASTHOPE, a parish in Church-Stretton district, Salop; under Wenlock-Edge, 4¼ miles SW of Much-Wenlock r. station, and 7½ ENE of Church-Stretton. Post-town, Burton, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 814. Real property, £763. Pop., 109. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £133.* Patron, M. G. Benson, Esq. The church is tolerable.

EAST HORNDON. See **HORNDON**.

EASTHORPE, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; 1½ mile S by E of Marks Tey-Junction r. station, and 4 ESE of Coggeshall. Post-town, Copford, under Colchester. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £1,543. Pop., 144. Houses, 30. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £211.* Patron, the Hon. Col. Onslow. The church is good.

EASTHORPE, a hamlet in Bottesford parish Leicester; in the Vale of Belvoir, near Bottesford. Pop., 417.

EASTHORPE, a division of Southwell parish, Notts, containing part of Southwell town. Here is a mineral spring.

EAST HORSLEY. See **HORSLEY**.

EASTHOTLY. See **HOATHLY** (EAST).

EAST HYDE. See **HYDE**.

EAST ILSLEY, &c. See **ILSLEY**, &c.

EASTINGTON, a village in Worth-Matavers parish, Dorset; near the coast, 4¼ miles SSE of Corfe-Castle.

EASTINGTON, a tything and a parish in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester. The tything lies on the Stroudwater canal, near the Bristol and Gloucester and the Gloucester and Hereford Junction railways, 1½ mile W of Stonehouse r. station, and 4¼ W of Stroud; has a post-office under Stonehouse; and contains the workhouse of Wheatenhurst. Pop., 712. Houses, 137. The parish includes also the tything of Alkerton. Acres, 2,042. Real property, £6,852. Pop., 1,717. Houses, 372. The property is much subdivided. Eastington House is a principal residence. A considerable woollen manufacture has been carried on, but has recently declined. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £551.* Patron, the Rev. T. Peters. The church is ancient but good, with a tower; and has a brass of 1518, and a Norman font. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school has £19 from endowment; and other charities have £11.

EASTINGTON, a tything in Notleach parish, Gloucester; on the river Leach, 1¼ mile SE of Northleach. Real property, £4,544. Pop., 442. Houses, 74. The

Northleach workhouse is here; and traces of an ancient camp occur at Norbury.

EASTINGTON, a hamlet in Longdon parish, Worcester; 3½ miles SSW of Upton-on-Severn.

EASTINGTON, a hamlet in Lapford parish, Devon.

EAST-LEACH-MARTIN, or **BURTHORPE**, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the river Leach, near Icknield-street, adjacent to the boundary with Oxford, 4 miles N by E of Lechlade, and 11 WSW of Witney r. station. Post-town, East-Leach-Turville, under Swindon. Acres, 1,960. Real property, £2,462. Pop., 216. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave and chancel.

EAST-LEACH-TURVILLE, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; on the river Leach and on Icknield-street, 4 miles N of Lechlade, and 11½ WSW of Witney r. station. It has a post-office under Swindon. Acres, 2,670. Real property, £3,187. Pop., 506. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £66. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of G. There are a P. Methodist chapel and a national school.

EAST LEAKE, &c. See **LEAKE**, &c.

EASTLEY, a chapelry in South Stoneham parish, Hants; 5½ miles NNE of Southampton. It was constituted in 1868. Value of the living, £120.

EASTLING, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; 4½ miles SW of Faversham town and r. station. It has a post-office under Faversham. Acres, 1,915. Real property, £2,897. Pop., 399. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £500.* Patron, the Earl of Winchelsea. The church is good. Charities, £7.

EAST LOCKINGE, &c. See **LOCKINGE**, &c.

EASTLOUND, a hamlet in Haxey parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles SSE of Epworth. Pop., 158.

EAST LULWORTH, &c. See **LULWORTH**, &c.

EAST MEAD STREET, a Tything in Calne parish, Wilts; near Calne. Pop., 450.

EAST MEDINA, &c. See **MEDINA**, &c.

EASTMORE, a hamlet in Barton-Bendish parish, Norfolk; 4½ miles NNE of Stoke Ferry. Pop., 106.

EAST-MOULSEY, &c. See **MOULSEY**, &c.

EASTNOR, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; under the Malvern hills, near the Worcester and Hereford railway, 1¼ mile E of Ledbury. It has a post-office under Ledbury. Acres, 3,186. Real property, £3,664; of which £22 are in quarries. Pop., 478. Houses, 105. The property is not much divided. The parish gives the title of Viscount to Earl Somers. Eastnor Castle, the Earl's seat, is a splendid mansion, on the plan of ancient baronial castles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value not reported.* Patron, Earl Somers. The church was recently rebuilt; and contains monuments of the Somers family.

EAST NORTON. See **NORTON**.

EASTOFT, a township in Crowle parish, Lincoln; adjacent to the boundary with Yorkshire, 3 miles NE of Crowle. Real property, £2,646. Pop., 534. Houses, 118.

EASTOFT, a township in Adlingfleet parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the boundary with Lincoln, 4 miles NE of Crowle. Acres, 1,680. Pop., 90. Houses, 17.

EASTOFT, a chapelry on the mutual border of Lincoln and W. R. Yorkshire; and on the river Don, 4 miles NE of Crowle r. station. It was constituted in 1855; and it consists of the two townships of Eastoft, in the parishes of Crowle and Adlingfleet. Post-town, Ludington, under Howden. Rated property, £2,924. Pop., 624. Houses, 135. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £150. Patron, Lady Strickland. The church is a neat structure of 1855. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and New Connexion Methodists.

EAST OGWELL. See **OGWELL**.

EASTON, a village and a parish in Winchester dis-

trict, Hants. The village stands on the river Itching, near the Southwestern railway, 2½ miles NE by N of Winchester; is small and uninteresting; and has a post-office under Winchester. The parish comprises 2,734 acres. Real property, £3,656. Pop., 455. Houses, 106. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £514.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is late Norman; has a rich south doorway, and an apsidal vaulted chancel; contains a monument to Bishop Barlow's widow, recording that her five daughters were all married to bishops; and was restored in 1850. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EASTON, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; 3¼ miles NE of Kimbolton r. station, and 6¼ W of Huntingdon. Post-town, Spaldwick, under St. Neot's. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £1,427. Pop., 155. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £68. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £73.

EASTON, a township in South Stoke parish, Lincoln; 6½ miles S of Grantham. Real property, £2,285. Pop., 150. Houses, 32. It is a meet for the Belvoir hounds.

EASTON, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Wensum, near Costessey Park, 5 miles NE by N of Kimberley r. station and 6¼ WNW of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,576. Real property, £2,485. Pop., 233. Houses, 54. Easton Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, E. R. Fellows, Esq. The church is ancient. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

EASTON, a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Northampton; at the verge of the county, on the river Welland, and on the Syston and Peterborough railway, 2 miles WSW of Stamford. It has a post-office under Stamford. Acres, 3,170. Real property, £3,985. Pop., 984. Houses, 223. Easton Hall is the seat of the Shuttleworths. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £440.* Patron, the Marquis of Exeter. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £82 from endowment; and other charities have £66.

EASTON, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, 2 miles SW of Parham r. station, and 2¼ NW by N of Wickham-Market. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,462. Real property, £2,588. Pop., 400. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. Easton Park was formerly the seat of the Earls of Rochford, and the Wingfields; and is now a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £242. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The church has an embattled tower; contains two ancient brasses; and is very good.

EASTON, a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts; near the Kennet and Avon canal and the Berks and Hants railway, 3¼ miles E of Pewsey r. station, and 6½ S by E of Marlborough. Post-town, Burbage, under Marlborough. Acres, 2,080. Real property, £2,911. Pop., 463. Houses, 100. The property is all in one estate. Easton Hill is crowned with a barrow. A priory or hospital for Trinitarian canons was founded here, by Archdeacon Stephens, in the time of Henry III.; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Seymours. The living is a donative in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Marquis of Aylesbury. The church was built in 1591 by the family of the Protector; and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £26.

EASTON, a hamlet in Bridlington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Gipsey Race, 1 mile WNW of Bridlington. Acres, 800. Real property, £1,120. Pop., 27. Houses, 2.

EASTON, a tything in Welford parish, Berks; on the river Kennet, 4¼ miles NW of Newbury. Pop., 162.

EASTON, a hamlet in West Allington parish, Devon; near Kingsbridge.

EASTON, a village in Portland parish, Dorset; 4¼ miles S of Weymouth. See **PORTLAND**.

EASTON, a tything in Freshwater parish, Isle of Wight; 9½ miles WSW of Newport.

EASTON, a chapelry in St. Cuthbert parish, Wells borough, Somerset; 2 miles W of Wells town and r. station. It was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Wells. Real property, £1,630. Pop., 259. Houses, 52. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £209. Patron, the Vicar of Wells.

EASTON, a tything in Corsham parish, Wilts; 1 mile E of Corsham.

EASTON, in Devizes district, Wilts. See BISHOPS-CANNING.

EASTON, a place associated with Roman antiquities, in Cumberland; adjacent to the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 5 miles ESE of Bowness.

EASTON, Sussex. See CHIDHAM.

EASTON, in Bath district, Somerset. See BATH-EASTON.

EASTON, or LOWER EASTON, a chapelry in St. George and Stapleton parishes, Gloucester; on the Bristol and Gloucester railway, in the north-eastern vicinity of Bristol. It was constituted in 1848. Post-town, Bristol. Pop., 2,939. Houses, 573. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good.

EASTON-BAVENTS, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the coast, 1¼ mile NNE of Southwold, and 9¼ E of Halesworth r. station. Post-town, Southwold, under Wangford. Acres, 381. Pop., 7. House, 1. A market-town once stood here, but has been washed away by the sea. Easton Ness contests with the headland of Twestoft, being the Extensio Promontorium of the Romans. The living is a rectory annexed to Benacre.

EASTON-COURT, a station on the Woolferton and Bewdley railway, Worcester; 2½ miles W of Tenbury.

EASTON (GREAT), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the river Chelmer, 3 miles NNW of Dunmow r. station, and 6¼ E by N of Stanstead. It has a post-office under Dunmow. Acres, 2,532. Real property, £3,885. Pop., 891. Houses, 203. The property is subdivided. Easton Lodge is the seat of Viscount Maynard. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £596.* Patron, Viscount Maynard. The church is tolerable. Meade's school has £61 from endowment; and other charities have £12.

EASTON (GREAT), or EASTON MAGNA, a township-chapelry in Brighthelm parish, Leicester; and a sub-district in the district of Uppingham and counties of Leicester and Northampton. The township lies on the verge of the county, between the rivers Eye and Welland, adjacent to the Rugby and Stamford railway, 1 mile NW of Rockingham; and has a post-office under Leicester. Real property, £5,544. Pop., 590. Houses, 126. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Brighthelm, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is very good. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. A school has £6 from endowment; and other charities have £19.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes in Leicester, and one in Northampton. Acres, 14,882. Pop., 3,135. Houses, 697.

EASTON (GREY), a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; on Akeman-street and the river Avon, at the boundary with Gloucester, 3¼ miles W of Malmesbury, and 10¼ N by W of Chippenham r. station. Post-town, Malmesbury, under Chippenham. Acres, 1,046. Real property, with Norton, £3,134. Pop., 177. Houses, 39. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to the Parrys. An ancient camp called White Walls, situated on high ground, is believed to have been the Roman station of Mutuantonis, and has yielded Roman coins and pottery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. W. S. Birch. The church is good.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO, or ST. GEORGE, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; on the Bristol and Porchester railway, and on the left side of the river Avon, 5 miles NNW of Bristol. It contains Pill pilot station;

and has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 1,931; of which 40 are water. Real property, £5,478. Pop., 2,028. Houses, 440. The surface is rather elevated, and commands beautiful prospects along the Avon and into Bristol channel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £265.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is modern. The vicarage of Pill is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £18.

EASTON (LITTLE), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the river Chelmer, 2 miles NW by N of Dunmow r. station, and 6¼ E by S of Stanstead. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,548. Real property, £2,385. Pop., 357. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £305.* Patron, Viscount Maynard. The church has two brasses, and is good. There are almshouses for 4 widows, and a clerk's house.

EASTON (LOWER). See EASTON, Gloucester.

EASTON MAGNA. See EASTON (GREAT).

EASTON-MAUDIT, a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton; adjacent to Bedfordshire, 3 miles SSE of Castle-Ashby r. station, and 6¼ S of Wellingborough. Post-town, Yardley-Hastings, under Northampton. Acres, 1,764. Real property, £1,692. Pop., 207. Houses, 46. The property is all in one estate. Easton Park was formerly the seat of the Longuevilles and the Yelvertons. Limestone occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £144.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church contains some ancient monuments; has a spire with flying buttresses; and was completely restored in 1861. Bishop Bercy was vicar.

EASTON-NAB, an eminence in N. R. Yorkshire; on Barnaby-Moor, near Guisbrough. It has a height of 784 feet; and is crowned with a beacon, a square tower with turret, which commands one of the grandest prospects in England.

EASTON-NESS. See EASTON-BAVENTS.

EASTON-NESTON, a parish in Towcester district, Northampton; on the river Tove, 1¼ mile ENE of Towcester r. station, and 3¼ WSW of Roade. It contains Hulcote and Showley; and its post-town is Towcester. Acres, 1,703. Real property, £3,179. Pop., 160. Houses, 36. The property is all in one estate. Easton Hall is the seat of the Earl of Pomfret; was built partly by Sir Christopher Wren, but has been very much altered; and formerly contained a splendid collection of ancient marbles and pictures, given in 1755 to the University of Oxford. A Cistercian priory stood near Neen-wood, and has left some vestiges in a farm-house. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £151. Patron, the Earl of Pomfret. The church is ancient, with a tower; contains many curious monuments; and is good. There is a free school.

EASTON-PIERCY, a tything in Kington-St. Michael parish, Wilts; 3 miles NW of Chippenham. Pop., 10. Houses, 3. It was formerly a parish; belonged to the family of Piers; and was the birthplace of Aubrey the antiquary.

EAST ORCHARD. See ORCHARD.

EASTOVER, a chapelry in Bridgewater parish, Somerset; near Bridgewater town and r. station. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Bridgewater. Pop., 4,792. Houses, 899. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

EAST PECKHAM, &c. See PECKHAM, &c.

EASTREA, a village in Cambridgeshire; adjacent to the Peterborough and Ely railway, 1¼ mile E of Whittlesea. It has a station on the railway.

EAST RETFORD. See RETFORD.

EASTRIDGE, a tything in Ramsbury parish, Wilts; near the boundary with Berks, 5 miles NNW of Hungerford. Pop., 183. Houses, 33.

EASTRINGTON, a township and a parish in E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Selby and Hull railway, 3¼ miles ENE of Howden; and has a station on

the railway, and a post-office under Howden. Acres, 3,580. Real property, £2,551. Pop., 432. Houses, 109. The parish contains also the townships of Gilderdike, Bellasize, Newport and Wallingfen, and Portington and Cavil. Acres, 7,022. Real property, £10,463. Pop., 1,906. Houses, 441. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £202. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. Hewley's school has £28; and other charities £13.

EASTRIP, an extra-parochial tract in Wincanton district, Somerset; on the river Brue, 2 miles W of Bruton. Acres, 160. Pop., 15. Houses, 3.

EASTROP, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; on the Basingstoke canal, adjacent to the Southwestern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E of Basingstoke. Post-town, Basingstoke. Acres, 438. Real property, £1,142. Pop., 130. Houses, 24. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £73. Patron, the Rev. W. R. Workman. The church is good.

EASTROP, a tything in Highworth parish, Wilts; adjacent to Highworth. Pop., 876. Houses, 206.

EAST ROUNCTON, &c. See ROUNCROX, &c.

EASTRY, a village, a parish, a district, and a hundred, in Kent. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Sandwich r. station; was once a market-town, belonging to Canterbury priory; was previously a seat of the Saxon kings, who had a palace at it; and has now a post-office; under Sandwich, a fair on 2 Oct., a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a workhouse, and charities £109. The church is chiefly early English, but has Norman portions; and contains monuments of the Botelers, the Paramors, the Harveys, and the Bargraves. The parish contains also Heronden, Selson, Gower, Statenborough, and Falderland. Acres, 2,715. Real property, £7,870. Pop., 1,505. Houses, 236. The property is subdivided. Court Lodge belonged to the Bargraves, and was the hiding-place of Becket, for some days, before his flight to France. Some ancient remains are at Statenborough; and a remarkable excavation, winding to a great depth through chalk strata, is in the vicinity of Eastry village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £310.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

—The district comprehends the sub-district of Sandwich, containing the parishes of Sandwich-St. Mary, Sandwich-St. Peter, Sandwich-St. Clement, Ash-next-Sandwich, Woodnesborough, Worth, Ham, Eastry, and Betshanger, the extra-parochial tract of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and most of the parish of Northbourne; the sub-district of Wingham, containing the parishes of Wingham, Elmstone, Goodnestone, Stourmouth, Staple-next-Wingham, Preston-by-Wingham, and a small part of Northbourne; the sub-district of Eythorn, containing the parishes of Eythorn, Tilmonstone, Nonington, Chillenden, Knowlton, Barreston, and the larger part of Waldershare; and the sub-district of Deal, containing the parishes of Deal, Walmer, Sholden, Ripple, Little Mongeham, Great Mongeham, Sutton-by-Dover, and the smaller part of Waldershare. Acres, 50,710. Poor-rates in 1862, £14,378. Pop. in 1851, 25,162; in 1861, 25,900. Marriages in 1860, 203; births, 745,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 472,—of which 137 were at ages under 5 years, and 30 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,830; births, 7,815; deaths, 4,968. The places of worship in 1851 were 34 of the Church of England, with 11,527 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,744 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,352 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,064 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 130 s.; 4 undefined, with 450 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 300 s. The schools were 21 public day schools, with 2,008 scholars; 83 private day schools, with 1,626 s.; and 35 Sunday schools, with 2,666 s.—The hundred is in the lathe of St. Augustine; is bounded by the Straits of Dover on the E, and by the river Stour on the N; and contains twelve parishes. Acres, 19,677. Pop., 4,525. Houses, 794.

EAST SCALEBY, &c. See SCALEBY, &c.

EAST THORPE. See EASTHORPE.

EAST TILBURY, &c. See TILBURY, &c.

EASTVILLE, a parochial township in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, near Bellwater drain, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Boston. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Leake, under Boston. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £3,783. Pop., 246. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The surface is fenny. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value and patron, not reported. The church is modern.

EAST WALTON, &c. See WALTON, &c.

EASTWELL, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Wye r. station, and 3 N by E of Ashford. Post-town, Westwell, under Ashford. Acres, 894. Real property, £1,079. Pop., 126. Houses, 17. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged anciently to a family of its own name, but passed to successively the families of Hales, Moyle, Finch, Heneage, and Hatton. Eastwell Park is the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea; has a modern mansion, by Bononi, on the site of one built by Sir Thomas Moyle in the time of Henry VIII.; extends beyond the parish so far as to include about 2,500 acres; and both presents fine scenery within itself, and commands very brilliant exterior views. Richard, the last of the Plantagenets, a natural son of Richard III., took refuge in Eastwell after the battle of Bosworth; worked here as a mason till identified and relieved by Sir Thomas Moyle; and then built a small house, in which he lived and died, and which was demolished towards the end of the 17th century. A modern building marks the site of the house; and a spring near this is called Plantagenet's well. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £196.* Patron, the Earl of Winchelsea. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, aisle, and two chancels, with square embattled tower; and contains a massive table monument to Sir Moyle Finch, and his wife the Countess of Winchelsea, and also a worn ancient tomb, without inscription, supposed by some to be the tomb of Richard Plantagenet, but appearing to others to be of earlier date. There is a free school.

EASTWELL, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on the Wolds, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Melton-Mowbray town and r. station. It has a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,346. Real property, £2,081. Pop., 160. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £372.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

EAST WELLOW. See WELLOW.

EASTWICK, a village and a parish in Ware district, Herts. The village stands on the river Stort, at the verge of the county, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, near Burnt Mill r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ware; is a seat of petty sessions; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Harlow. The parish comprises 810 acres. Real property, £1,486. Pop., 116. Houses, 23. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to R. P. Ward, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £210.* Patron, R. P. Ward, Esq. The church is Norman; has a brass of 1564, and monuments of the Wards; and is good. Charities, £6.

EASTWICK, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; near Ellesmere. Pop., 87.

EASTWICK, Hants. See WICKHAM, &c.

EAST WICKHAM, &c. See WICKHAM, &c.

EASTWICK PARK, the quondam seat of the Earls of Effingham, in Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Leatherhead.

EASTWOOD, a parish in Rochford district, Essex; mainly on Broomhill river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Rochford, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Leigh r. station, and partly in Wallisea Island. Post-town, Rochford, under Chelmsford. Acres of the main part, 2,962; of the Wallisea Island part, 3,255 of land and 401 of water. Real property of the whole, £6,603. Pop. of the main part, 562; of the W. I. part, 11. Houses, 126 and 1. The property is subdivided. Eastwood-Bury and Eastwood Lodge are chief

residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £219. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave and two aisles, with a tower; and is ancient but good.

EASTWOOD, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands on the verge of the county, adjacent to the Erewash river and canal, and the Erewash Valley railway, near Langley-Mill r. station, 9 miles NW by N of Nottingham; and has a post-office † under Nottingham, and fairs on the first Monday of May and the Monday after 11 Oct. The parish comprises 940 acres. Real property, £14,126; of which £9,326 are in mines. Pop., 1,860. Houses, 383. The property is much subdivided. Coal is very extensively worked, and contains many fossils. Stocking-making also is largely carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £360.* Patron, J. P. Plumpton, Esq. The church is modern, and in the decorated English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EASTWOOD, a chapelry in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, in the Northeastern vicinity of Keighley. It was constituted in 1854. Post-town, Keighley. Pop., 3,442. Houses, 720. Eastwood House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

EASTWOOD, a place on the W border of W. R. Yorkshire; on the Manchester and Halifax railway, 2½ miles NNE of Todmorden. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Todmorden.

EAST WOODHAY, &c. See WOODHAY, &c.

EASWRITH (EAST), a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Bramber; containing Itchingfield parish, three other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 8,341. Pop., 1,361. Houses, 225.

EASWRITH (WEST), a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Arundel; containing Amberley parish and nine other parishes. Acres, 36,271. Pop., 7,581. Houses, 1,441.

EATHROPE, a hamlet in Wappenbury parish, Warwick; 5½ miles NNW of Southam. Pop., 153. Houses, 36. There is an Independent chapel.

EATINGTON, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; at the verge of the county, on the river Stour, near the Fosse way, 5½ miles SE by S of Stratford-on-Avon town and r. station. It contains Lower Eatington, Upper Eatington, Fulready, Lambcote, and Thornton; and has a post-office under Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 4,080. Real property, £5,057. Pop., 713. Houses, 155. Eatington Park is the seat of E. J. Shirley, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £154.* Patron, E. J. Shirley, Esq. The church is modern; and there are three dissenting chapels, a free school, and charities £34.

EATON, a township in Appleton parish, Berks; on the river Thames, 5 miles NW by N of Abingdon. Pop., 106. Houses, 22.

EATON, a township in Davenham parish, Cheshire; on the Grand Junction railway, 2½ miles SSW of Northwich. Acres, 431. Real property, £623. Pop., 11. Houses, 2.

EATON, a township in Tarporley parish, Cheshire; 1½ mile NE of Tarporley. Acres, 1,314. Real property, £2,725. Pop., 465. Houses, 98.

EATON, a township in Eccleston parish, Cheshire; on the river Dee, 4 miles S of Chester. Real property, £2,074. Pop., 82. Houses, 15. Eaton Hall here is the seat of the Marquis of Westminster. The mansion is in the decorated English style, after designs by Porden; measures 450 feet in length; was built in 1803; occupies the site of a previous edifice by Vanbrugh; and has a gallery, 430 feet long, adorned with pictures by Rubens, Claud, and other masters. The gardens comprise 42 acres; are reached by a terrace 350 feet long; and contain a Roman altar and a Roman pavement. The park is extensive and beautiful; commands charming views of the Welsh mountains; and has a lodge modelled after St. Augustine's gate in Canterbury, and an iron bridge 150 feet long over the Dee.

EATON, a township-chapelry in Astbury parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane, 2 miles NNE of Congleton. Acres, 1,224. Real property, £3,078. Pop., 485. Houses, 100. Eaton Hall here is the seat of J. C. Antrobus, Esq.; and was rebuilt in the manner of Crew Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £207. Patron, J. C. Antrobus, Esq. The church was built in 1857.

EATON, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire; on the river Devon, 7 miles N of Saxby r. station, and 8 NE by N of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Branstone, under Grantham. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £2,771. Pop., 421. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £83. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a neat building, with tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £32.

EATON, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on the river Idle and the Great Northern railway, 2 miles SSE of East Retford. Post-town, Retford. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £1,833. Pop., 184. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. Ten manors were here before the Conquest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is old but good.

EATON, a parish in Church-Stretton district, Salop; on Eaton Brook, under Wenlock Edge, 4½ miles SE by E of Church-Stretton town and r. station. It contains Hatton, Hungerford, Ticklerton, Lushcott-Longville, and Upper Millichope; and its post-town is Rushbury, under Church-Stretton. Acres, 6,201. Real property, £4,967. Pop., 544. Houses, 93. The property is subdivided. Eaton Brook is an affluent of the Onny. Some stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £350.* Patron, H. Sandford, Esq. The church is ancient.

EATON, a township in Stoke-upon-Tern parish, Salop; on the river Tern, 6 miles NW of Newport. Pop., 152. Houses, 29.

EATON, a township in Leominster parish, Hereford; on an affluent of the Wye, 1 mile SE of Leominster. Real property, £2,376. Pop., 59. Cardinal de Eaton was a native; and the family of Hackluyt, the collector of Voyages, were residents.

EATON, a hamlet in Doveridge parish, Derby; near the river Dove, 2 miles NNE of Uttoxeter.

EATON, a township, with a r. station, in North Lydbury parish, Salop; on the Bishops-Castle railway, 3½ miles ENE of Bishops-Castle.

EATON, in Ashborne parish, Derby. See ALSOR-LE-DARE.

EATON, Norfolk. See EATON-ST. ANDREW.

EATON-BISHOP, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; near the river Wye and the Hereford and Brecon railway, 4½ miles W by S of Hereford. It has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 2,229. Real property, £4,268. Pop., 465. Houses, 94. The property is divided chiefly among four. Eaton-Bishop House is the seat of the Phillips family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £444.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad. Goff's charities here and elsewhere have £450; and other charities here have £31.

EATON-BRAY, a parish in Leighton-Buzzard district, Beds; on the verge of the county, near Stanbridgeford r. station, 3½ miles W by S of Dunstable. It has a post-office under Dunstable; and it gives the title of Baron Bray to the family of Cave Otway. Acres, 2,650. Real property, £5,191. Pop., 1,440. Houses, 308. The property is subdivided. Part of the land is common. A castle stood here before the early part of the 13th century. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £189.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is early English. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

EATON-CHURCH. See CHURCH-EATON.

EATON-CONSTANTINE, a parish in Atcham district, Salop; on the river Severn, and on the Severn

Valley railway, near Cressage r. station, and 5 miles N by W of Much Wenlock. It has a post-office under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 874. Real property, £1,308. Pop., 242. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £192.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is good.

EATON-GREEN, a hamlet in Church-Eaton parish, Stafford; 5½ miles NW of Penkridge.

EATON-GREEN, a hamlet in Eaton-Bray parish, Beds; near the Dunstable and Leighton-Buzzard railway, 4 miles W of Dunstable.

EATON-GREEN, a hamlet on the SE border of Beds; 1½ mile ENE of Luton.

EATON-HALL. See EATON, Eccleston, Cheshire.

EATON-HASTINGS, a parish in Faringdon district, Berks; on the river Isis, 3 miles NW of Faringdon r. station, and 6½ NNE of Shrivenham. Post-town, Briscot, under Swindon. Acres, 1,930. Real property, £2,117. Pop., 185. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. About 350 labourers were employed on drainage works in this parish, and adjoining ones, in the winter of 1860. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £378.* Patron, the Rev. R. Rice. The church is old but good.

EATON (LITTLE), a chapelry in St. Alkmund parish, Derbyshire; on the Little Eaton canal, and on the Derby and Ripley railway, 3½ miles NNE of Derby. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Derby. Acres, 490. Real property, £2,341; of which £80 are in quarries. Pop., 775. Houses, 169. Little Eaton House is the seat of J. Tempest, Esq. Little Eaton Canal joins the Derby canal. There are two paper-mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Alkmund. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1869. There are independent and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school.

EATON (LONG), a township-chapelry in Sawley parish, Derby; at the verge of the county, on the Erewash river and canal, and on the Erewash Valley railway, 8 miles SW by W of Nottingham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham. Real property, £6,827; of which £100 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 933; in 1861, 1,551. Houses, 336. The increase of population arose from the erection of steam factories, and the facilities of railway communication. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of L. The church is old; and there are three dissenting chapels.

EATON-ST. ANDREW, a parish in Norwich district, Norfolk; within Norwich city. Real property, £8,759. Pop., 930. Houses, 191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £87. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

EATON-SOCON, a parish in the district of St. Neots and county of Bedford; at the verge of the county, on the river Ouse and the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile SW of St. Neots. It contains Wyboston and the St. Neots workhouse; and has a post-office under St. Neots. Acres, 7,530. Real property, £13,899. Pop., 2,766. Houses, 583. The property is much subdivided. A castle of the Beauchamps formerly stood here; and an Augustinian priory was founded by two of them, in the time of Henry II., at Bushmead, 4½ miles W of St. Neots. The priory was given, in 1537, to Sir William Gascoyne; and only the refectory of it now exists; but a mansion bears its name, and is the seat of the Gerys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £439.* Patron, J. G. Atkinson, Esq. The church is Norman, and has a fine tower. There are a national school, and charities £20.

EATON-TREGOZE, a township in Foy parish, Hereford; on the river Wye, 3½ miles N of Ross. Real property, £2,265. Pop., 215.

EAU-BINK. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

EAUDYKE, a hamlet in Quadring parish, Lincoln; 1 mile SE of Donington.

EAUGATE, a hamlet in Moulton parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles E of Spalding.

EAVES, a township in Bucknall parish, Stafford; 2 miles NE of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop., 248. Houses, 50.

EAVESTONE, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles WSW of Ripon. Acres, 1,119. Pop., 64. Houses, 13.

EAXHOLME. See AXHOLME.

EBBE (Str.). See OXFORD.

EBBERLY, a hamlet in Roborough parish, Devon; 4½ miles E of Torrington. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

EBBER-ROCKS, a locality on the Mendip hills, in Somerset; 3 miles NW of Wells. It comprises a lonely ravine, flanked with rocks and screes, and, above this, a range of picturesque cliffs.

EBBERSTON, a parish in Pickering district, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Derwent, 6 miles E by S of Pickering town and r. station. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 6,350. Real property, £5,272. Pop., 572. Houses, 114. The property is subdivided. Ebberston Lodge is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Allerston, in the diocese of York. Value, £176.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is tolerable; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. Alfred, king of Northumbria, is said to have died here after a battle in 705.

EBBERTON. See EBRINGTON.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on the Downs, 4½ miles SE by S of Tisbury r. station, and 8 SW of Wilton. Post-town, Broad-Chalk, under Salisbury. Acres, 2,762. Real property, with Fifield-Bavant, £3,129. Pop., 326. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £130. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is Norman, in tolerable condition; and there is an independent chapel.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet in Minster parish, Kent; on the coast, near the river Stour, ¼ a mile W of the shore of Pegwell bay, and 3¼ SW by W of Ramsgate. It formerly stood on a channel, now partly filled up, which went round the S side of Thanet, and formed the shortest water-route to the Thames; it was the Ipyids-flete of the Saxons; and it was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa in 449, and of St. Augustine in 156.

EBBW, or EBBWY (THE), a river of Monmouth. It rises, in two head-streams, on the borders of Brecon; unites the head-streams at Crumlin-bridge; goes south by eastward thence to Risca; receives there the Sirhowy; and goes south-eastward thence to a confluence with the Usk, 2½ miles S of Newport. Its total length of course is about 24 miles. A canal and a railway go close to it, from the neighbourhood of Newport to a number of great iron-works far up its valley; and the railway ramifies up the Sirhowy, and up the Ebbw's two head-streams; and connects, laterally, with the Taff Vale Extension.

EBBW VALE, a seat of iron-works in the NW of Monmouth; in the vale of the western headstream of the Ebbw river, at the terminus of the branch railway of that vale, 21½ miles NNW of Newport. It has a station on the railway with telegraph, and a post-office under Tredegar. The forges and the mills of its iron-works are admirably conducted; and these works, together with those of Victoria, 2½ miles farther down the vale, employ about 9,000 persons.

EBCHESTER, a township and a chapelry in Lanchester parish, Durham. The township lies on Watling-street, the Consett railway, and the river Derwent, at the boundary with Northumberland, 11½ miles SW by W of Gateshead; and has a post-office under Gateshead and a railway station. Acres, 550. Real property, £4,458; of which £2,530 are in mines, and £26 in quarries. Pop., 697. Houses, 109. The property is subdivided. A monastery was founded here before 660, by Ebba, afterwards abbess of Coldingham, and was destroyed by the Danes. Ebchester was known as the Derwentio of the Notitia, and afterwards as Vindomara; and it retains traces of Watling-street. The chapelry is of less extent than the township. Pop., 537. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Durham. Value, £200.* Patron, not reported. The church stands within

an ancient camp, where many Roman remains have been found; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

EBENEZER, a village in Llanddeiniolen parish, Carnarvonshire; 7 miles E of Carnarvon. It has a post-office under Carnarvon.

EBFORD, a hamlet in Woodbury parish, Devon; 1½ mile E of Topsham.

EBLEY, a village in Stonehouse parish, Gloucester; 2½ miles E of Stroud. It has an Independent chapel.

EBNALL, a township in Whittington parish, Salop; near the Ellesmere canal, 3¼ miles NNE of Oswestry. Pop., 240.

EBONY, a parish in Tenterden district, Kent; 3 miles W of Appledore r. station, and 3½ SE of Tenterden. Post-town, Appledore, under Staplehurst. Acres, 2,209. Real property, £4,660. Pop., 184. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Appledore, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is good.

EBORACUM. See **YORK**.

EBBRINGTON, or **EBBERTON**, a parish in the district of Shipston-on-Stour and county of Gloucester; adjacent to Warwickshire and to the West Midland railway, 2 miles East of Chipping-Campden. It contains the hamlet of Hidcote-Boyce; and gives the title of Viscount to Earl Fortescue. Post-town, Chipping-Campden, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 2,960. Real property, £3,873. Pop., 570. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Mickleton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church contains monuments of the Fortescues; and is good. There are a national school and some charities.

EBWY. See **EBBW**.

ECCHINSWELL. See **IRCHINGSWELL**.

ECCLEIRIG, a mansion, amid beautifully wooded grounds, on the W border of Westmoreland; adjacent to Windermere lake, 2 miles SSE of Ambleside. It is the seat of the Watsons, descendants of Bishop Watson of Llandaff.

ECCLES, a word used, both alone and as a prefix, in English topography, and signifying "a church." A similar prefix, with the same meaning, occurs in Scotland and in Wales, in the forms of Eagles, Eglis, Eglos, and Eglwys; and may be regarded as variously Latin, French, and Celtic.

ECCLES, a village and a parish in Lancashire. The village stands on the river Irwell, and on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, 4 miles W of Manchester; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Manchester. Races are run, on an oval course of ¼ of a mile, in August; and fairs are held on the Friday before Whit-Monday and on 15 Nov. The parish contains the townships of Pendleton and Pendlebury, in the district of Salford, and the townships of Barton-upon-Irwell, Clifton, and Worsley in the district of Barton-upon-Irwell. Acres, 20,240. Real property, £180,121; of which £17,804 are in mines, £1,047 in iron-works, and £48 in railways. Pop., in 1851, 41,497; in 1861, 52,679. Houses, 9,963. The property is much subdivided. The township of Pendleton, and part of that of Pendlebury, with jointly a pop. of 21,562, are within the borough of Salford; and about 7,000 acres are in Chatmoss. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and silk mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £900.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church belonged anciently to Whalley abbey; contains monuments of the Breretons and the Booths; and is in good condition. The chapelries of Ellenbrook, Pendleton, Swinton, Walkden, Worsley, Pendlebury, Hope, Weaste, Patricroft, Irlam, Barton-upon-Irwell, Paddington, and Charleston, are separate charges. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Roman Catholics. An Independent chapel at Eccles village was built in 1860, at a cost of £5,500; is in the early English decorated style; and has a spire 120 feet high. Two schools have £34 from endowment; and other cha-

rities £43. Ainsworth, the lexicographer, was a native; and the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, after sustaining a deadly accident at the opening of the railway, died in the parsonage.

ECCLES, a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Norfolk railway, at Eccles-Road station, 2½ miles NE of Harling. It has a post-office under Attleborough. Acres, 1,685. Real property, £1,746. Pop., 194. Houses, 38. The property is divided among three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £290. Patron, Sir T. Beevor, Bart. The church is ancient.

ECCLES, or **ECCLES-NEXT-THE-SEA**, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; on the coast, 9 miles ESE of North Walsham r. station, and 18 NE of Norwich. Post-town, Happisburgh, under Norwich. Acres, 397; of which 100 are water. Real property, with Hempstead, £2,204. Pop., 28. Houses, 7. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £75. Patron, the Rev. H. Lombe. The church was destroyed by the sea in 1605.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the verge of the county, within Sheffield parish and borough, 3 miles SW of Sheffield town; but it includes outskirts of that town, together with numerous hamlets, and is practically a suburb of Sheffield. The hamlets in it are Barber-Nook, Broomhall, Whirlow, Greystones, Hallamgate, Sharrowmoor, Sharrowvale, Sharrowhead, Little Sheffield, Milnhouses, Carterknowl, Bannercross, Buttonhill, Silverhill, Little Common, Abbeydale, Cheryrtreahill, Machonbank, Brencliffe-Edge, Upper and Nether Edge, Dobbinhill, Whiteley-Wood, Bents-Green, Broadoak-Green, Highfield, and part of Crooks and Crooks-Moor. The township has a post-office, of the name of Ecclesall, under Sheffield; and it shares in the cutlery and hardware trade of Sheffield, and has partaken largely of that town's prosperity. Acres, 4,400. Real property, £103,355; of which £300 are in mines, and £280 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 24,552; in 1861, 38,771. Houses, 7,960.—The chapelry includes only a small part of the township, and was constituted in 1849; but the chapelry of Crooks, and parts of several chapelries of Sheffield, are also in the township. Pop. of Ecclesall chapelry, 2,869. Houses, 484. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £350.* Patron, the Vicar of Sheffield. The church stands near Bannercross, near the site of a previous church which belonged to Beauchief abbey. Charities, £68.—The sub-district includes also the Heeley hamlet part of Nether Hallam township. Pop., 41,224. Houses, 8,475.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Nether Hallam, containing the rest of Nether Hallam township; the sub-district of Upper Hallam, containing Upper Hallam township in Sheffield parish, and two townships of Dronfield parish electorally in Derby; and the sub-district of Norton, containing Norton parish and Beauchief-abbey liberty, both electorally in Derby. Acres, 20,360. Poor-rates in 1862, £21,265. Pop. in 1851, 37,914; in 1861, 63,618. Houses, 13,007. Marriages in 1860, 215; births, 2,473,—of which 125 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,287,—of which 552 were at ages under 5 years, and 9 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,238; births, 20,200; deaths, 11,549. The places of worship in 1851 were 10 of the Church of England, with 5,452 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 200 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,074 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 826 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,000 s.; and 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 100 attendants. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 2,089 scholars; 64 private day schools, with 2,054 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 3,380 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 15 s. The workhouse is in Ecclesall-Bierlow township.

ECCLESBOURN, a stream of Derbyshire, falling into the Derwent at Duffield.

ECCLESBOURNE GLEN, a narrow vale opening on the sea, in Sussex; 2¼ miles ENE of Hastings.

ECCLESFIELD, a township, a sub-district, and a pa-

ish in Wortley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 2 miles NE of Wadsley Bridge r. station, and 5 N of Sheffield. It contains the hamlets of Aldwark, Bellhouses, Birley-Carr, Bruckenhill, Burncross, Butterthwaite, Chapeltown, Elm-Greenside, Hesley, High-Green, Hirst, Mortomley, Potters-Hill, Shire-Green, Nether-Shire, Skewhill, Southey, Thompson-Hill, Wadsley, Wadsley-Bridge, Whitley, Wincobank, and Wise-wood, and part of the village of Owlerton; and has a post-office under Sheffield. Acres, 9,810. Real property, £38,943; of which £2,150 are in mines, and £1,050 in ironworks. Pop. in 1851, 10,005; in 1861, 12,479. Houses, 2,493. The manor was known at Domesday as Ecclesfelt, and belongs now to the Duke of Norfolk. Vestiges exist of a Roman fortification, with a deep trench, vulgarly termed the Devil's ditch. An alien Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Wandragsilus in Normandy, stood at Ecclesfield; and was given, by Richard II., to the Carthusian monastery of St. Anne at Coventry. Many of the inhabitants are employed in mining, in file-cutting, and in the cutlery trade. The sub-district is conteminate with the township. The parish contains also the township of Bradford. Acres, 43,540. Real property, £55,394. Pop., 21,568. Houses, 4,189. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £573.* Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church belonged to the ancient priory; bore formerly the name of Minster of the Moors; shows architectural characters which assign it to the latter half of the 15th century; possesses beautiful features; and was recently restored. The chapelries of Midhope, Chapeltown, Stanning, Wadsley, Oughtibridge, Bradford, and Bolsterstone are separate benefices. There are several dissenting chapels. Sylvester's hospital has £104 from endowment; schools have £69; and other charities have £280. Two work-houses, for Wortley district, are in respectively Ecclesfield and Bradford townships.

ECCLESHALL, a small town and a sub-district in Stone district, and a parish in Stone and Newcastle-under-Lyme districts, Stafford. The town stands near the river Sow, 2½ miles WSW of Norton-Bridge r. station, and 7¼ NW of Stafford. It dates from very ancient times; is neat and regularly built; has an ancient castle, a church, an Independent chapel, and a head post-office; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The castle was founded in remote times; has belonged, since the 13th century, to the bishops of Lichfield; was rebuilt, in 1310, by Bishop Langton; sustained much damage in the parliamentary war; was partly restored, partly rebuilt, in 1695, by Bishop Lloyd; has been enlarged and improved by several subsequent bishops; and is still the episcopal residence. The church is early English; was the retreat of Queen Margaret after her defeat; and was improved, after damage by fire, in 1869. The inhabitants are employed partly in various trades and manufactures, but chiefly in agriculture. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on the Thursday before Mid-lent, Holy Thursday, 16 Aug., and the first Friday of Nov. Real property, £6,257. Pop., 1,491. Houses, 305. The parish contains also the townships of Horsely, Wootton, Walton, Three Farms, Aspley, Slindon, Millmece, Coldmece, Cotes, Pershall, Sugnall-Parva, Sugnall-Magna, Charnes, Chatcull, Podmore, Bromley, Broughton, and Croxton in the district of Stone, and the township of Chorlton in the district of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Acres, 21,460. Real property, £37,925. Pop., 4,882. Houses, 1,002. The property is much subdivided; but the manor, with the greater part of the land, belongs to the Bishop of Lichfield. An area of about 1,300 acres, two or three miles from the town, is covered with trees and coppice, belonging to the Bishop; and large quantities of young timber are sent thence to the potteries for making crates. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £254.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The chapelries of Croxton, Cotes-Heath, Chapel-Chorlton, and Broughton are separate benefices. —The sub-district includes all the townships of the

parish in Stone district, the parishes of Standon and Swinnerton, and two townships of Chebsey. Acres, 32,810. Pop., 6,139. Houses, 1,275.

ECCLESHILL, a township in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; ¾ miles SSE of Blackburn. Acres, 792. Real property, £1,667; of which £213 are in mines. Pop., 543. Houses, 106.

ECCLESHILL, a township-chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, adjacent to the Leeds and Lancaster railway, near Apperley station, 3 miles NNE of Bradford. It includes part of Apperley-Bridge village; and has a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 1,070. Real property, £10,549; of which £260 are in mines. Pop., 4,482. Houses, 1,038. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade. The chapelry was constituted in 1858. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £64.* Patron, the Vicar of Bradford. The church is modern; and there are five dissenting chapels, two public schools, and a mechanics' institute built in 1869.

ECCLES-ROAD, a railway station in Norfolk; on the Norfolk railway, 3¾ miles SSW of Attleborough.

ECCLESTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The village stands on the river Dee, near the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, 2½ miles S of Chester; is a pretty place; borrows beauty from the Marquis of Westminster's neighbouring seat of Eaton Hall; and has a post-office under Chester. The township includes the village. Real property, £2,112. Pop., 267. Houses, 49. The parish contains also the township of Eaton. Acres, 2,402. Real property, £4,186. Pop., 349. Houses, 64. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. Eccleston hill commands a fine prospect. The parish is traversed by Watling-street. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £403.* Patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The church was built, in 1808, by Earl Grosvenor, after designs by Porden; is a handsome structure, with lofty pinnacled tower; and contains the family tombs of the Grosvenors. Charities, £14.

ECCLESTON, a village and a township in Chorley district; and a parish in Chorley and Wigan districts, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Yarrow, 2 miles E of Croston r. station, and ¼ W of Chorley; was once a market-town; had also fairs on 14 April and 4 Nov.; and has a post-office under Chorley. The township comprises 2,085 acres. Real property, £4,891. Pop. in 1851, 671; in 1861, 965. Houses, 184. The parish contains also the townships of Heskin, Parbold, and Wrightington. Acres, 8,361. Real property, 18,076; of which £830 are in mines, and £461 in quarries. Pop., 3,496. Houses, 655. The property is not much divided. The increase of pop. in Eccleston township between 1851 and 1861 arose from the erection of cotton factories. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £965.* Patron, Will. Yates, Esq. The church is ancient. The vicarage of Douglas and the p. curacy of Wrightington are separate benefices. There are three dissenting chapels, a R. Catholic chapel, a free grammar school, and charities £50.

ECCLESTON, a township and two chapelries in Prescot parish, Lancashire. The township lies nominally ¾ of a mile NNE of Prescot; but it includes parts of both Prescot and St. Helens towns; and it shares the railway and postal facilities of both. Acres, 3,387. Real property, £36,478; of which £4,206 are in mines, £264 in quarries, and £466 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,509; in 1861, 11,640. Houses, 2,045. Pop. of the part in Prescot town, 930; of the part in St. Helens town, 8,012. Crown-glass and earthenware have been extensively manufactured. The chapelries are Christ Church and St. Thomas; the former connected with Prescot town, the latter with St. Helens. Christ Church was constituted in 1838; St. Thomas, in 1839. Pop. of the former, 2,328; of the latter, 3,206. The living of C. is a p. curacy, that of St. T. a vicarage, in the dio. of Chester. Value of C. C., £110; * of St. T., £300.* Patron of the former, S. Taylor, Esq.; of the latter, Trustees. One of the churches is a modern edifice, with a spire. There

are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, and a national school.

ECCLESTON (GREAT), a township in St. Michael-on-Wyre parish, Lancashire; on the river Wyre, 5½ miles SW of Garstang. It has a post-office under Garstang. Acres, 1,412. Real property, £3,637. Pop., 641. Houses, 141. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. See COPP.

ECCLESTON (LITTLE), WITH LARBRECK, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; adjacent to Great Eccleston, 6 miles NE by N of Kirkham. Acres, 1,198; of which 90 are water. Real property, £1,959. Pop., 209. Houses, 41.

ECCUP. See ADDLE.

ECHINSWELL. See ITCHINGSWELL.

ECKINGTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Chesterfield district, Derby. The township lies on the river Rother, adjacent to the Midland railway and the Chesterfield canal, 6 miles NNE of Chesterfield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Chesterfield. The parish contains also the townships of Troway, Renishaw, Ridgeway, and Mosborough. Acres, 6,610. Real property, £20,601; of which £4,631 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 4,958; in 1861, 6,064. Houses, 1,189. The property is much subdivided. The working of coal has recently been much extended; and the manufacture of pottery and hardware is largely carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £774.* Patron, the Crown. The church is good. The vicarage of Ridgeway is a separate benefice. There are four Methodist chapels, a R. Catholic church and college, an endowed free school, and some charities.—The sub-district includes also Killamarsh parish and Staveley township. Acres, 14,938. Pop., 13,948. Houses, 2,620.

ECKINGTON, a parish and a sub-district in Pershore district, Worcester. The parish lies on the river Avon, and on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 3½ miles SW by S of Pershore. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Pershore. Acres, 2,260. Real property, £5,678. Pop., 748. Houses, 168. The property is divided among a few. Limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £210.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church has an embattled tower; contains monuments of the Hanfords; and is good. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £57.—The sub-district contains six parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 16,397. Pop., 4,228. Houses, 912.

ECKLANDS, a hamlet in Thurlstone township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Penistone. Pop., 343.

ECLING-HILL, or **ETCHING-HILL**, a village in the SE of Kent; on the Roman road to Canterbury, 3 miles N by E of Hythe.

ECTON, a parish in Wellingborough district, Northamptonshire; on the river Nen, and on the Northampton and Peterborough railway, near Castle-Ashby r. station, 6 miles W by N of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £5,036. Pop., 640. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. Ecton Hall is the seat of the Isted family; and has a summer-house by Inigo Jones. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £570.* Patron, the Crown. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £30. The parsonage contains a portrait of Hogarth by himself. Whalley, the editor of Bridge's County History, was a native; and the ancestors of Franklin, for three centuries, were residents.

ECTON, a hamlet in Wetton parish, Stafford; 8½ miles E of Leek. Ecton hill here is about 700 feet high, and has yielded vast quantities of lead and copper ore. A mine in it was worked for about a century, attained a depth of about 300 fathoms, was eventually abandoned, and is now full of water; but another shaft, in the near neighbourhood, was being sunk in 1860.

EDALE, a township-chapelry in Castleton parish, Derby; on a stream of its own name, 2 miles NW of

Castleton, and 6 ENE of Chapel-in-le-Frith r. station. Post-town, Castleton, under Sheffield. Real property, £3,150. Pop., 386. Houses, 76. The property is subdivided. Edale river rises near Edale rocks, and runs along a pastoral valley to the river Noe at Edale End. The manufacture of thread and lace is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £126.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £14 from endowment; and other charities £19.

EDBURTON, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the S. Downs, 3¼ miles E of Steyning r. station. It includes the hamlet of Fulking; and its post-town is Steyning, under Hurstpoint. Acres, 2,651. Real property, £820. Pop., 300. Houses, 67. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £379. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has a carved pulpit of the time of James I., and a circular leaden Norman font; and is good.

EDDERTON, a township in Forden parish, Montgomeryshire; 2 miles N of Montgomery. Pop., 33.

EDDINGTON. See EDINGTON.

EDDINSHALL. See IDDENSHALL.

EDDISBURY, a township and a hundred in Cheshire. The township is in Delamere parish, and lies in Delamere forest, 7¼ miles SW of Northwich. Acres, 3,890. Real property, £1,634; of which £30 are in quarries. Pop., 228. Houses, 41. It was known to the Saxons as Eadersbyrig; it had a fortification belonging to Ethelfleda, and now occupied by a lodge; and it gives the title of baron to the Stanleys of Alderley.—The hundred lies around the township; contains eleven parishes and parts of six others; and is cut into two divisions, East and West. Acres of the E. div., 46,009; of the W. div., 46,863. Pop. of both, 30,339. Houses, 6,135.

EDDLESBOROUGH, or **EDLESBOROUGH**, a village and a parish in the district of Leighton-Buzzard and county of Buckingham; and a sub-district partly also in the county of Bedford. The village stands near the boundary with Bedford, and near Icknield-street, 3 miles E by N of Cheddington-Junction r. station and 5½ SSE of Leighton-Buzzard. The parish contains also the hamlets of Dagnall, Horton, Hudnall, and Northall; and its post-town is Ivinghoe, under Tring. Acres, 4,579. Real property, exclusive of Horton, £7,070. Pop., 1,671. Houses, 369. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £569.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church occupies a fine site; contains some old stalls, and two curious brasses; and had a wooden spire, destroyed by lightning in 1828. There are a school-church, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £46.—The sub-district contains two parishes in Bucks and one in Beds. Acres, 8,069. Pop., 3,436. Houses, 743.

EDDLESTON. See EDLESTON.

EDDLETHORPE, a township in Westow parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Derwent and the Scarborough railway, 3¼ miles SSW of Malton. Acres, 460. Real property, with Firby, 2,056. Pop., 51. Houses, 10.

EDDYSTONE, a reef and a lighthouse in Devon; in N lat. 50° 11', W long 4° 15', and 10 miles SSW of Plymouth Breakwater. The reef consists of gneiss rock; is narrow, and about 100 fathoms long; lies at such elevation as to be quite covered by the sea at high water, and not very much above it at low water; and had long a mournful notoriety as the scene of shipwrecks. It probably got its name from the eddy or whirl occasioned by the sea-current striking against it. A question was debated, for many years, among engineers, whether a beacon or lighthouse could be raised upon it of sufficient character to possess stability and to guide mariners. A lighthouse, at length, in 1696-9, a polygon of wood and stone, 100 feet high, was built upon it by Henry Winstanley; but was swept away, together with its projector, by a furious storm in 1703. A second lighthouse, a conical structure of wood and stone, 92 feet high, was erected in 1706-9, by Mr. Rudyard; but was destroyed by fire in 1755. A third lighthouse, all of granite, modelled on

the form of the trunk of an oak, 26 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, was built in 1757-9 by Smeaton; and still stands. This is so dovetailed into the rock as to be practically identified with it; and, as seen at almost any time, but especially in a storm, it looks very imposing. The light on it is a fixed one, at a height of 72 feet, visible over a radius of 13 miles. The reef extends from it 78 fathoms S, 65 fathoms E, and 150 fathoms NE. The sea on the W side is clear, with 12 fathoms water; and the reach thence to Plymouth has from 36 to 20 fathoms.

EDEN (THE), a river of Westmoreland and Cumberland. It rises on the backbone of England, at the southern extremity of Westmoreland, adjacent to Yorkshire; runs past Kirkby-Stephen, Appleby, Edenhall, Kirkoswald, and Carlisle; and enters the head of the Solway frith in the neighbourhood of the Rockcliffe marshes. Its prevailing direction is north-north-westward; its length of course is about 35 miles; and its chief affluents are the Eamont above Edenhall, the Croglin below Kirkoswald, and the Peterill and the Caldew at Carlisle. Much of its channel is belted with meadowland, and flanked with picturesque high ground; much, in the lower part, above and below Carlisle, lies through fertile plain; and the terminal part, to the length of about 2 miles, widens into estuary, of the same flat sandy character as the Solway frith. Its waters yield prime salmon, and abound with fine trout. Wordsworth, in one of his sonnets, regrets having only once before written "its sweet name," and adds;—

"Yet fetched from Paradise that honour came,
Rightfully borne; for Nature gives thee flowers
That have no rivals among British bowers;
And thy bold rocks are worthy of thy fame.
Measuring thy course, fair stream! at length
To my life's neighbour dues of neighbourhood I pay.
But I have traced thee on thy winding way
With pleasure, sometimes by this thought restrained,—
For things far off we toil, while many a good
Not sought, because too near, is never gained."

EDEN (THE), a rivulet of Sussex and Kent. It rises 2½ miles W of East Grinstead; and runs about 12 miles in an east-north-easterly direction, past Lingfield, Edenbridge, and Chiddingstone, to the Medway at Penshurst.

EDENBRIDGE, a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands on the river Eden, adjacent to the Southeastern railway, 8 miles W of Tunbridge; and has a station on the railway with telegraph, a head post-office, † designated Edenbridge, Kent, and a market on 4th Tuesday of every month. The parish comprises 7,020 acres. Real property, £7,667. Pop., 1,736. Houses, 335. The southern district is hilly, and formerly had iron mines. Several chalybeate springs occur, and one saline. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £427.* Patron, F. R. Gore, Esq. The church has some Norman portions, but is chiefly early and later English; and it has a western steeple and a brass of 1553, and was restored in 1860. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists.

EDEN-CASTLE. See **CASTLE-EDEN**.

EDENFIELD, a chapelry and a sub-district in Haslingden district, Lancashire. The chapelry is in Bury parish; lies on the Rosendale railway, 2½ miles S of Haslingden; and has a post-office under Bury-Lane. Pop., 3,074. The property is subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £163.* Patron, the Rector of Bury. The church is tolerable; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains the townships of Musbury and Tottington-Higher-End. Acres, 4,856. Pop., 4,723. Houses, 904.

EDENGALE. See **EDINGALE**.

EDENHALL, a township and a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Eden, near Inglewood forest and the boundary with Westmoreland, ¾ miles ENE of Penrith r. station; and has a post-office under Penrith. The parish comprises 3,354 acres. Real property, £3,471. Pop., 237. Houses, 43. The

property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Stapletons, and passed to the Musgraves. Edenhall House is the seat of Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; is an edifice of white stone, recently rebuilt, in a style of much elegance; stands amid sloping grounds, tastefully adorned; and contains a curious ancient drinking-glass, called the Luck of Edenhall, fabled to have been obtained from fairies, noted in several romantic ballads, and sung in a poem of three cantos by the Rev. B. Porteous. Much land, formerly waste, was recently reclaimed. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Langwathby, in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £320.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is beautiful and good; has a low battlemented tower; and contains monuments of the Musgraves, and a brass of one of the Stapletons. A school has £5 from endowment; and other charities £40.

EDENHAM, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; on the river Glen, at the terminus of a branch railway from the Great Northern, 2½ miles NW of Bourn. It includes the hamlets of Grimsthorpe, Ellsthorpe, and Scottlethorpe; and has a post-office under Bourn, and a railway-station; the branch railway from it going south-westward into junction with the Great Northern at Little Bytham. Acres, 6,844. Real property, £10,398. Pop., 644. Houses, 123. The property is all in one estate. Grimsthorpe Castle is the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and is a very handsome edifice, in a park of about 6 miles in circuit. A Cistercian abbey formerly stood in the park, about a mile from the mansion; was founded, about the year 1451; by William, Earl of Albemarle; bore the name of Vallis Dei, vulgarly corrupted into Vaudey; and is now represented by only three or four large sculptured stones. A mineral well in the parish was, at one time, much frequented by invalids, but went into disrepute. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100. Patron, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church is early and later English. There are a public school, a library and reading-room, and charities £17.

EDENOPE, a township in Mainstone parish, Salop; ¾ miles W of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 95.

EDEN-OWEN, a township in Whitford parish, Flint; ¾ miles NW of Holywell. Pop., 300.

EDENSOR, a village, a township, and a parish, in Bakewell district, Derby. The village stands on the river Derwent, ¼ mile W of Chatsworth House, and 2 ENE of Bakewell r. station; is a pretty place of villas; and has a post-office under Chesterfield, and a good inn. The township includes the village, and comprises 4,323 acres. Real property, £4,669. Pop., 272. Houses, 51. The parish contains also the township of Pilsley. Acres, 4,329. Real property, £5,363. Pop., 592. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The church is very old; has a pinnacled tower; and contains a splendid alabaster monument to the first Earl of Devonshire. Charities, £73.

EDENSOR, a chapelry in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; on the North Stafford railway, adjacent to Longton station, 2½ miles SSE of Stoke-upon-Trent. It comprises part of Lane-End and Longton townships; and was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Longton, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop., 4,943. Houses, 951. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

EDERN. See **EDEYRN**.

EDERNION, a vale and a hundred in Merioneth. The vale lies along the Dee, between Bala and Corwen; and is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom.—The hundred contains seven parishes, and part of another. Acres, 60,432. Pop., 5,043. Houses, 1,116.

EDEYRN, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; on the coast, 3 miles W by S of Nevin, and 8 WNW of Pwllheli r. station. It includes Porth Din-Llyn and Garswyld village, and has a post-office under Pwllheli. Acres, 1,330; of which 20 are water. Real property, £1,814. Pop., 613. Houses, 145. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Carngiwch and Pis-

til, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £362.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and charities £7.

EDGARLY, a tything in Glastonbury parish, Somerset; 1 mile SE of Glastonbury. Real property, 4,493. Edgarly House is the seat of T. P. Porch, Esq. A seat of King Edgar once stood here.

EDGBASTON, a suburb, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Kings Norton and county of Warwick. The suburb adjoins Birmingham; forms the west end of that town; lies on the Birmingham canal, adjacent to the Stour Valley railway; and has a station on the railway and two post-offices, † of the names of Bristol-Road and Hagley-Road, under Birmingham. It comprises fine streets, elegant terraces, numerous villas, and ornamental walks; presents aspects of beauty and picturesqueness in striking contrast to the old parts of Birmingham; and contains a manorial hall, three churches, botanic gardens, and institutions for the deaf and blind. The hall stands in a small but ornate park, formerly open to the public; was once the seat of the lords of the manor; was garrisoned by the parliamentarians during the civil war; was burned by a mob at the Revolution; and was re-erected by Sir Richard Gough. The parish church stands close to the park; dates from very ancient times; suffered demolition in the time of the Commonwealth; has a pinnacled square tower, the lower part of which belonged to the ancient edifice; was rebuilt after the Restoration, and again in 1810; and was repaired in 1843, and again repaired and enlarged in 1856. St. George's church stands in Calthorpe-street; is in the early English style; and was built in 1833, and enlarged in 1856. St. James' church stands near Elvetham-road; is cruciform, with a tower; and was built in 1852, at a cost of about £6,000. The parish comprises 2,545 acres. Real property, £95,323. Pop. in 1851, 9,269; in 1861, 12,907. Houses, 2,292. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged formerly to the Middlemores, and belongs now to Lord Calthorpe. The parochial living is a vicarage, and the livings of St. George, St. Augustine, and St. James are p. curacies in the diocese of Worcester. Value of the first, £542;* of the second, £350; of the other two, not reported. Patron of the first three, Lord Calthorpe; of St. A., the Bishop. Charities, £11.—The sub-district includes also Northfield.

EDGBOLD, a township in Meole-Brace parish, Salop; 3¼ miles S of Shrewsbury.

EDGBOLTON, a township in Shawbury parish, Salop; near the river Roden, 6¼ miles SE of Wem. It includes Muckleston and Great Witchford. Pop., 199. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EDGCOTT, a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Northampton; at the verge of the county, on the river Cherwell, adjacent to the Oxford canal and the West Midland railway, 2¼ miles ENE of Cropredy r. station, and 6 NE by N of Banbury. Post-town, Cropredy, under Banbury. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £2,738. Pop., 103. Houses, 15. The property is all in one estate. Edgcott House was the seat of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and partly built by him; afforded Charles I. a night's lodging before the battle of Edgehill; and is now the seat of Miss Carter. Danesmoor, in the vicinity, was the scene of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes, and also the scene of a conflict, in 1469, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300.* Patron, Miss Carter. The church is ancient but good.

EDGCOTT, Bucks. See EDGCOTT.

EDGE, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 2 miles N of Malpas. Acres, 1,572. Real property, £2,328. Pop., 270. Houses, 55. Edge Hall is the seat of the Dod family.

EDGE, a tything in Painswick parish, Gloucester; 2 miles N of Stroud. Real property, £5,638. Pop., 1,176. Houses, 273.

EDGE, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 7¼ miles WSW of Shrewsbury. Real property, £3,460. Pop., 372.

EDGECOTT, a parish in the district and county of

Buckingham; 2 miles SSW of Claydon r. station, and 7¼ S by W of Buckingham. Post-town, Middle Claydon, under Winslow. Acres, 650. Real property, £1,218. Pop., 182. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £210. Patron, R. B. Marsham, Esq. The church is old but good. There is an Independent chapel. Charities, £6.

EDGECOTT, Northampton. See EDGCOTT.

EDGEFIELD, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 3 miles S of Holt, and 10¼ E of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 2,435. Real property, £3,576. Pop., 624. Houses, 148. A large wood here was recently cleared. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £574.* Patron, John Marcon, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has an octagonal tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school.

EDGE (HIGH). See HEAGE.

EDGE-HILL, a suburb and five chapelries in West Derby district, Lancashire. The suburb adjoins the E side of Liverpool; lies on the Liverpool and Manchester railway; includes a pleasant eminence near the road to Prescott; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Liverpool. The chapelries are St. Mary, St. Stephen, St. Jude, St. Timothy, and St. Catherine; the two last constituted in 1862 and 1863. The first four are p. curacies, and St. C. is a vicarage, in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. M. and St. J., each £300; of St. S., £300;* of St. T., £200; of St. C., £230. Patron of St. M., J. Stewart, Esq.; of St. S., St. J., and St. C., Trustees; of St. T., not reported. The five churches are modern; the newest built in 1863. See LIVERPOOL.

EDGEHILL, a low hilly ridge on the S border of Warwick; 3 miles SE of Kington. It was the scene of the battle between Charles I. and the parliament in 1642.

EDGEHILL, or EDIAL, a hamlet in Lichfield-St. Michael parish, Stafford; 2 miles W of Lichfield. Pop., 98. Edgehill Hall here was the place of Johnson's teaching Garrick the classics.

EDGELEY, a township in Whitchurch parish, Salop; near Whitchurch. Pop., 73.

EDGELEY, a hamlet within Stockport borough, Cheshire.

EDGE (NETHER and UPPER), two hamlets in Eccles-hall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the verge of the county, 3 miles SW of Sheffield.

EDGERLEY, a township in Aldford parish, Cheshire; near the river Dee, 6 miles SSE of Chester. Acres, 120. Real property, £92. Pop., 8. House, 1.

EDGERLEY, a township in Kinnerley parish, Salop; near the river Severn, 8¼ miles SE of Oswestry. Pop., 265.

EDGEWARE. See EDGWARE.

EDGEWORTH, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near Ermine-street, 3¼ miles NE of Brimscombe r. station, and 5¼ NW of Cirencester. Post-town, Bisle, under Stroud. Acres, 1,566. Real property, £1,734. Pop., 139. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The surface is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £321.* Patron, the Rev. G. F. E. Shaw. The church has Norman traces, and is good. Charities, £6.

EDGEWORTH, a township and a sub-district in Bolton parish, Lancashire. The township lies near the Bolton and Blackburn railway, 7¼ miles NNW of Bolton. Acres, 2,480. Real property, £4,373; of which £465 are in quarries. Pop., 1,350. Houses, 273. There are a cotton-mill, a school-church, Independent chapels of 1822 and 1867, and a Wesleyan chapel of 1863. The sub-district includes two other townships. Acres, 4,430. Pop., 2,025. Houses, 406.

EDGMOND, a village and a parish in Newport district, Salop. The village stands near the Newport canal, 2 miles W of Newport town and r. station; and has a post-office under Newport, Salop. The parish includes the townships of Cherrington, Chetwynd-Aston, Church-Aston, and Tibberton. Acres, 9,593. Real property, £10,472. Pop., 2,598. Houses, 533. The property is

much subdivided. Edmond Hall is the seat of the Rev. J. D. Pigott. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £2,600.* Patron, the Rev. J. D. Corbet. The church is ancient; has a tower; and is good. The rectories of Church-Aston and Tiberton are separate benefices. A school has £10 from endowment, and other charities £67.

EDGTON, a parish in Clun district, Salop; near the river Onny, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bishops-Castle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Marsh-Brook r. station. Post-town, Aston-on-Clun, Salop. Acres, 1,832. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 186. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £70.* Patron, H. Sandford, Esq. The church is old but good.

EDGWARE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Hendon district, Middlesex. The town stands on Watling-street, at the terminus of the London and Edgware railway, 4 miles NE of Harrow; is partly in Little Stanmore parish; was known formerly as Eggeswere; consists chiefly of one street; was formerly a market town; has still a fair on the first Monday of Aug., with races on the two following days; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and has a post-office under London, NW. The parish includes also Edgwarebury and part of the village of Elstree. Acres, 1,979. Real property, £5,677. Pop., 705. Houses, 148. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged formerly to the Lonspees, the Lacys, and others; and belongs now to All-Souls college, Oxford. Canons, an adjacent estate in Little Stanmore parish, belonged to the first duke of Chandos, and belongs now to David Begg, Esq. A magnificent palace was built on it by the Duke of Chandos, at a cost of upwards of £250,000; and was the place where Handel composed much of his music, while acting as chapel-master to the Duke; but was pulled down in 1747. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, 493.* Patron, Dr. John Lee. The church was rebuilt in 1845, but has the tower of a previous edifice. There are an Independent chapel, two national schools, and alms-houses with £131. Francis Coventry, the author of "Pompey the Little," and Thomas Martyn, a Cambridge professor who died in 1797, were vicars.—The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 6,737. Pop., 3,423. Houses, 651.

EDIAL. See EDGEHILL, Stafford.

EDICLIFF, a township in Clun parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bishops-Castle. Pop. 519. Houses, 107.

EDINGALE, or EDINGHALL, a parish in Tamworth district, Stafford; on the verge of the county, at the river Meese, adjacent to the Derby and Birmingham railway, near Crossal r. station, 5 miles N of Tamworth. Post-town, Elford, under Tamworth. Acres, 900. Real property, £1,334. Pop., 208. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £30.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good. Charities, £4. Buckridge, the antiquary, was incumbent.

EDINGLEY, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; near the source of the river Greet, 3 miles WNW of Southwell r. station. Post-town, Southwell. Acres, 1,800. Real property, £3,099. Pop., 390. Houses, 83. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £51. Patrons, the Chapter of Southwell. The chancel of the church was rebuilt, and the rest of the edifice repaired in 1844. A school has £15 from endowment; and other charities £14.

EDINGTHORPE, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; near the coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of North Walsham r. station, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE by N of Norwich. Post-town, North Walsham, under Norwich. Acres, 710. Real property, £1,446. Pop., 181. Houses, 40. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £201.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church has a round tower, a screen of the 15th century, and a good font; and is in fair condition.

EDINGTON, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Morpeth. Acres, 631. Pop., 32. Houses, 6.

EDINGTON, a chapelry in Moorlinch parish, Somerset; near the Somerset and Dorset railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bridgewater. It has a station on the railway; contains the hamlet of Burtle; and its post-town is Chilton, under Bridgewater. Acres, 2,167. Real property, £4,647. Pop., 432. Houses, 100. The living is a p. curacy united with the p. curacy of Chilton-on-Polden, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. R. J. Luscombe. The church is ancient.

EDINGTON, a tything, a parish, and a sub-district, in Westbury district, Wilts. The tything lies $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE by E of Westbury town and r. station; and has a post-office under Westbury. The parish contains also the tythings of West Coulston, Baynton, and Tinhead. Acres, 5,705. Real property, £9,453. Pop., 994. Houses, 239. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged, after the Reformation, to the first Marquis of Winchester; passed to the Dukes of Bolton; and belongs now to W. Taylor, Esq. A collegiate church was built here, in 1347, by William de Edington, a native of this parish, and bishop of Winchester; was changed, in 1353, into a monastery of Bonhommes; and was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Seymour. A palace of the bishops of Salisbury also stood here; but it was plundered and destroyed by Jack Cade's mob in 1460; and Bishop Ayscough, who was then in the church performing mass, was dragged out and put to death. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value 87.* Patron, W. Taylor, Esq. The church is partly the structure built by Bishop Edington; has a cruciform plan; forms an interesting specimen of transition architecture from decorated English to perpendicular; and contains a monument of Sir Simon Taylor by Chantrey, and some ancient monuments and brasses. Charities, £5. The sub-district contains three parishes, and parts of two others. Pop., 3,490. Houses, 811.

EDINGTON, HIDDEN, AND NEWTOWN, a tything in Hungerford parish, Berks; on the Kennet, adjacent to Hungerford. Real property, £2,685. Pop., 552. Houses, 130. Either this Edington or the one in Wilts was the Ethendune of the Saxons, where Alfred, in 878, when disguised as a harper, espied and defeated the Danish forces.

EDINGWORTH, a hamlet in East Brent parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Axbridge. Pop., 125.

EDITHMEAD, a hamlet in Burnham parish, Somerset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Bridgewater. Pop. 61.

EDITH-WESTON, or EDWESTON, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on the river Gwash, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Luffenham r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Oakham. Post-town, Hambleton, under Oakham. Acres, 1,723. Real property, £3,371. Pop., 387. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. An alien benedictine priory, a cell to St. George's Banquerville, stood here; was given to the Charterhouse, Coventry; and passed to the Comptons and the Herberts. Edith-Weston House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £155. Patron, R. Lucas, Esq. The church has a light Gothic spire; and is ancient, but very good.

EDLASTON-WITH-WYASTON, a parish in Ashborne district, Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ashborne town and r. station. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £1,940. Pop., 207. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £212.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is tolerable; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £54.

EDLESBOROUGH. See EDDLESBOROUGH.

EDLESTON, or EDLASTON, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; near the Liverpool and Birmingham canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Nantwich. Acres, 617. Real property, £943. Pop., 89. Houses, 17. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

EDLINGHAM, a township and a parish in Alnwick district, Northumberland. The township lies near Ar-

don forest, 6 miles SE of Alnwick town and r. station; and has a post-office under Alnwick. Acres, 5,636. Pop., 133. Houses, 29. The parish contains also the townships of Abberwick, Lemmington, Leachild, Broom-Park, and Bolton. Acres, 12,348. Real property, £7,029. Pop., 676. Houses, 129. The property is divided among a few. A castle of the Swinbornes stood here, and some ruins of it still exist. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bolton, in the diocese of Durham. Value, 483.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is good.

EDLINGTON, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; under the Wolds, adjacent to the river Bain, 3½ miles NW of Horncastle r. station. It has a post-office under Horncastle. Acres, 2,900. Real property, £4,038. Pop., 212. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. Edlington Grove is the seat of the Shorts. The parish is a meet for the South Wolds hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £352. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was partially rebuilt in 1860.

EDLINGTON, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles SE of Conisbrough r. station and 4½ SE by S of Doncaster. Post-town, Conisbrough, under Rotherham. Acres, 1,727. Real property, £2,314. Pop., 149. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £260. Patron, W. B. Wrightson, Esq. The church is ancient and good; and has a Norman arch, a square tower, and a memorial window,—the last of two lights, representing Christ's baptism and the last supper, and placed in it in 1859.

EDMONDBYERS, a township and a parish in Wear-dale district, Durham. The township lies near the river Derwent and the boundary with Northumberland, 4½ miles WNW of Consett r. station, and 9½ NNW of Wolsingham; and has a post-office under Gateshead. The parish comprises 4,880 acres; and it formerly included the chapelry of Hunstonworth. Real property, £1,219. Pop., 455. Houses, 103. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly; and the rocks are rich in lead ore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £292.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was repaired in 1858. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

EDMOND CASTLE, a turreted edifice, the seat of the Grahams, in Cumberland; on the river Irthing, near the Roman wall, 3¼ miles SW of Brampton.

EDMOND (Str.). See EXETER, SALISBURY, NORWICH, and LONDON.

EDMONDSHAM, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; 1½ mile S of Cranborne, and 6 NW by N of Ringwood r. station. It includes West Worth; and its post-town is Cranborne, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,671. Real property, £2,040. Pop., 279. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Edmonsham House is the seat of Mrs. Monro. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £277. Patrons, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mrs. Monro. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £14.

EDMONDLEY, a township in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; on an affluent of the river Wear, near the Northeastern railway, 5½ miles NW by N of Durham. Acres, 1,964. Real property, £7,505; of which £4,260 are in mines, and £74 in railways. Pop., 434. Houses, 85.

EDMONDSTRIP - BEENHAM and EDMOND-STRIP-LANCES, two tythings in Kingsclere parish, Hants; 1½ mile N of Kingsclere.

EDMONDTHORPE, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on the verge of the county, adjacent to the Melton-Mowbray canal, 3½ miles ESE of Saxby r. station, and 7 E by S of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Wymondham, under Oakham. Acres, 1,753. Real property, £2,867. Pop., 233. Houses, 49. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £630.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is neat, and has a pinnacled tower. Charities, £13.

EDMONDSCOTT. See ESCOTE.

EDMONTON, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Middlesex. The parish lies on the Enfield branch of the London and Hertford railway, and on the New River, 8 miles N by E of St. Paul's, London; contains Lower Edmonton, Upper Edmonton, Southgate, Winchmore-Hill, Palmers-Green, and the wards of Bury-street, Church-street, Fore-street, and South-street; includes part of Enfield chase; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a railway station at Lower Edmonton, and two post-offices, of the names of Edmonton and Southgate, under London N. The central part of it figured at Domesday as Edelmeton; was anciently a town; is now a long broken street, has four churches, nine dissenting chapels, a coach factory, a court house, and a police station; and may be regarded as a suburb of London. The parish church consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with square embattled tower; was encased with bricks in 1772; had anciently a chantry; and contains monuments of the Huxleys and the Myddletons, and three old brasses. St. James' church is at Upper Edmonton; St. Paul's, at Winchmore Hill; Christ-church, at Southgate; and the last of these is a large edifice in the pointed style. The remains of the post Lamb, and those of his sisters, with a monumental stone, are in the churchyard. An Independent chapel, built in 1850, at a cost of £6,000, is a handsome structure, in florid Gothic. The court-house is a modern edifice, on the site of an old seat of the Snells. Latymer's school, for educating and clothing boys, has £327 from endowment; Stanbridge's school, for educating and clothing girls, bears the inscription,—“A structure of Hope, founded in Faith, on the basis of Charity, 1784;” Wild and Styles' alms-houses have £160; and all charities, inclusive of these, have £633. Edmonton figures in Cowper's poem of John Gilpin; and is known also for “a merry devil” and “a witch,” each of whom has been made the subject of a play. The merry devil was a Peter Fabell, who seems to have acquired notoriety by sleight-of-hand tricks; and the witch was an Elizabeth Sawyer, who was put to death for alleged sorcery in 1621. The parish comprises 7,480 acres. Real property, £53,447. Pop., 10,936. Houses, 2,079. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir W. Curtis, Bart. Pymmes was the seat of Lord Burleigh; Bury Hall, of President Bradshaw; and Bush Hill, of the Myddletons. The parochial living is a vicarage, and the livings of Upper Edmonton, Southgate, and Winchmore Hill, also are vicarages, in the dio. of London. Value of the first, £1,160;* of the second and the third, each £200; of the fourth, £100. Patrons of the first, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; of each of the others, the Vicar. Owen, the author of “Critica Sacra,” was vicar; Tillotson, the archbishop, when dean, resided in the parsonage; and Dr. B. Taylor, the mathematician, was a native.

The sub-district is conteminate with the parish. The district comprehends also the sub-districts of Hornsey, Tottenham, Enfield, Waltham-Abbey, and Cheshunt, each conteminate with the parish of its own name, and the last electorally in Herts. Acres, 46,607. Poor-rates in 1862, £27,029. Pop. in 1851, 45,298; in 1861, 59,312. Houses, 10,361. Marriages in 1860, 267; births, 1,884,—of which 67 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,015,—of which 860 were at ages under 5 years, and 35 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,360; births, 15,336; deaths, 9,417. The places of worship in 1851 were 25 of the Church of England, with 11,589 sittings; 14 of Independents, with 4,090 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,697 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 510 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 870 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 90 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 80 s.; 2 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 275 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 187 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 162 s. The schools were 52 public day schools, with 4,597 scholars; 107 private day schools, with 2,405 s.; 37 Sunday schools, with 3,239 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 81 s. There are two workhouses, the one in Edmonton, the other in Enfield. The hundred

contains the parishes of Edmonton, Enfield, Hadley, South Mimms, and Tottenham. Acres, 32,026. Pop., 40,885. Houses, 7,681.

EDMUND (Sr.). See **EXETER, SALISBURY, NORWICH, and LONDON.**

EDMUNDSBURY. See **BURY (St. EDMUNDS).**

EDMUND'S COLLEGE, a Roman Catholic institution in Herts; near the river Beane, 5 miles NW of Ware. The building was erected in 1795, and is 300 feet long.

EDMUND'S POINT (Sr.), a headland in Norfolk; between Brancaster bay and Lynn-Deeps, 8 miles W of Burnham-Westgate. Cliffs here have a height of 100 feet, and are surmounted by an ancient chapel.

EDMUNDS WAY (Sr.), the part of Watling-street in the NW of Kent; between Dartford and London. It took its name from a chantry of St. Edmund at Dartford, which was much visited by pilgrims on the route to Canterbury.

EDNAL, a township in Old Radnor parish, Radnorshire; 2 miles SE of New Radnor. Pop., 34. Houses, 5.

EDNASTON, a hamlet in Brailsford parish, Derby; 5½ miles SE of Ashborne. Pop., 217.

EDRENS (Sr.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; 9 miles NNW of Haverfordwest r. station, and 10 E by N of St. Davids. Post-town, Letterstone, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 916. Real property, £667. Pop., 118. Houses, 20. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £120. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

EDRESTONE. See **ATHERSTONE.**

EDSTASTON, a chapelry in Wem parish, Salop; on the Crewe and Shrewsbury railway, 2 miles NNE of Wem. It was constituted in 1847; and it has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Rated property, £6,096. Pop., 799. Houses, 175. The property is divided among a few. Edstaston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of Wem. The church is old but good; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

EDSTOCK AND BEER, a hamlet in Cannington parish, Somerset; 3 miles NW of Bridgewater. Real property, £637. Pop., 21. Houses, 3.

EDSTONE, a hamlet in Wootton-Wawen parish, Warwick; on the river Alne, 3½ miles SE of Henley-in-Arden. Pop., 51. Edstone House is the seat of the Daltons. Somerville, the poet, who died in 1742, was a native.

EDSTONE (GREAT), a township and a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Dove, 2½ miles SSE of Kirkby-Moorside, and 6 W by S of Pickering r. station. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £2,123. Pop., 135. Houses, 27. The parish contains also the township of North Holme; and its post-town is Kirkby-Moorside, under York. Acres, 1,800. Real property, £3,032. Pop., 152. Houses, 29. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £188.* Patron, G. W. Dowker, Esq. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. The parish shares in Lady Lumley's charities.

EDSTONE (LITTLE), a township in Sinnington parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Great Edstone. Acres, 790. Pop., 21. Houses, 2.

EDVIN-LOACH, a parish in the district of Bromyard and county of Worcester; environed by Herefordshire, 2½ miles N of Bromyard town and r. station. Post-town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acres, 534. Real property, £620. Pop., 53. Houses, 12. There are remains of an ancient camp. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Tedstone-Wafer, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £156.* Patron, E. Higginson, Esq. The church consists of only a nave and small porch.

EDVIN-RALPH, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; 2 miles NNW of Bromyard town and r. station. Post-town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £1,759. Pop., 165. Houses, 31. The

property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Collington, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £403. Patron, W. L. Childe, Esq. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good.

EDWALTON, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; near the Grantham canal, 3¼ miles SSE of Nottingham. Post-town, Plumtree, under Nottingham. Acres, 813. Real property, £1,929. Pop., 115. Houses, 25. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £97. Patron, J. C. Musters, Esq. The church is good.

EDWARD (Sr.). See **CAMBRIDGE.**

EDWARDSTONE, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Stour, 4½ miles E of Sudbury r. station, and 5½ W of Hadleigh. Post-town, Walsingham, under Sudbury. Acres, 1,872. Real property, £3,851. Pop., 462. Houses, 103. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Ely. A cell to Abingdon abbey was founded here, in 1114, by the Munchenses; and given, in 1160, to Colne priory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £203.* Patron, Hon. H. Corry. The church has an ancient brass; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £45.

EDWARDTHORPE, a hamlet in Darfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the North Midland railway, 4½ miles E of Barnesley. Pop., 40.

EDWAY (THE). See **EDWY (THE).**

EDWESTON. See **EDITH-WESTON.**

EDWIN. See **EDVIN.**

EDWINS, a hamlet in Llansawel parish, Carmarthen; 11 miles N of Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., 182.

EDWINSTOWE, a village and a township in Southwell district, and a parish partly also in Worksop district, Notts. The village stands on the river Mann, 2 miles WSW of Ollerton and 7 NE of Mansfield r. station; and has a post-office under Newark, and a fair on 24 Oct. The township includes the village. Real property, £5,674. Pop., 1,065. Houses, 235. The parish contains also the townships of Ollerton, Clipstone, Bubby, and Perlethorpe, and the chapelry of Carburton. Acres, 17,270. Real property, £14,287. Pop., 2,651. Houses, 578. The property is not much divided. E. Hall and Cockglode are chief residences. The parish includes the northern part of Sherwood forest. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Ollerton and Carburton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £864.* The church has an octagonal spire, and is good. The p. curacy of Perlethorpe is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £116.

EDWINSTREE, a hundred in Herts. It adjoins Cambridgeshire and Essex; is 16½ miles long from N to S, and from 2½ to 7 miles broad; and contains eighteen parishes. Acres, 37,229. Pop., 9,471. Houses, 1,983.

EDWORTH, a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds; near the Roman way and adjacent to Herts, 3¼ miles NE of Arlesey r. station and 3¼ SE of Biggleswade. Post-town, Stotfold, under Baldock. Acres, 1,099. Real property, £1,455. Pop., 99. Houses, 18. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £190. Patron, C. C. Hale, Esq. The church is good.

EDWY (THE), a river of Radnor. It rises about 3½ miles SW of New Radnor; and runs about 10 miles south-south-westward, partly through fine scenery, to the Wye at Aberedwy, 4 miles below Builth.

EFENECHTYD, a parish in Ruthin district, Denbigh; on the river Clwyd, and on the Ruthin and Corwen railway, 1½ mile S by W of Ruthin. Post-town, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Acres, 1,217. Real property, £1,210. Pop., 211. Houses, 53. Traces of an ancient camp occur at Pen-y-gaer. Pool Park, the beautiful demesne of Lord Bagot, is adjacent. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is a quaint structure; and has a good rood-loft and a wooden font. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Bishop Lloyd was rector.

EFFINGHAM, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Surrey. The village stands 3¼ miles SW of Leatherhead

r. station, and 4¼ NW by W of Dorking; has a post-office under Leatherhead; was formerly a place of some importance, said to have contained sixteen churches; and gives the title of Earl to the Howards of Grange. The parish, with the village, is in Dorking district, and comprises 3,148 acres. Real property, £4,094. Pop., 633. Houses, 122. The property is much subdivided. Effingham Hall is the seat of the Stringers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £370.* Patron, Andrew Cuthell, Esq. The church is ancient, has stalls, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The hundred contains also two other parishes. Acres, 7,347. Pop., 1,958. Houses, 373.

EFFORD, a tything in Milford parish, Hants; 1 mile SW of Lymington. Real property, £2,254. Pop., 292.

EGBROUGH. See EGGEBROUGH.

EGBURY, a tything in Bourne-St. Mary parish, Hants; 3¼ miles NNW of Whitechurch.

EGDEAN, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; near the river Rother, 1¼ mile NE of Petworth r. station and 1¼ SE of Petworth. Post-town, Petworth. Acres, 710. Real property, £778. Pop., 85. Houses, 19. The property is chiefly in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £110. Patron, not reported. The church is very good.

EGERTON, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 7 miles S by W of Tarporley. Acres, 911. Real property, £1,215. Pop., 115. Houses, 21. Egerton Hall here was the seat of the Egerton family, but was changed into a barn. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EGERTON, a village and a parish in West Ashford district, Kent. The village stands on the verge of the Weald, 2¼ miles N of Pluckley r. station, and 7¼ WNW of Ashford; and has a post-office under Ashford, and a fair on 5 Aug. The parish comprises 2,780 acres. Real property, £3,682. Pop., 816. Houses, 148. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £111. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church has a conspicuous tower, and is good. There is a Baptist chapel.

EGERTON, a village 3¼ miles N of Bolton, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Bolton.

EGERTON, Dorset. See EGGERTON.

EGERTON LODGE, a seat of the Earl of Wilton, near Melton-Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

EGGBEER, a hamlet in Werrington parish, Devon.

EGGBROUGH, a township in Kellington parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Goole canal, 5 miles W by N of Snaith. It contains the hamlets of High Eggbrough, Low Eggbrough, and Hut-Green. Acres, 1,997. Real property, £3,013. Pop., 299. Houses, 61. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EGG-BUCKLAND, or BUCKLAND-EGG, a parish in Plympton-St. Mary district, Devon; on the Dartmoor railway, adjacent to the Tavistock railway, and near the river Plym, 3 miles NNE of Plymouth. It contains Crabtree hamlet, and part of Knackers-Knowle village; and its post-town is Knackers-Knowle, Devon. Acres, with Laira-Green, 3,304; of which 100 are water. Real property, £8,933; of which £68 are in quarries, and £36 in railways. Pop., 1,348. Houses, 272. The property is much subdivided. Widey Court here was the headquarters of Prince Maurice during his siege of Plymouth, and was visited by the king. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £474.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; consists of nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower; and is in fair condition. Charities, £23.

EGGERTON, a hundred in Bridport and Dorchester divisions, Dorset. It contains Askerswell parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 6,967. Pop., 1,142. Houses, 217.

EGGERTON (HIGHER), a hamlet in Litton-Chensy parish, Dorset; 4¼ miles ENE of Bridport. Eggerton hill here, but partly within two other parishes, is crowned by a Roman camp of 4¼ acres, 1,386 feet by 749, of oval outline; the area, studded with tumuli, and commanding a fine view; the N and E sides doubly ditched; the

W side triply ditched; the two entrances, on the NW and SE, skilfully made by overlapping banks.

EGGESFORD, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; on the river Taw, and on the North Devon railway, 2¼ miles S of Chumleigh. It has a station on the railway. Post-town, Chumleigh, North Devon. Acres, 2,500. Real property, £679. Pop., 126. Houses, 26. The property is divided among three. The manor belonged formerly to the Chichesters, and belongs now to the Earl of Portsmouth. The old seat of the lords of the manor was near the church, but has completely disappeared; and the present one is within the parish of Wembworthy. The scenery is magnificent. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £121.* Patron, the Earl of Portsmouth. The church stands within the Earl of Portsmouth's park; is a small stone edifice, with a tower; and adjoining it is an ancient oratory, containing monuments of the Chichesters. The Eggesford foxhounds are kennelled at Brushford.

EGGINTON, a chapelry in Leighton-Buzzard parish, Beds; 1¼ mile SW of Hockcliffe, and 3 E of Leighton-Buzzard r. station. Post-town, Hockcliffe, under Leighton-Buzzard. Real property, £2,553. Pop., 439. Houses, 86. Egginton House is the seat of the Moores. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ely. Value, £94. Patrons, the Parishioners. The church is a brick building.

EGGINTON, a village and a parish in the district of Burton-upon-Trent, and county of Derby. The village stands on the verge of the county, near Icknield-street and the river Dove, adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal and to the Birmingham and Derby railway, 4 miles NNE of Burton-upon-Trent; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent. It was known at Domesday as Eghintune. The parish comprises 2,289 acres. Real property, £5,107; of which £20 are in fisheries. Pop., 355. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. Egginton Hall is the seat of Sir H. Every, Bart. The parish was the scene of a defeat of the Royalists, in 1644, by Sir J. Gell. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £453.* Patrons, Sir H. Every, Bart, C. Pole, Esq., and J. Leigh, Esq. The church is old but good; and there are charities £112.

EGGLESCLIFFE. See EAGLESCLIFFE.

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry in Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, Durham; on the verge of the county, at the river Tees, 5¼ miles NW by N of Barnard-Castle. It has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 7,919. Real property, £28,807; of which £26,177 are in mines, and £20 in quarries. Pop., 788. Houses, 151. The manor, with Egglestone Hall, belongs to the Hutchinsons. Much of the surface is hill and moor. Lead mines are worked to a great extent; are said to have been in operation from the time of Henry VI.; and probably were known to the Romans. Nenal-edge, near Egglestone Hall, commands a fine view, and has a cromlech. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £100.* Patron, the Rector of Middleton. A new church was built in 1869. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a mechanics' institute. Charities, £13.

EGGLESTONE-ABBEY, or ATHELSTAN-ABBEY, a township in Startforth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the verge of the county, at the river Tees, 1¼ mile SE of Barnard-Castle. Acres, 900. Pop., 59. Houses, 16. A Premonstratensian abbey here, on a gentle eminence, near the influx of "the fairy Thorsgill" to the Tees, was founded, in the latter part of the 12th century, by Conon, Earl of Richmond; took the alternative name of Athelstan abbey, probably from the tract around it having been given by Athelstan to the church; and was so much demolished, partly by ecclesiocasts at the Reformation, partly by being afterwards used for the construction of cottages, that the only remains of it now existing do little more than give a rough idea of its quondam largeness and beauty. Sir Walter Scott makes it the closing scene of his "Rokeby," and says,—

"The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
Profaned, dishonour'd, and defaced;

Through storied lattices no more
In softened light the sunbeams pour,
Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
Of shrine, and monument, and niche.
The civil fury of the time
Made sport of sacrilegious crime;
For dark fanaticism rent
Altar and screen and ornament,
And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
Of Bowes, of Rokeyby, and Fitz-Hugh."

EGGLETON, a township in Bishops-Frome parish, Herefordshire; near the river Frome, 9¼ miles ENE of Hereford. Acres, 630. Real property, £984. Pop., 164. Houses, 31.

EGHAM, a village and a parish in the district of Windsor and county of Surrey; and a sub-district, all in the same district, but partly in Berkshire. The village stands adjacent to the river Thames, and to the London, Wokingham, and Reading railway, 1¼ mile W by S of Staines; has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Staines; has also fairs on 6 May and 26 Sept.; communicates with Staines by a fine bridge; consists chiefly of one long street; and, prior to the railway period, was a place of great coach thoroughfare. The parish includes Egham-Hill, Coopers-Hill, Englefield-Green, Virginia-Water, Shrubs-Hill, Runnymede, and a considerable portion of Windsor Great Park. Acres, 7,435. Real property, £20,634; of which £251 are in gas-works. Pop., 4,864. Houses, 1,020. The property is much subdivided. Egham manor belongs to the Queen; and there are four other manors. Portnal-Park, Runnymede-Park, Wentworth, and eight others, are chief seats. Runnymede lies on the north side of the village; extends a considerable distance along the Thames; was the place appointed by King John for his famous conference with the barons, which terminated in his signing Magna Charta; and has a flat race-course of 1 mile and 1,694 yards, on which races are run in Aug. Charter Island lies opposite this, and is much frequented by picnic parties. Coopers-Hill, reached by a walk of about a mile across Englefield Green, commands a rich prospect, was the subject of Sir John Denham's famous poem, written at Oxford in 1643; and was afterwards celebrated by Pope and by Somerville. Virginia-Water is approached, by permission, through the grounds of an inn by the road-side. See **VIRGINIA-WATER**. Camomile-Hill, near the western extremity of the parish, got its name from the herb camomile, which abounds on it, and was formerly cultivated for sale. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Englefield Green, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £400.* Patron, Miss Gostling. The church is modern, and contains some monuments which were in the previous church, two to the Gostling family, and one to Sir John Denham, the father of the poet. The vicarage of Virginia-Water is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a literary institution. Strode's school and alms-houses have £629; Denham's alms-houses, £38; and other charities £140.—The sub-district contains most of Egham parish, part of Old Windsor parish, and two other entire parishes. Acres, 12,103. Pop., 7,630. Houses, 1,567.

EGLETON, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on an affluent of the river Gwash; near the Syston and Peterborough railway, 1¼ mile SE of Oakham. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £1,667. Pop., 131. Houses, 34. The manor belongs to the Earl of Winchelsea. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Oakham, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is a restored portion of a very large ancient edifice, which had a guild for masses.

EGLINGHAM, a township in Alnwick district, and a parish partly also in Glendale district, Northumberland. The township lies between the rivers Alne and Breamish, 6 miles NW of Alnwick r. station; and has a post-office under Alnwick. Acres, 1,946. Pop., 363. Houses, 73. The parish contains also the townships of Titlington, Crawley, Hedgeley, Beanley, Harehope, Ditchburn, Shipley, Bassington, West Lilburn, East Lilburn, Old

Bewick, New Bewick, Wooperton, Brandon, and Branton. Acres, 23,361. Real property, £19,097; of which £62 are in mines. Pop., 1,845. Houses, 339. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Ogles. Much of the surface is moorland. Limestone, freestone, and coal abound. A mineral spring, impregnated with vitriol, issues from an old coal draining-drift. A lake of five acres, called Keemer Lough, is rich in perch and very large pike. There are ruins of an old Border tower, and vestiges of British and Roman camps. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the archdeaconship of Lindisfarne, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £335.* The church is good; and there is a Presbyterian chapel.

EGLOS, a topographical prefix. See **ECCL**.

EGLOSHAYLE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Camel, ¾ of a mile SE of Wadebridge, and 9 NW of Bodmin-Road r. station; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 5,618 acres of land, and 130 of water. Post-town, Wadebridge, Cornwall. Real property, £6,616. Pop., 1,479. Houses, 303. The property is divided among a few. Pencarron has remains of a castle and an ancient camp, and belongs to the Rev. Sir Paul W. Molesworth, Bart. Park belonged to the Peverells. Ancient barrows occur at Kerry Rounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, 327.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church has a tower and a curious stone pulpit; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and United Free Methodists. Charities, £12. The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 25,674. Pop., 4,964. Houses, 1,072.

EGLISKERRY, a parish in Launceston district, Cornwall; on an affluent of the river Tamar, 4¼ miles WNW of Launceston r. station, and 16 N of Liskeard. It has a post-office under Launceston. Acres, 3,235. Real property, £2,653. Pop., 510. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. Penheal was the seat of the Speccots and others. Blue felspar and manganese occur. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Tremaine, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £111. Patron, the Rev. H. A. Simcoe. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower. Charities, £22.

EGLWS, or **EGLWYS**, a topographical prefix. See **ECCL**.

EGLWSFAIRACHYRIG. See **EGLWYS-FAIR-A-CHYRIG**.

EGLWYSAEL. See **LLANGAELWALADOR**.

EGLWYSBACH. See **EGLWYS-FACH**.

EGLWYS-BREWIS, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; near the coast, 4 miles S of Cowbridge r. station, and 10 SSW of Llantrisant. Post-town, St. Athan, under Cowbridge. Acres, 367. Real property, £397. Pop., 21. Houses, 3. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £93. Patron, J. D. Llewelyn, Esq. The church measures 33 feet by 21.

EGLWYS-CYMMIN, a parish in the district of Narberth and county of Carmarthen; near the coast, 4 miles W of Laugharne, and 5¼ SW of St. Clears r. station. Post-town, Laugharne, under St. Clears. Acres, 3,740. Real property, £1,930. Pop., 260. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Two subterranean streams pass beneath the surface to the sea. There are ruins of two castles. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £147.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church contains a monument to Sir J. Perrot, and was recently in bad condition.

EGLWYS-DRINDOD. See **EGLWYS-ILAN**.

EGLWYS-EIRW. See **EGLWYS-WRW**.

EGLWYS-FACH, a chapelry, with a village, in Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glyn parish, Cardigan; on the river Dovey, and on the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway, near Ynys-Las r. station, 5¼ miles SW of Machynlleth. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £74. Patron, the Rev. L. C. Davies.

EGLWYS-FACH, a village in the district of Llanrwst and county of Denbigh; and a parish, all in the

same district, but partly in the county of Carnarvon. The village stands on an affluent of the river Conway, about a mile E of the Conway and Llanrwst railway, not far from Tal-y-Cafn r. station, and 6 miles N of Llanrwst; and has a post-office under Conway, and fairs on 24 Feb., 11 May, 24 Aug., and 24 Nov. The parish contains the townships of Bodnod, Cefn-y-Coed, Esgorebrill, and Pennant in Denbigh, and the township of Maenan in Carnarvon. Acres of the Denbigh portion, 7,338. Real property, £5,270. Pop., 1,157. Houses, 257. Acres of the Carnarvon portion, 2,902. Real property, £1,845. Pop., 373. Houses, 80. The property is divided. Bodnod is the seat of the Hammers; and Maenan, on the site of an old abbey, is the seat of the Lenthals. Much of the surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is fair. There are two chapels for Calvinistic Methodists. An endowed school has £25; and other charities £10.

EGLWYS-FAIR-A-CHYRIG, a chapelry in Henllan-Amgoed parish, Carmarthen; at the verge of the county, on the river Taf, 7½ miles N of Whitland r. station, and 9¼ NW of St. Clears. Post-town, Whitland, under Narberth. Acres, 2,618. Rated property, £937. Pop., 263. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Henllan-Amgoed, in the diocese of St. Davids. The church is good.

EGLWYS-FAIR-GLAN-TAF, a tract, formerly a parish, on the west border of Carmarthen; on the river Taf, and on the South Wales railway, near Whitland station, 5¼ miles W of St. Clears. Post-town, Whitland, under Narberth.

EGLWYS-ILAN, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; adjacent to the river Taf, the Taf Valley railway, and the Cardiff and Merthyr-Tydvil canal, 2¼ miles SE by E of Newbridge Junction r. station, and 9¼ NW of Cardiff. It contains the hamlets of Energlyn, Park, Hendredenny, Glyntaf, and Rhydyboithan; and its post-town is Pont-y-Pridd. Acres, 13,619. Real property, £18,661; of which £1,936 are in mines, £1,000 in iron-works, £67 in quarries, £170 in railways, and £85 in the canal. Pop. in 1851, 5,110; in 1861, 6,333. Houses, 1,343. The property is not much divided. Vann belonged to the Lewises, and passed to the Earl of Plymouth. Energlyn is the seat of the Goodriches. Coal, iron, and tin are worked; and manufactories in pottery and in other departments are carried on. The increase in population between 1851 and 1861 arose from the extension of mining and manufacturing operations. The Taf well here has had much repute in rheumatic ailments. Pont-y-Pridd, with its elegant bridge, and Caerphilly, with its interesting antiquities, are within the parish. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Eglwys-Drindod, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is good. The rectory of Caerphilly and the vicarage of Glyntaf are separate benefices. Alldworth's school for girls, at Caerphilly, has £60 from endowment.

EGLWYS-LLWYD. See LUDCHURCH.

EGLWYS-NEWYDD, a chapelry in Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish, Cardigan; on the river Ystwyth, 14 miles ESE of Aberystwith r. station. Post-town, Devil's Bridge, under Aberystwith. Acres, 15,961. Real property, £6,326; of which £4,103 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,388; in 1861, 1,796. Houses, 342. The increase of population arose from the extension of lead mining. The chapelry is co-extensive with Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn-Ucha township. Hafod Park here belonged to the Herbert family; passed, by marriage, to the family of Johnes; and afterwards passed, by purchase, first to the Duke of Newcastle, then to Henry Houghton, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David. Value, £95. Patron, H. Houghton, Esq. The church was built in 1803, on the site of a previous decayed edifice; and contains a fine monument to a Johnes.

EGLWYS-NYNYDD, a farm in Margam parish, Glamorgan; 5 miles SSE of Neath. A nunnery, with a chapel, belonging to Margam abbey, formerly stood here;

and some parts of it still stand as part of the farm buildings.

EGLWYS-RHOS, a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon; on the Llandudno railway, within the Ormes-Head peninsula, 2¼ miles NNE of Conway. Post-town, Conway. Acres, 3,735; of which 630 are water. Rated property, £2,856. Pop., 832. Houses, 172. The property is divided among a few. Diganwy Castle here was an ancient seat of the Welsh princes. Lead and copper ores occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £167. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church stands in a beautiful situation; is ancient, cruciform, and good; and contains monuments of the Mostyns. Charities, £22.

EGLWYS-WRW, a village and a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke. The village stands on the Sarn-Helen way, near the river Nevern, under Precelly mountain, 6 miles E of Newport, and 6 SSW of Cardigan r. station; and has a post-office under Haverfordwest, and fairs on Holy Thursday and the Monday after 22 Nov. The parish comprises 3,664 acres. Real property, £2,552. Pop., 490. Houses, 109. Berllan is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £105.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Ruins exist of Precelly chapel.

EGLYNOD-EAGLE, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Pop., 180.

EGMANTON, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; 2¼ miles SW of Tuxford r. station, and 5 ENE of Ollerton. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 2,220. Real property, £2,233. Pop., 386. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by Henry I. to Nigel d'Albini. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £148. Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is tolerable; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £14.

EGMERE, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 2¼ miles W of Walsingham town and r. station. Post-town, New Walsingham, under Fakenham. Acres, 1,237. Real property, £1,560. Pop., 56. Houses, 10. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Waterden, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Earl of Leicester. The church is in ruins.

EGREMONT, a parish in the district of Narberth, and county of Carmarthen; on the river Cleddau, at the verge of the county, near Narberth-Road r. station, 4 miles NNE of Narberth. Post-town, Narberth. Acres, 1,006. Real property, £829. Pop., 124. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. Stone is quarried. The living is a donative in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £51. Patron, R. Mansell, Esq. The church is not very good.

EGREMONT, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The town stands on the river Ehen, at the terminus of a railway from Whitehaven, 2¾ miles SE of St. Bees, and 6 S by E of Whitehaven. It is thought, by some, to date from the times of the Romans; it is supposed to take its name from two Latin words, signifying "the mount of sorrow;" and it has remains of a Norman castle, believed to occupy the site of some previous fort. Its appearance, as seen from vantage-grounds on the E, is picturesque. It consists chiefly of one long spacious street; and many of its houses have piazzas, with wooden supports, and present an antiquated aspect. The castle stands on a rising ground, overlooking the Ehen; bears marks of high antiquity and characters of great strength; and is supposed to have been built by William de Meschines, first lord of the barony of Copeland, soon after the Norman conquest. The keep of it is the chief part now standing; the exterior wall shows ten courses of herring-bone work; the gateway-arch has the horse-shoe form, and is groined; and three other arches remain, but have the pointed form. A tradition, relating to incidents in the history of the castle's proprietors at the time of the Crusades, is embodied in Wordsworth's "Horn of Egremont Castle." The town was anciently a borough, sending members to parliament; but was disfranchised, at its own request,

in the time of Edward I. It is now a polling-place; and it has a post-office; under Whitehaven, a railway station, two chief inns, a parish church, and two dissenting chapels. The church is an old edifice, much modernized, with a circular centre and flat wings. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on 17 Feb. and 19 Sep.; manufactures of linens, checks, sailcloth, and paper are carried on; and business is done in connexion with neighbouring mines. The town gave the title of Earl, now extinct, to the family of Wyndham. Pop., 2,511. Houses, 505.—The parish comprises 2,708 acres. Real property, £15,759; of which £4,183 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,049; in 1861, 3,481. Houses, 679. The increase of population arose from the opening of iron ore pits and the erection of flax mills. The manor belongs to General Wyndham. There are tumuli and a small Druidical circle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £249.* Patron, Lord Leconfield. Charities, £11.—The sub-district contains also six other parishes and a chapelry. Acres, 37,440. Pop., 10,440. Houses, 1,384.

EGREMONT, a town in Wallasey parish, Cheshire; on the Mersey, opposite the lower part of Liverpool, 2 miles NNW of Birkenhead. It has a post-office under Birkenhead, a steam ferry to Liverpool, a principal hotel, a church, and other prominent objects. It is a new place; partakes of the history and prosperity of Birkenhead; comprises a number of streets, principally laid out on straight lines and at right angles; and consists of two parts, Egremont proper, and North Egremont. The church at it is that of St. John, Liscard. An United Presbyterian church at it, built in 1862, at a cost of about £3,000, is a spacious edifice in the Grecian style.

EGTON, a village, a parochial township, and a sub-district in Whithy district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Esk, adjacent to the Cleveland and Whithy branches of the Northeastern railway, 7½ miles WSW of Whithy; has a post-office under York and a r. station; was once a market-town; and has still fairs on the Tuesday before 14 Feb., the Tuesday before 13 May, 4 Sept., and the Tuesday before 22 Nov. The parochial township is in Lythe parish; and contains the hamlets of Egton Bridge, Lumberhill, and Newbegin. Acres, 15,146. Real property, £6,331. Pop., 1,115. Houses, 202. The property is divided among a few. The vale of the Esk shows very beautiful scenery; other spots also are interesting; but much of the rest of the surface is moor. Grosmont priory, on a site near Grosmont bridge and Grosmont r. station, was founded about the year 1200, but has nearly disappeared. Ironstone, of a character interesting to geologists, is worked at Grosmont. Traces of an ancient British village occur on the edge of the moors, at Egton Grange. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, south aisle, and chancel; and has circular arches along the division between the nave and the aisle, but a pointed arch between the nave and the chancel. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics; and the R. Catholic one stands at Egton Bridge, was built in 1867, and contains 630 sittings.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Sneaton and four townships of Pickering, Danby, and Whithy. Acres, 43,568. Pop., 4,226. Houses, 845.

EGTON BRIDGE, a hamlet in Egton parochial township, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Esk, at the foot of Egton cliff, 1 mile SSW of Egton village.

EGTON-WITH-NEWLAND, a township-chapelry in Ulverston parish, Lancashire; on the estuary of the Leven, and on the Ulverston and Lancaster railway, 1½ mile SW by S of Cark and Cartmel r. station, and 3 N of Ulverston. Post-town, Cark, under Newton-in-Cartmel. Acres, 3,390. Real property, £5,502; of which £66 are in ironworks. Pop., 1,231. Houses, 236. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £161. Patron, J. P. Machell, Esq. The church is modern.

EGWAD, a hamlet in Llanegwad parish, Carmarthenshire; 7½ miles ENE of Carmarthen. Real property, £1,617. Pop., 339.

EGYPT, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish, Somerset; 4½ miles S of Watchet.

EGYPT, a quondam seat in the Isle of Wight; ½ a mile WNW of Cowes. It is a Gothic building, with a tower; was the seat of Sir T. Tancerd, Bart.; and is now occupied as a school.

EHEN (THE), a river of Cumberland. It issues from Ennerdale lake; goes past Ennerdale-Bridge, Wath, Cleator, Egremont, and Beckermert; describes a semi-circular course of about 12 miles; and falls into the sea in the neighbourhood of Sellafield.

EIDDA, a township in Yspytty parish, Carnarvon; on the river Conway, 9 miles SSE of Llanrwst. Real property, £1,369. Pop., 396. Houses, 73.

EIFL, a mountain group in Carnarvon; on the west side of the Lleyl peninsula, 6½ miles N of Pwllheli. A pass, called Bwlch-yr-Eiff, cleaves it, takes across the road from Pwllheli to Carnarvon, and commands a grand view. The summit on the W side rises to no great height above the pass, but falls off in fearful precipices to the sea; and that on the E side goes steeply up to an altitude of 1,368 feet above sea-level. A copper mine is worked at the top of the cliffs; and an ancient fortified British town occurs on an offshoot of the eastern mountain.

EIGHTON-BANKS, a chapelry in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; constituted in 1863. Pop., 2,236. The living is a vicarage. Value, £300.*

EIRIAS, a township in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles ENE of Conway. Acres, 941. Real property, £1,245. Pop., 295. Houses, 65.

EIRON (THE). See AYRON.

EIRW, a place 2½ miles from Pont-y-pridd, in Glamorgan; with a post-office under Pont-y-pridd.

EISEY, a parish in Cricklade district, Wilts; on the river Thames and on the Severn and Thames canal, contiguous with Gloucestershire, 1 mile NNE of Cricklade and 4½ NE by E of Minety r. station. Acres, 1,840. Real property, with Latton, £7,248. Pop., 193. Houses, 36. It includes the tything of Water-Eaton; and its post-town is Cricklade. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Latton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

EISTON. See EASTON.

ELAN (THE), a river of Radnor. It rises about 9 miles NW of Rhaeadr; runs south-eastward about 15 miles; receives the Claerwen at Capel-Nant-Gwyllt; and falls into the Wye. It is a good angling water, and runs among some fine scenery.

ELBERTON, a parish in Thornbury district, Gloucester; near the river Severn, 2 miles E of North Passage r. station, and 2½ SW of Thornbury. Post-town, Thornbury, under Bristol. Acres, 1,673; of which 150 are water. Real property, £2,769. Pop., 180. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. Remains exist of a Roman camp of two acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £226.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good. Charities, £5.

ELBURTON, a village in Plymstock parish, Devon.

ELCOMBE, a tything in Wroughton parish, Wilts; 2 miles SSW of Swindon. Pop., 348.

ELCOT, a tything in Preshute parish, Wilts; near Marlborough. Pop., 56.

ELDEBURY HILL. See ANNE'S HILL (ST.), Surrey.

ELDEN. See ELVEDEN.

ELDERSFIELD, a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; adjacent to Gloucestershire, near the Malvern hills, 6 miles W by S of Tewkesbury r. station, and 7½ SSW of Upton-on-Severn. It has a post-office under Tewkesbury. Acres, 3,307. Real property, £6,162. Pop., 782. Houses, 174. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £290. Patron, the Rev. R. Holmes. The church is early English, and was recently restored. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £13 from endowment; and other charities £20.

ELDON, a township in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; near the Clarence railway, 3½ miles SE by E of

Bishop Auckland. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £6,058; of which £4,893 are in mines. Pop., 311. Houses, 65. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Scott.

ELDON, a parish in Stockbridge district, Hants; near the Andover railway, 3½ miles S of Stockbridge. Post-town, Stockbridge, under Winchester. Acres, 276. Pop., 13. House, 1. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, John Hussey, Esq. The church is in ruins.

ELDON, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; around Eldon-street in Sheffield. It was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Sheffield. Pop., 6,030. Houses, 1,259. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Archbishop.

ELDON-HOLE, a deep perpendicular cavern, about 2 miles from Castleton, in Derbyshire. Lloyd, who published an account of it in 1781, found it to be 136 feet deep; but a poet says respecting it,—

“ I myself, with half the Peak surrounded,
Eight hundred, fourscore, and four yards have sounded,
And though of these fourscore returned back wet,
The plummet drew, and found no bottom yet;
Though when I went to make a new assay,
I could not get the lead down half the way.”

ELDROTH, a hamlet in Lawkland township, Clapham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles WNW of Settle. A chapel of ease formerly stood here, but was converted into an endowed school.

ELDWICK, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bingley.

ELEIGH-BRENT. See BRENT-ELEIGH.

ELEIGH-MONKS. See MONKS-ELEIGH.

ELERHANT AND CASTLE. See LONDON.

ELERCH, a chapelry in Llanbadarnfawr parish, Cardigan; 2 miles SE of Aberystwith. It was constituted in 1868. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £150.

ELFORD, a township in Bambrongh parish, Northumberland; on the coast, 5½ miles ESE of Belford. Pop., 103. Houses, 21.

ELFORD, a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford; on the river Tame, and on the verge of the county, adjacent to the Derby and Birmingham railway, 4½ miles ENE of Lichfield. It has a post-office; under Tamworth, and a station, jointly with Haselour, on the railway. Acres, 2,070. Real property, £5,210. Pop., 461. Houses, 108. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Earl Algar; passed to the Crown; went to successively the Ardernes, the Stanleys, and others; and belongs now to the Howards. Elford Park is the seat of the Howards; was a frequent resort of Edward IV. for hunting; and gave lodging, for a night, to Henry VII., when on his way to Bosworth. The grounds connected with it contain two barrows. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Heirs of the late Col. Howard. The church is ancient; was restored in 1849; and has effigies of the Ardernes, the Stanleys, and the Smiths. Charities, £30.

ELHAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Kent. The village stands on the river Stone, near the Elham Valley railway, 6 miles NNE of Hythe; has a post-office under Canterbury; is a seat of petty sessions; and was once a market-town. The E. Valley railway was authorised in 1866, goes from Canterbury to Hythe, and has connecting branches. The parish comprises 6,570 acres. Real property, £7,855. Pop., 1,159. Houses, 241. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to Earl Hugh; and passed, through the Leybourne and others, to the Oxendens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £390.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford, under nomination by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early and later English. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school, the latter with £65.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Swingfield, Acrise, Paddlesworth, Lyminge, Stelling-Minnis, Stelling, Elmsted, and Stouting. Acres, 20,916.

Pop., 3,841. Houses, 715.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Folkestone, containing the parishes of Folkestone, Hawkinge, and Cheriton; and the sub-district of Hythe, containing the parishes of Hythe-St. Leonard, Monks-Horton, Standford, Postling, Saltwood, Newington-next-Hythe, Lympe, and Sellenge. Acres, 43,197. Poor-rates in 1862, £10,716. Pop. in 1851, 13,780; in 1861, 26,925. Houses, 3,904. Marriages in 1860, 149; births, 721,—of which 30 were illegitimate; deaths, 438,—of which 149 were at ages under 5 years, and 20 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,489; births, 6,656; deaths, 4,017. The places of worship in 1851 were 21 of the Church of England, with 7,075 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 620 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 643 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 425 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,406 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 60 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 264 s.; and 1 undefined, with 144 s. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 1,962 scholars; 43 private day schools, with 951 s.; and 26 Sunday schools, with 2,189 s. The workhouse is in Lyminge.

ELING, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in New Forest district, Hants. The village stands on the north-west horn of Southampton-water, near the mouth of the river Anton, and near Totton r. station, 4 miles W of Southampton; was known at Domesday as Edlinges; is said to have then had a church, two mills, a fishery, and a saltern; has now a fair on 5 July; has also granaries, storehouses, and several docks; and carries on a considerable trade in corn, timber, and coal. The parish includes South Eling, North Eling, Bartley-Regis, Bauldoxfee, Bistern and Bartley, Colebury, Durlay, Langley, Lopperwood, Marchwood, Rumbidge, Tatchbury, Testwood, Wade, Ower, and Wigley; and has post-offices of Bartley, Marchwood, and Totton under Southampton, and Ower under Romsey. Acres, 18,459; of which 730 are water. Real property, of South Eling, £1,899; of North Eling, £3,934; of Bartley-Regis, £1,725; of Bauldoxfee, £2,610; of Bistern and Bartley, £719; of Colebury, £1,847; of Durlay, £1,217; of Langley, £1,045; of Lopperwood, £545; of Marchwood, £497; of Rumbidge, £1,358; of Tatchbury, £550; of Testwood, £2,364; of Wade and Ower, £2,413; of Wigley, £507. Pop. of the parish, 5,947. Houses, 1,179. The limits include 740 acres of New Forest. The property is much subdivided. The manor, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was under obligation to give half-a-day's entertainment to the king whenever he should pass it; and it belongs now to the Rev. Sir J. B. Mill, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £630. Patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. W. J. G. Phillips. The church is of various dates, from the 11th century; and contains many interesting monuments. The vicarages of North Eling, Marchwood, and Netley, are separate benefices. Value of North Eling, £260. Patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. W. J. G. Phillips. A new church, in the early decorated style, and a new school, were founded in 1869. The charities include an alms-house for four persons, and a share in Nowes' school. The parish contains the New Forest workhouse.—The sub-district includes 7,920 acres of the New Forest. Pop., 5,952. Houses, 1,180.

ELISEG PILLAR, a monumental structure in Denbigh; in the Valle Crucis, 2 miles NNW of Llangollen. It was erected in the 7th century, in memory of Eliseg, father of Brochmael, prince of Powis; has four inscriptions, each beginning with a cross, and may itself have been originally cruciform, thus giving name to the valley; was once 12 feet high, but suffered overthrow and mutilation during the rebellion; and was restored in its present form in 1779.

ELISHAW, a hamlet in Eldon parish, Northumberland; on Watling-street and the river Reed, 7½ miles NNE of Bellingham. It used to be much frequented by gipsy rovers; and has some remains of an ancient hospital.

ELIZABETH CASTLE, a fortress in Jersey; on the E side of St. Aubin bay, 1½ mile, by water, SW of St. Helier. It stands on a rugged rocky islet, which, as well

as all the tract to St. Helier, is left bare at about half-ebb tide. It presents a striking appearance, both from the sea and from the land. It contains two wards, upper and lower, the former built by Elizabeth, the latter in the time of Charles I.; is encompassed by walls about a mile in circuit; includes extensive barracks and numerous batteries; and might seem to be almost impregnable, but is completely commanded by Fort Regent at St. Helier.

ELKINGTON, a parish in the district of Rugby and county of Northampton; on the Union canal, 1½ mile SE by E of Stanford Hall r. station, and 2 SW of Welford. Post-town, Yelvertoft, under Rugby. Acres, 1,720. Real property, £2,682. Pop., 60. Houses, 10. The church belonged to Daventry priory, but was long ago demolished; and the inhabitants resort to neighbouring churches.

ELKINGTON (NORTH), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; ¾ miles W of the E Lincoln railway, and ¾ NW by N of Louth. It and South Elkington have a post-office, of the name of Elkington, under Louth. Acres, 991. Real property, £1,388. Pop., 108. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. Tumuli occur at Burgh-hill. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of South Elkington, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is modern. Echar, the historian, was vicar.

ELKINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 3 miles W of the E Lincoln railway, and 2¼ WNW of Louth. It contains the hamlets of Ackthorpe and Coach-Grange; and has a post-office, of the name of Elkington, under Louth. Acres, 3,049. Real property, £5,001, of which £270 are in quarries. Pop., 333. Houses, 64. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of North Elkington, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £370.* Patron, the Rev. W. Smith. The church is good.

ELKSLEY, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on the river Poulter, 4½ miles SSW of Retford r. station. It has a post-office under Retford. Acres, 2,500. Real property, £2,661. Pop., 362. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £125. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church is ancient and good; and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELKSTONE, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near Ermine-street, 7¼ miles NNW of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Brimsfield, under Stroud. Acres, 2,058. Real property, £2,261. Pop., 320. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £360.* Patron, the Hon. R. K. Craven. The church is very ancient, but good; is partly early English; and has a fine Norman door.

ELKSTONE and WARSLOW, three townships and two chapelries in Alstonefield parish, Stafford. Two of the townships are Lower and Upper Elkstone; and they lie near the river Manifold, 5 miles ENE of Leek town and r. station. The other township is Warslow, and lies 7 miles ENE of Leek. Real property of Lower Elkstone, £485; of Upper Elkstone, £1,389; of Warslow, £1,396, —of which £54 are in mines. Pop. of the three, 689. Houses, 147. The two chapelries are Elkstone and Warslow; and they have a post-office, of the name of Warslow, under Ashborne. Both are p. curacies, but they jointly form one living. Value, £73 and £105. Patron, the Vicar of Alstonefield. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELLACOMBE, a chapelry in Tor-Mohun parish, Devon; near Torquay. It was constituted in 1868. The living is a vicarage. Value, £150.

ELLA (KIRK), a township and a parish in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 3 miles N of Hessele r. station, and 5 WNW of Hull; and has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 980. Real property, £3,128. Pop., 250. Houses, 57. The parish includes also the townships of West Ella and Anlaby. Acres, 4,390. Real property, £3,021. Pop., 1,148. Houses, 250. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Ralph de Mortimer, and passed

to the Wakes. West Ella House is the seat of the Sykes family. Many handsome residences here belong to the merchants of Hull. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £235.* Patron, R. Sykes, Esq. The church is ancient and in fair condition; has a lofty tower; and contains monuments of the Sykeses.

ELLAND, a small town, a chapelry, a township, and a sub-district in Halifax parish and district, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Calder, adjacent to the Leeds and Manchester railway, 3 miles SSE of Halifax; has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office; under Normanton; was anciently a market town; and is now, with its neighbourhood, a seat of manufacture of coarse woollen goods. Pop. 3,643. Houses, 760. The chapelry has not defined limits, but seems practically to be co-extensive with the town. The property is not much divided. Here, on the Calder, stood the mansion of the knightly family of Elland or Ealand, memorable for fends in the time of Edward III., celebrated in an old ballad. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is ancient; in tolerable condition; and has a tower. There are five dissenting chapels, two endowed schools for boys and girls, and a national school. The township is joined to Greetland, bears the name of Elland-with-Greetland, and includes the chapelry of Greetland. Acres, 3,360. Real property, £25,044; of which £298 are in mines, £10 in quarries, and £400 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 7,225; in 1861, 3,716. Houses, 1,749. The increase of population arose from the erection of several large factories. There are brick-works, coarse pottery-works, and a spa. The sub-district includes also the township of Stainland. Acres, 5,090. Pop. 13,373. Houses, 2,670.

ELLANDUNE. See **WILTON**.

ELLASTONE, a village, a township, and a parish in the district of Ashborne, and county of Stafford. The village stands about a mile from the river Dove, 2 miles NW of Norbury r. station, and 5 SW by W of Ashborne; has a post-office under Ashborne; and is a seat of petty sessions. The township includes the village. Real property, £5,868. Pop., 384. Houses, 72. The parish includes also the townships of Calwich, Prestwood, Wootton, Ramshorn, and Stanton. Acres, 7,970. Real property, £9,925. Pop., 1,230. Houses, 239. The property is divided among a few. An ancient camp occurs at Weaver Hill; and ancient coins have been found there. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Stanton, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £154.* Patron, W. D. Bromley, Esq. The church is ancient, with a tower; has monuments of the Fleetwoods; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £5. Archbishop Sheldon was a native.

ELLA (WEST), a township in Kirk-Ella parish, E. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,116. Pop., 154. Houses, 39.

ELLEL, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The township is in Cockerham parish; lies adjacent to the Lancaster canal, and the Lancaster and Preston railway, near Galgate station, 4 miles S by E of Lancaster; and is cut into two divisions, north and south. Post-town, Galgate, under Lancaster. Real property of the N div., £5,243; of the S div., £3,895,—of which £10 are in quarries. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 1,484; in 1861, 1,963. Houses, 369. The increase of population arose from the erection of a silk factory, and the re-opening of a cotton factory. Ellet Grange and Ellet Hall are chief residences. The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1853. Pop., 1,877. Houses, 351. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Cockerham. The church is good; and there are three dissenting chapels and two public schools. The sub-district contains also three other townships and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 23,838. Pop., 4,020. Houses, 715.

ELLEN (THE), a river of Cumberland. It rises on Caldbeck fells; runs past Uldale, Ireby, Bolton. All-

Hallows, Blennerhasset, and Aspatria; and falls into the sea at Maryport. Its prevailing direction is westward; and its length of course, about 17 miles.

ELLEN, a parcel in Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 10 miles NNE of Neath. Pop., 197.

ELLENBOROUGH AND EWANRIGG, a township in Dearham parish, Cumberland; on the coast, adjacent to the river Ellen, and to the Maryport and Carlisle railway, 1 mile SE of Maryport. Acres, 1,224; of which 250 are water. Real property, £3,028; of which £4,944 are in mines. Pop., 1,086. Houses, 213. An important Roman station was here; and a Roman road went from it to the station on the Wall at Carlisle. Altars, mirrors, inscriptions, substructions, and other Roman relics have been found. Ellenborough gives the title of Earl to the family of Law.

ELLENBROOK, a chapelry, with a r. station, in Eccles parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Wigan railway, 2½ miles E of Tyldesley. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £137. Patron, the Earl of Ellesmere. The church is in the Norman style.

ELLENHALL, a parish in the district and county of Stafford; 2½ miles SSE of Eccleshall, and 3 W of Norton-Brige r. station. Post-town, Eccleshall. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,574. Pop., 300. Houses, 56. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £91.* Patron, the Earl of Lichfield. The church is good.

ELLENSFORDMERE. See CHADDEWORTH.

ELLENTHORPE, a township in Aldborough parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Boroughbridge. Pop., 49.

ELLERAY, a mansion on the W border of Westmoreland; overlooking Windermere lake, in the vicinity of Windermere village. It was the seat of Professor Wilson; was visited, in 1825, by Sir Walter Scott; was the residence, for some time, of Hamilton, the author of "Cyril Thornton;" and is now the seat of W. Eastted, Esq.

ELLERBECK, a township in Osmotherley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NE of Northallerton. Acres, 880. Real property, £1,032. Pop., 84. Houses, 17.

ELLERBURN, a parish in Pickering district, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles E of Pickering town and r. station. It contains the township of Farmanby and the chapelry of Wilton; and its post-town is Pickering, under York. Acres, 4,590. Real property, £4,350. Pop., 648. Houses, 138. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Wilton, in the diocese of York. Value, £131. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is curious, old, and good. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

ELLERBY, a township in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles NE by N of Hull. It includes the hamlets of Dowthorpe, Longthorpe, Oubrough, and Woodall. Acres, 3,470. Real property, £3,413. Pop., 304. Houses, 54. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELLERBY, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; about a mile from the sea, 7½ miles NNW of Whitby. Acres, 739. Pop., 103. Houses, 19.

ELLERDINE, a township in Ercall Magna parish, Salop; 6½ miles NW of Wellington. Pop., 300.

ELLERGILL, a hamlet in Orton parish, Westmoreland; near Orton.

ELLERINGTON, a quarter in Haydon chapelry, Northumberland; near the river South Tyne, 4 miles W of Hexham. Pop., 337.

ELLERKER, a township-chapelry in Brantingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of South Cave, and 2½ NNW of Brough r. station. Post-town, South Cave, under Brough. Real property, £3,446. Pop., 341. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. Part of the surface is Ellerker Sand. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Brantingham, in the diocese of York. The church is tolerable; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

ELLERS (HIGH and LOW), two hamlets in Cantley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Doncaster.

ELLERTON, a township in Cheswardine parish, Salop; 5 miles N by W of Newport. It has a post-

office, of the name of Ellerton-Grange, under Newport, Salop.

ELLERTON-ABBEY, a township in Downholme parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 6½ miles SW by W of Richmond. Real property, with Stainton, £1,419. Pop., 50. Houses, 10. A Gilbertine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Warnerius, steward to the Earl of Richmond; and some remains of it, including a tower, still exist.

ELLERTON-GRANGE. See ELLERTON.

ELLERTON-PRIORY, a parish in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, 3½ miles NNW of Bubwith r. station, and 3¼ NE by E of Selby. Post-town, Bubwith, under Howden. Acres, 2,552. Real property, £3,339. Pop., 338. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. A small priory of canons of the Sempringham order was founded here, about the year 1212, by William Fitz Piers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £110. Patron, the Rev. J. D. Jefferson. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, alms-houses with £45, and other charities with £23.

ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE, a township in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 1¼ mile E by S of Catterick. Acres, 1,609. Real property, £4,479. Pop., 153. Houses, 32. Henry Jenkins, who attained the age of 169, and died in 1670, was a native.

ELLESBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks. The village stands 2½ miles SW by W of Wendover, and 3¼ NE by N of Princes Risborough r. station. It was once a considerable town, but is now small and rural. The parish comprises 3,310 acres. Post-town, Wendover, under Tring. Real property, £4,273. Pop., 724. Houses, 155. The property is divided among a few. An ancient fortification, called Belinus castle, is near the church; and traces of British camps are on Belinesbury hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, 285.* Patron, Sir R. G. Russell, Bart. The church was founded by St. Edburga of Quarrendon; contains a fine tomb of Brigetta Croke, of date 1659; and was recently repaired. There are alms-houses with £97, and a fuel allotment.

ELLESMERE, a town, a sub-district, and a division in Salop; and a parish and a district, partly also in Flint. The town stands on Ellesmere lake, the Ellesmere canal, and the Cambrian railway, at the junction of the E. and Glyn Valley railway, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury. It took its name from the lake, which covers about 186 acres, and was known to the Saxons as Aelsmere, or "the great lake." It belonged, at Domesday, to Earl Roger de Montgomery; it afterwards was held by the Crown,—was frequently given, as a marriage portion with female members of the royal family, to the princes of Wales,—but was given, in every instance under reservation of a right of resumption; it possessed, in those times, a strong castle which, as well as its situation on the frontier, made it a place of much importance in politics and in war; and it afterwards passed to successively Lord Strange, the Earls of Derby, Richard Spencer, Edward Savage, and the Egertons. Its castle occupied an eminence; was under special governors during all the times of its being held by the Crown; but began to pass into neglect from the time of Edward III.; was afterwards suffered to go to ruin; and has entirely disappeared. The castle's site has been converted into a bowling-green; and commands a brilliant view over portions of nine counties. The town presents a pretty appearance; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and has a post-office; under Shrewsbury, a railway station, three chief inns, two banking-offices, a town-hall, a church, four dissenting chapels, a fine cemetery of 1865, a workhouse, and charities £115. The church is cruciform and decorated English; was rebuilt in 1849; has a good E window; and contains some ancient monuments. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on the first Monday of every month. There is an extensive foundry at the wharf. There are also gas-works. A large trade is carried on in agricultural produce, and in malting. The Ellesmere and Glyn Valley

railway was authorised in 1866; and goes, 15 miles, to Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Cerriog. The town gives the title of Earl to the Egertons. Pop., 2,114. Houses, 413.—The parish includes the townships of Ellesmere, Colemere, Crickett, Criftns, Eastwick, Elson-with-Greenhill, Birch and Lythe, Cockshutt and Crosemere, Frankton, Hampsons-Wood, Hardwick, Kenwicks-with-Stockett and Whettall, Kenwicks-Park, Kenwicks-Wood, Lee, Lyeal, New Marton, Newnes, Northwood, Oteley-with-Newton and Spoonhill, Ridges, Stocks-with-Coptinny, Tetchill-with-French, and the chapelry of Dudleston, in Salop, and the chapelry of Penley in Flint. Acres, in Salop, 24,597; in Flint, 2,036. Real property, in Salop, £23,334; in Flint, £2,950. Pop., in Salop, 6,071; in Flint, 382. Houses, 1,229 and 91. The property is subdivided. Ellesmere House, a handsome brick edifice, is the seat of Capt. Cust. Otley Park, a modern Tudor mansion, is the seat of C. Mainwaring, Esq.; and Lythe Hall is the seat of R. J. Jebb, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £386.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The p. curacies of Cockshutt, Dudleston, and Penley are separate benefices.

The sub-district contains all the Salop parts of Ellesmere parish, and the parishes of Hordley and Welsh-Hampton. Acres, 28,646. Pop., 6,078. Houses, 1,400.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Baschurch, containing the parishes of Baschurch, Great Ness, Petton, and Middle; the sub-district of Hamner, conterminating with Hamner parish, electorally in Flint; and the sub-district of Overton, containing the parish of Overton, and the chapelry of Penley, both electorally in Flint. Acres, 71,081. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,665. Pop. in 1851, 15,239; in 1861, 14,611. Houses, 3,003. Marriages in 1860, 76; births, 407,—of which 41 were illegitimate, deaths, 299,—of which 74 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 752; births, 4,352; deaths, 2,394. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 6,051 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,220 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 90 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 815 s.; 25 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,100 s.; and 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 264 s. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 1,265 scholars; 28 private day schools, with 682 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 1,553 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 14 s.—The division is part of Pimhill hundred, and contains three parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 35,555. Pop., 8,227. Houses, 1,622.

ELLESMERE CANAL, a canal in North Wales, Salop, and Cheshire. It was formed in 1772–7; and, prior to the railway period, was regarded as a chief-d'œuvre of engineering. It connects with the Llanymynech canal near Hardley; sends off thence two branches,—the one of 18 miles to Chirk and Llandysilio,—the other of 6 miles toward Shrewsbury; passes Ellesmere and Whixall Moss; sends from the latter place a branch of 3 miles to Edstaston; passes Whitchurch and Nantwich; sends from Nantwich a junction branch to the Birmingham canal; and proceeds, by Tarporley and Chester, to the Mersey at Ellesmere Port.

ELLESMERE PORT, a chapelry in Eastham parish, Cheshire; on the river Mersey, at the mouth of the Ellesmere canal, near Whitty-Locks r. station, 7½ miles N of Chester. It has a post-office under Chester, docks, soap-works, and a brewery. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is recent; and there are a P. Methodist chapel and a national school.

ELLINGHAM, a parish in Ringwood district, Hants; on the river Avon, near the boundary with Dorset, 2½ miles N by W of Ringwood r. station. It contains Moyles Court, Rockford, Linwood, Highwood, Linbrook, and part of Blashford; and its post-town is Ringwood. Acres, 2,545. Real property, £2,707. Pop., 306. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. A cell to St. Saviours, in Normandy, was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by William de Salariis; and given, by Henry VI., to Eton College. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £159.* Patron,

Eton College. The church is ancient, but good; and contains a monument to Lady Lisle of Moyles Court, who was beheaded for harbouring rebels after the battle of Sedgemoor. Charities, £5.

ELLINGHAM, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; at the verge of the county, on the river Waveney, adjacent to the Waveney Valley railway, 2½ miles NE by E of Bungay. It has a station on the railway. Post-town, Bungay. Acres, 1,379. Real property, £2,923. Pop., 386. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £414.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is very good; and there are charities £51.

ELLINGHAM, a township in Belford district, and a parish partly also in Alnwick district, Northumberland. The township lies 2 miles WSW of Chathill r. station, and 6½ SSE of Belford; and has a post-office under Chathill. Acres, 3,109. Pop., 230. Houses, 46. The parish contains also the townships of Chathill, Preston, Doford, North Charlton, and South Charlton. Acres, 9,124. Real property, £8,790; of which £40 are in mines. Pop., 813. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. Ellingham Hall is the seat of Sir John Haggerston, Bart. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to Ralph de Gangy. Coal and limestone occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £538.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church dates from the 12th century; and was recently rebuilt. The p. curacy of South Charlton is a separate benefice.

ELLINGHAM (GREAT), a village and a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk. The village stands 2 miles NE of Attleborough r. station; and has a post-office under A. The parish comprises 2,670 acres. Real property, £5,676. Pop., 717. Houses, 182. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Little Ellingham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £735.* Patron, Samuel Colby, Esq. The church is good; and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. Rack, the collaborateur of Collinson in the "History of Somerset," was a native.

ELLINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; 4 miles NW of Attleborough r. station. Post-town, Great Ellingham, under Attleborough. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £2,705. Pop., 382. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. A village here was of some importance at Domesday, but now is very inconsiderable. A steam corn and seed mill was recently erected. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Great Ellingham, in the dio. of Norwich. The church, soon after being restored, was destroyed by fire in 1867; and was re-restored in 1869. Charities, £45.

ELLINGSTRING, a township in Masham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles SE of Middleham. Acres, 402. Real property, £852. Pop., 164. Houses, 44. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELLINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on an affluent of the river Ouse, 5 miles W of Huntingdon r. station. Post-town, Brampton, under Huntingdon. Acres, 2,910. Real property, £3,956. Pop., 413. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £168.* Patron, St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £56.

ELLINGTON, a hamlet in St. Lawrence and Ramsgate parishes, Kent; near Ramsgate. Ellington House was the seat of the Thatchers, and passed to the Spracklyns and the Garrets; and, in 1652, in the time of the Spracklyns, was the scene of a horrible domestic tragedy.

ELLINGTON, a township in Woodhorn parish, Northumberland; on Line water, 6 miles NE of Morpeth. It has a post-office under Morpeth. Acres, 2,189. Pop., 264. Houses, 46.

ELLINGTONS, or ELLINGTON (HIGH AND LOW), a township in Masham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 2 miles NNW of Masham. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £1,769. Pop., 114. Houses, 22.

ELLISFIELD, or ILLSFIELD, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; 4 miles S of Basingstoke town and r. station. Post-town, Dummer, under Basingstoke. Acres, 2,360. Real property, £1,934. Pop., 255. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The name Ellisfield is said to have been derived from Ella, the founder of one of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Some ancient earth-works exist. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £295.* Patron, Mrs. Brocas. The church is ancient but good; and has been pronounced unquestionably Saxon.

ELLOE, a wapentake in the parts of Holland, Lincolnshire; at the southern extremity of the county. It contains twelve parishes, and part of Deeping Fen. Acres, 167,550. Pop. in 1851, 36,399; in 1861, 37,928. Houses, 7,941.

ELLOUGH, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; near the East Suffolk railway, 3 miles SSE of Beccles. It has a post-office under Beccles. Acres, 1,097. Real property, £1,637. Pop., 126. Houses, 25. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Gosford. The church stands on a bleak hill, overlooking a fertile vale; and contains finely-carved open seats, an octagonal later English font, and a brass of 1607.

ELLOUGHTON, a township in Beverley district, and a parish partly also in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township is conjoined with Brough, under the name of Elloughton-cum-Brough; and comprises Brough, with railway-station and head post-office, on the Selby and Hull railway, and on the Humber, 2½ miles SSE of South Cave, and Elloughton, 1½ mile NE of Brough. Acres, 1,998; of which 578 are water. Real property, £3,832. Pop., 641. Houses, 136. The parish contains also the township of Wauldby. Acres, 2,988. Real property, £5,249. Pop., 688. Houses, 143. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £14.

ELLWORTHY BARROWS. See BRENDON HILLS.

ELM, a parish in Wisbeach district, Cambridge; on the Wisbeach canal, contiguous with Norfolk, and near the Wisbeach and Cambridge railway, 2 miles SSE of Wisbeach. It has a post-office under Wisbeach. Acres, 11,105. Real property, £22,737. Pop., 1,729. Houses, 379. An ancient earthwork goes hence toward Lincolnshire; and Roman urns and coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is good; and has a tower and spire. The vicarage of Friday-Bridge is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. An endowed school has £53; town lands yield £70; and other charities have £85.

ELM, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; on the river Frome, 2 miles W by N of Frome town and r. station. It includes Little Elm hamlet, lying detached from the main body of the parish, which bears the name of Great Elm; and its post-town is Frome. Acres, exclusive of Little Elm, whose acreage is returned with that of Whately parish, 893. Real property, £1,566. Pop. of G. Elm, 323; of L. Elm, 54. Houses, 76 and 16. The property is divided among a few. Extensive ironworks are on the banks of the Frome. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £193.* Patron, William Strachey, Esq. The church is ancient; has a fine Norman doorway; and is good.

ELM, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Sheffield.

ELMBRIDGE, a chapelry in Dodderhill parish, Worcester; near the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, 3½ miles SW of Hartlebury Junction r. station, and 3½ N of Droitwich. Post-town, Droitwich. Real property, £3,078. Pop., 391. Houses, 101. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed

to the vicarage of Dodderhill, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is ancient but good.

ELMBRIDGE, or EMLEY, a hundred in Surrey, on the Thames and southward, between the hundreds of Godley and Kingston. It is cut into two divisions, first and second; the former containing Weybridge parish and three other parishes, the latter, Cobham parish, two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 9,506 and 12,199. Pop., 13,184. Houses, 2,475. A part of the first division on the river Emley or Mole gives name to the whole; belonged to the families of Immeworth and Brasse; and was given, by Edward IV., to the corporation of Kingston.

ELMDON, a village and a parish in Saffron-Walden district, Essex. The village stands near the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 3 miles SW by W of Chesterford r. station, and 5½ WNW of Saffron-Walden; and has a post-office under Saffron-Walden. The parish comprises 2,480 acres. Real property, £3,654. Pop., 731. Houses, 161. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wendon-Lofts, in the diocese of Rochester. The church has a brass of a man and wives. An endowed school has £17; and other charities £4.

ELMDON, a parish in Solihull district, Warwick; near the Birmingham and Warwick canal, the Birmingham and Warwick railway, and the Birmingham and Coventry railway, 2 miles N of Solihull r. station, and 6½ SE by E of Birmingham. Post-town, Bickenhill, under Birmingham. Acres, 1,127. Real property, £2,269. Pop., 206. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Spooners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £230.* Patron, not reported. The church is good.

ELMER, a hamlet in Middleton parish, Sussex; on the coast, 2 miles E of Bognor. It is a coast-guard st.

ELMERS-END, a hamlet, with a r. station, in Beckenham parish, Kent; 3 miles W by S of Bromley.

ELMER-WITH-CRAKEHILL. See ELMERE.

ELMESTHORPE. See ELMSTHORPE.

ELMETT, a quondam woody tract within and around Barwick-in-Elmet, W. R. Yorkshire.

ELM (GREAT). See ELM, Somerset.

ELM GROVE, a place in Ealing parish, Middlesex; 6½ miles W of London. It was formerly called Hickeys-the-Heath, and was the seat of Secretary Turnbull, Bishop Egeton, Lord Kinnaird, and Spencer Perceval.

ELMHAM. See ELMHAM (NORTH).

ELMHAM (NORTH), a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Mitford district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Wensum, adjacent to the Dereham and Wells railway, 5 miles N of East Dereham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Thetford, both of the name of Elmham. It is supposed to date from the Roman times; and it was the seat of one of the two bishoprics of East Anglia, from 673 to 1075, when the bishopric was removed to Thetford. A fair is held on 6 April. The parish comprises 4,631 acres. Real property, £7,202. Pop., 1,251. Houses, 258. The property is not much divided. The manor continued to belong to the bishops of Norwich, the successors of the bishops of Elmham and Thetford, till the time of Henry VIII.; and it retains some traces of the episcopal castle. Elmham Hall is the seat of Lord Sondes. Upwards of 100 urns, many coins, and other Roman antiquities, were found, in 1711, at Broomclose. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £316. Patron, Lord Sondes. The church was rebuilt by Herbert, the first bishop of Norwich; is cruciform; has a lofty tower and slender spire; contains some fine monuments; and is in substantial condition. There is an Independent chapel. Church lands yield £74; an endowed school has £20; and other charities have £16. The sub-district contains also thirteen other parishes. Acres, 18,387. Pop., 4,626. Houses, 1,002.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-ALL SAINTS, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk, 4 miles SE of Homersfield r. station, and 5½ NW by N of Halesworth. Post-town, South Elmham-St. Margaret, under Harlestone. Acres, 1,150. Real property, with South Elmham-St. Nicholas,

£2,704. Pop., 197. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of South Elmham-St. Nicholas, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £270. Patron, Sir R. Adair, Bart. The church has a round tower, contains a square Norman font, and is tolerable.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-St. Cross, or SANDROFT, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Waveney, and to the Waveney Valley railway, near Homersfield r. station, 5 miles SW of Bungay. Post-town, South Elmham-St. Margaret, under Harlestone. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £1,973. Pop., 238. Houses, 46. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Homersfield, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is tolerable. Some remains exist of a moated minster, with nave 42 feet by 27, and apsidal chancel 24 feet.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-St. JAMES, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Homersfield r. station, and 5 NW of Halesworth. Post-town, Metfield, under Harlestone. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,054. Pop., 294. Houses, 62. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300. Patron, W. Adair, Esq. The church has a Norman north door; contains some early decorated screen-work, a square Norman font, remains of sedilia, and some small brasses; and is in fair condition.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-St. MARGARET, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Homersfield r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Bungay. It has a post-office under Harlestone. Acres, 710. Real property, £1,078. Pop., 152. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of South Elmham-St. Peter, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250. Patron, W. Adair, Esq. The church is chiefly early English, but has a Norman door and a later English tower; and is good.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-St. MICHAEL, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Homersfield r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Halesworth. Post-town, Rumburgh, under Halesworth. Acres, 930. Real property, £1,232. Pop., 156. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the p. curacy of Rumburgh, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is tolerable.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-St. NICHOLAS, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; contiguous to South Elmham-All Saints. Post-town, South Elmham-St. Margaret, under Harlestone. Acres, 450. Real property, with All Saints, £2,704. Pop., 103. Houses, 18. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of South Elmham-All Saints, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

ELMHAM (SOUTH)-St. PETER, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Bungay town and r. station. Post-town, South Elmham-St. Margaret, under Harlestone. Acres, 900. Real property, £904. Pop., 88. Houses, 20. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of South Elmham-St. Margaret, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a Norman door and sedilia.

ELMHURST. See CURBOROUGH.

ELMINGTON, a hamlet in Onndle parish, Northampton; near the Peterborough railway, 2 miles NE of Onndle.

ELMIRE-WITH-CRAKEHILL, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Great North of England railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Thirsk. Acres, 900. Real property, £1,200. Pop., 49. Houses, 12.

ELMLEY. See EMLEY.

ELMLEY-CASTLE, a village and a parish in Pershore district, Worcester. The village stands near the boundary with Gloucester, under Bredon hill, 4 miles E of Eckington r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Evesham; has a post-office, of the name of Elmley, under Pershore; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 2,057 acres. Real property, £2,922. Pop., 373. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Elmsley Park is the seat of the Davieses. A castle stood within the pa-

rish on Bredon hill, and belonged to the D'Abitots, the Beauchamps, the Savages, and others. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £112.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church contains some old monuments, and is good. Charities, £5.

ELMLEY (ISLE OF), a parish in Sheppey district, Kent; on the Swale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the Sheerness railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Queenborough. Post-town, Milton, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 2,341; of which 530 are water. Real property, £3,709. Pop., 140. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is marshy. There are a ferry on the Swale, and a coast-guard station. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £340. Patron, Miss Robertson. The church is recent.

ELMLEY-LOVETT, a parish in Droitwich district, Worcester; on the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Hartlebury r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Droitwich. Post-town, Droitwich. Acres, 2,381. Real property, £4,342. Pop., 353. Houses, 74. The property is subdivided. The parish gives the title of Viscount to Earl Beauchamp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £527.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is good. Endowed schools have £31; and other charities £51.

ELM (LITTLE). See ELM, Somerset.

ELM (NORTH), a tything in Chew-Magna parish, Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bristol. Pop., 345.

ELMORE, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; near the river Severn, the South Wales railway, and the Great Western Union railway, 5 miles SW of Gloucester. Post-town, Hempstead, under Gloucester. Acres, 1,486. Real property, £2,949. Pop., 374. Houses, 77. The property is not much divided. Elmore Court is the seat of Sir W. V. Guise, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £73. Patron, Sir J. W. Guise. The church is ancient, but good; and has an embattled tower. Charities, £17.

ELMORE-GREEN, a hamlet in Motcombe parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of Shaftesbury. It supplies Shaftesbury with water; and an annual procession is made to it by the corporation.

ELMSALL (NORTH and SOUTH), two townships in South Kirby parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E, and 7 SE of Pontefract. Acres, 2,071 and 1,740. Real property, £3,012 and £2,403. Pop., 236 and 463. Houses, 47 and 115. North Elmsall includes the hamlets of Mensthorpe and Wrangbrook; and South Elmsall has a railway station and a Wesleyan chapel.

ELMSCOTT, a hamlet in Hartland parish, Devon.

ELMSETT, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; on a branch of the river Orwell, 4 miles NE by N of Hadleigh r. station. Post-town, Hadleigh, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,973. Real property, £3,600. Pop., 459. Houses, 101. The property is subdivided. There is a calcareous crystallizing spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £580.* Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is of flint, and good. There is a Baptist chapel. Boyse, one of the translators of the Bible, was a native. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

ELMSTEAD, a village and a parish in Tendring district, Essex. The village stands near the Roman Stone-street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ardleigh r. station, and 4 E by N of Colchester; and has a post-office under Colchester, and a fair on 15th May. The parish comprises 3,644 acres. Real property, £5,211. Pop., 953. Houses, 215. The property is subdivided. E. Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £310.* Patron, Jesus' College, Cambridge. The church is ancient; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

ELMSTEAD, a parish in Elham district, Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Wye r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Ashford. It has a post-office under Ashford, and a fair on 25 July. Acres, 2,692. Real property, £2,692. Pop., 492. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value,

£80. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is old but good.

ELMSTHORPE, a parish in Hinckley district, Leicester; on the Leicester and Nuneaton railway, 3 miles NE by E of Hinckley. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Hinckley. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £1,446. Pop., 45. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Earl-Shilton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patrons, Trustees. The church was used as the head-quarters of Richard's army previous to the battle of Bosworth; and is now in ruins.

ELMSTONE, a parish in Eastry district, Kent; near the river Stour, 2 miles S of Grove-Ferry r. station, and 2½ NNE of Wingham. Post-town, Stourmouth, under Sandwich. Acres, 432. Real property, £1,198. Pop., 75. Houses, 17. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £240.* Patron, W. Delmar, Esq. The church is good.

ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE, a parish in Tewkesbury and Cheltenham districts, Gloucester; on the Gloucester and Birmingham railway, near Cleeve station, 3¼ miles NNW of Cheltenham. It contains the hamlet of Uckington; and its post-town is Bishops-Cleeve, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,613. Real property, £2,460. Pop., 440. Houses, 102. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £293.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early Norman, and has some curious carvings.

ELMSTREE, a tything in Tetbury parish, Gloucester; 2 miles SW of Tetbury.

ELMSWELL, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; on the Eastern Union railway, 6 miles NW of Stowmarket. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 2,066. Real property, £4,071. Pop., 759. Houses, 169. The property is much subdivided. A residence of the abbots of Bury was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £430.* Patron, W. Luke, Esq. The church is ancient; has a lofty tower; commands a fine view; and contains an effigy of Sir R. Gardner. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £126.

ELMTON-WITH-CRESSWELL, a parish in the district of Worksop, and county of Derby; on the NE verge of the county, 5 miles E by S of Staveley r. station, and 8 ENE of Chesterfield. Post-town, Clown, under Chesterfield. Acres, 2,970. Real property, £4,421. Pop., 469. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. Limestone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120. Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is good. Buxton, the calculating day-labourer, was a native.

ELSDON, a village, a township, and a sub-district in Rothbury district, and a parish in Rothbury and Bellingham districts, Northumberland. The village stands on an affluent of the river Reed, near the line of projected railway northward from Scots Gap, 8 miles NNW of Scots Gap r. station, and 9¼ SW of Rothbury; and has a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne, and a fair on 26 Aug.; and is a polling-place. Its site is supposed to have been a Roman station, probably the first of a chain of forts between Watling-street and the Devil's causeway; and a conical moated entrenchment, at a short distance to the NE, is supposed to have been a Roman watch-hill and place of sepulture. The township includes the village, and bears the name of Elsdon-ward. Acres, 6,404. Pop., 266. Houses, 56.—The parish includes also the townships of Monkridge-ward and Woodside-ward in Rothbury district, and the townships of Rochester-ward, Otterburn-ward, and Troughend-ward in Bellingham district. Acres, 74,917. Real property, £20,195; of which £55 are in mines. Pop., 1,521. Houses, 277. The property is much subdivided. The area is about 23 miles in length, and 12 in greatest breadth; comprises a long vale, flanked by heathy hills; seems to have once been almost entirely covered with forest, some small remnants of which still exist in the vale; was, not long ago, little else than a desolate series

of neglected heaths and morasses; but now exhibits cheering effects of extensive reclamation, enclosing, and improvement. Limestone and ironstone, of superior quality, abound; and some good seams of coal exist. Elsdon Castle was built in the time of Henry III., by David, king of Scotland; presents, on its front, the arms of the Umfravilles; is a strong tower, with circular staircase at one corner; was once the residence of Dr. Dutens, the editor of Leibnitz; and is now the parsonage house. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Horsley and Otterburn, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £803.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good; and, at a clearing away of earth at its north transept, a few years ago, remains of upwards of one hundred human skeletons were found there, regularly deposited in double rows. The p. curacy of Byrness is a separate benefice. There is an United Presbyterian church. Tradition speaks of a giant of the name of Ella, who lived at Elsdon, and committed great devastations.—The sub-district, in addition to the three Rothbury townships of Elsdon parish, contains Kidland, Holystone, and twelve townships of Rothbury and Alwinton. Acres, 75,981. Pop., 1,837. Houses, 344.

ELSECAR, a hamlet and a chapelry in Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet is in the township of Brampton-Bierlow; lies 2½ miles SSW of Wombwell r. station, and 5½ SE of Barnesley; and has a post-office under Rotherham. The chapelry includes the hamlet, and was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £4,500. Pop., 1,912. Houses, 353. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, not reported.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is good.

ELENHAM, a village and a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford and county of Essex. The village stands adjacent to the London and Cambridge railway, 5 miles NE by N of Bishop-Stortford; and has a station on the railway. The parish comprises 1,829 acres; and its post-town is Stanstead, under Bishop-Stortford. Real property, £2,685. Pop., 480. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. Elsenham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £92.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good; and there are charities £9.

ELSEY, a hamlet in Mumby parish, Lincoln; 3¼ miles SE of Alford. Pop., 68.

ELSFIELD, a parish in Headington district, Oxford; near the river Cherwell, 3 miles S by E of Islip r. station, and 3 NE of Oxford. Post-town, Oxford. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £1,532. Pop., 179. Houses, 42. The property is all in one estate; and belonged to the Eldsfields, the Hores, the Pudseys, and others. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £215. Patron, Col. J. Sidney North. The church is small and good. Charities, £10. Wise, the antiquary, was vicar.

ELSHAM, or AILESHAM, a parish, with a railway station, in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 4¼ miles NE of Glanford-Brigg. Post-town, Barnetby, under Ulceby. Acres, 4,110. Real property, £5,654. Pop., 409. Houses, 87. The property is all in one estate. Elsham Hall belonged formerly to the Thompsons, and is now the seat of T. G. Corbett, Esq. An Augustinian priory was founded at Elsham, in the 12th century, by Beatrice de Amundeville. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £46. Patron, T. G. Corbett, Esq. The church is tolerable; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELSING, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; near the river Wensum, 4¼ miles NNE of Yaxham r. station, and 4¼ NE by E of East Dereham. Post-town, Lyng, under Norwich. Acres, 1,511. Real property, £2,519. Pop., 392. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. Elsing Hall is the seat of Mrs. Frances Brown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £299.* Patron, E. C. Browne, Esq. The church is ancient, has a fine canopied brass of 1347, and is good. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Charities, £28.

ELSLACK, a hamlet in Broughton-in-Airedale parish,

W. R. Yorkshire; on the Colne branch of the Leeds and Lancaster railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Skipton. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,762. Pop., 112. Houses, 24.

ELSON, a chapelry in Alverstoke parish, Hants; on the Gosport Junction railway, near Portsmouth harbour, 1 mile NNW of Gosport. It was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Gosport. Pop., 1,530. Houses, 287. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £140.* Patron, the Rector of Alverstoke. The church is small and good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELSON-WITH-GREENHILL, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; 2 miles NW of Ellesmere. Pop., 65.

ELSTEAD, a village and a parish in Hambledon district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Wey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Milford r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Godalming; and has a post-office under Godalming. The parish comprises 4,119 acres. Real property, £2,430. Pop., 818. Houses, 164. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £78. Patron, the Rev. J. H. Stephenson. The church has Bishop Fox's pelican on the chancel roof, with characters of early English; and is small and good. There is an Independent chapel.

ELSTED, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; with a st. on the Midhurst and Petersfield railway; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Midhurst. Post-town, Petersfield. Acres, 1,789. Real property, £1,470. Pop., 174. Houses, 37. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Treyford and the vicarage of Diding, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £331. Patron, the Hon. Mrs. V. Harcourt. The church is partly Norman.

ELSTERNWICK. See ELSTRONWICK.

ELSTHORPE, a hamlet in Edenham parish, Lincoln; on the river Glen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Corby. Pop., 68.

ELSTON, a township in Great Stainton parish, Durham; on the Clarence railway, 8 miles WNW of Stockton-upon-Tees. Acres, 733. Real property, £449. Pop., 30. Houses, 6. The name is thought to be a corruption of "Ella's stob," derived from the fact that Ella the Dane, after landing, first pitched his tent here.

ELSTON, a township in Preston parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, 5 miles ENE of Preston. Acres, 934. Real property, £998. Pop., 53. Houses, 10.

ELSTON, a hamlet in Orcheston-St. George parish, Wilts; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Amesbury. Pop., 93.

ELSTON, or ELVESTON, a parish and a chapelry in Southwell district, Notts. The parish lies on Car Dyke, near the river Trent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Fiskerton r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Newark. Post-town, Stoke, under Newark. Acres, with the chapelry, 1,640. Real property, £3,312. Pop., 262. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. Elston Hall is the seat of Mrs. F. Darwin, and was the birthplace of Dr. Darwin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £375.* Patron, Mrs. F. Darwin. The church contains monuments of the Darwins, and was renovated in 1859. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Darwin's school and alms-houses have £24 from endowment; and other charities £31.—The chapelry is in East Stoke parish; adjoins Elston parish on the NE; and is included with that parish in poor-rate assessment. Post-town, Stoke, under Newark. Rated property, £2,674. Pop., 210. Houses, 51. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Stoke, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is ancient but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELSTOW, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands on a branch of the river Ouse, near the Bedford branch of the North-western railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Bedford; and has a post-office under Bedford, and fairs on 15 May and 5 Nov. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Judith, the Conqueror's niece, the Countess of Huntingdon; is said to have been very beautiful; and was called Helenstow, ultimately Elstov. John Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, was a native of this village; and his cottage, in a renovated

condition, is still standing. The parish comprises 1,522 acres. Real property, £3,187. Pop., 618. Houses, 118. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £75. Patron, S. C. Whitbread, Esq. The church belonged to the nunnery; is Norman, with a steeple; has two brasses of 1427 and 1530; and includes a chapter-house. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £45.

ELSTREE, or IDLESTREE, a parish in the district of Barnet and county of Hertford; and a village partly in this parish and partly in the Middlesex parishes of Little Stanmore and Edgware. The village stands near the Midland railway, 3 miles NNW of Edgware; and has a post-office designated Elstree, Herts, and a railway station. The parish comprises 1,370 acres. Real property, £3,761. Pop., 402. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the abbey of St. Albans; and passed to the Denings, the Briscoes, and the Byngs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £304.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good and handsome; and has a modern tower and spire. The remains of William Weare, who was murdered in 1823 by Thurtell, Probert, and Hunt, lie in the churchyard. Charities, £28.

ELSTRONWICK, a township in Humbleton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on Keyingham Level Drain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hedon. Acres, 900. Real property, £1,848. Pop., 130. Houses, 27. It forms a curacy with Humbleton, and has an ancient church and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

ELSTUB AND EVERLEY, a hundred in Wilts; bounded on the N by Marlborough and Ramsbury,—on the E by Hants,—on the W by Salisbury and Amesbury. It contains thirteen parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 37,946. Pop., 6,328. Houses, 1,309.

ELSWICK, a township in St. Michael-on-Wyre parish, Lancashire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Kirkham. Acres, 1,009. Real property, £1,845. Pop., 290. Houses, 65. There is an Independent chapel.

ELSWICK, a township in Newcastle-St. John parish, and three chapelries partly also in N. - St. Nicholas parish, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Tyne, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 1 mile W of Newcastle. Post-town, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 733; of which 63 are water. Pop. in 1851, 3,539; in 1861, 14,345. Houses, 2,227. The manor belonged to Tynemouth priory; and passed to successively the Jennisons and the Hodgsons. Elswick Hall is a chief residence. Coal and stone are plentiful; and the former was worked as early as the 14th century. Extensive lead-works, the extensive ordnance and engineering works of Sir William Armstrong, and various other manufactories, employ most of the inhabitants. The great increase of population between 1851 and 1861 arose from the operations of Sir William Armstrong's works, and from facilities for building. The Newcastle work-house is here.—The chapelries are St. Paul, St. Stephen, and St. Philip; and the first was constituted in 1846, the other two in 1868. Pop. of the whole, 22,275. St. Paul's is a vicarage, the others p. curacies, in the diocese of Durham. Value of St. Paul, £300; of St. Stephen, £300; of St. Philip, £200. Patrons of St. Paul, Trustees; of St. Stephen, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. St. Paul's church was built in 1860, at a cost of £4,500.

ELSWORTH, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; near the boundary with Hunts, 3 miles NNE of Caxton, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Long Stanton r. station. It has a post-office under St. Ives. Acres, 3,700. Real property, £4,062. Pop., 787. Houses, 183. Part of the land is common. Elsworth House was the seat of the Pickwoods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £480.* Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is a fine edifice, with a pinnacled tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, an alms-house with £52 a-year, and other charities £7.

ELTER-WATER, a lake and a village on the W border of Westmoreland. The lake lies at the junction of Great Langdale and Little Langdale, and receives the streams from both; has been diminished by artificial

draining, but still measures about 3 miles in circuit; and possesses none of the beauties which so richly characterize the neighbouring lakes, yet forms a good feature, from certain points of view, in a great landscape. The village stands adjacent to the lake, 3 miles W of Ambleside; and has a post-office under Windermere.

ELTHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Lewisham district, Kent. The village stands near the Lee and Dartford railway, 3 miles S by W of Woolwich; and has a post-office under London, SE, a railway station, and a fair on 20 Oct. It was known at Domesday as Altheam; it enjoyed distinction and prosperity, from the 13th century till the 16th, in consequence of its possessing a royal palace; it flourished also, for some time, as a market-town; it afterwards sank into comparative neglect and insignificance, yet continued to present attractions to visitors and residents; and it now has some good houses, and rejoices in picturesque environs, studded with villas and mansions. The parish includes also the hamlet of Mottingham. Acres, 4,350. Real property, £20,567. Pop., 3,009. Houses, 537. The manor belonged to the Crown in the time of Edward the Confessor; was given, by William the Conqueror, to Odo, Earl of Kent; soon partly reverted to the Crown, and partly was given to the Mandevilles, from whom it took the name of Eltham-Mandeville; was conveyed, by Edward I., to John de Vesci; passed first to the Aytons, next to the Scroops; reverted, in 1318, to Queen Isabel; went, for a short time, about the middle of the following century, to Robert Dawson; was given, by Henry VIII., to successively Sir Henry Guildford and Sir Thomas Speke; passed, under Edward VI., to Sir John Gates; was held, under the Crown, in the time of Elizabeth, by William Cromer and Lord Cobham; went in lease, at the accession of Charles I., to the Earl of Dorset; was seized by the parliament in the time of the Commonwealth,—occupied for some time by the Earl of Essex,—and sold to Nathaniel Rich; was purchased, at the Restoration, by Sir John Shaw; and has ever since continued in the possession of Sir John's descendants, with the exception that a portion which was included in the royal park is still vested in the Crown. A large and splendid mansion appears to have been erected on it about the middle of the 13th century; was almost entirely rebuilt by Edward IV.; received large additions from Henry VII.; consisted then of four quadrangles, within a high-walled and wide-moated enclosure, encompassed by parks of about 1,700 acres; suffered some neglect from the time of Henry VIII. till that of Charles I.; underwent enormous devastation during the time of the Commonwealth; and is now represented by only a few remains, which were rescued from utter decay by a slight restoration, at a cost of £700, in 1828. Henry III. kept Christmas here in 1269. Edward's second son John was born here; and hence was called John of Eltham. Edward III. held parliaments here; and, in 1365, gave sumptuous entertainment here to his former prisoner, King John of France. The regent Lionel, son of Edward III., kept Christmas here in 1347. Richard II. entertained here Leo, king of Armenia, in 1386. Henry IV. was here in 1409; Henry VI., in 1429; Edward IV., in 1483. The Princess Bridget, daughter of Edward IV., was born here. Henry VIII. was here in 1515 and 1526; but began, after the latter year, to cherish a preference for his new palace at Greenwich. Mary was here in 1556. Elizabeth, when a child, was often brought hither for a change of air; but, on reaching the throne, gave preference, as her father had done, to Greenwich. The Earl of Essex died here in 1646. The chief remains are the tilt-yard entrance archway; the moat, partially drained and dressed; the battlemented wall, with flanking loop-hole turrets; subterranean passages or drains, which served as sally-ports; a three-arched, ivy-clad bridge, spanning the moat; the buttery, with barge-board gables, and fine-corbelled attics; and, above all, the banqueting-hall, in good preservation, 100 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 60 feet high, with double windows on each side, two grand bays, and a magnificent open roof, and forming a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of Edward IV.—The living is a

vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £355.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Sir G. Page Turner, Bart. The church was greatly improved in 1819 and 1828. The p. curacy of Shooter's Hill, constituted in 1866, is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. Philpott's aims-houses have £166; Passey's charities have £235; Leggatt's school has £24; and other charities have £133. Over, the translator of "Juvenal," was vicar. Bishop Horne, the comedian Doggett, and Sir William James, the conqueror of Severndroog, whose castle stands on the neighbouring Shooters' hill, were buried in the churchyard. The Philpotts, authors of the "Survey of Kent," were natives. Vandyke the painter, Lilbourne the republican, and Dr. Sherard and Dillenius the botanists were residents; and the house which Sherard inhabited still stands.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

ELTHORNE, a hundred in Middlesex; contiguous to Bucks. It contains fifteen parishes. Acres, 35,418. Pop. in 1851, 26,240; in 1861, 31,516. Houses, 5,475.

ELTISLEY, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; contiguous with Hunts, 2½ miles WNW of Caxton, and 5½ N of Gamlingay r. station. Post-town, Caxton, under Royston. Acres, 1,922. Real property, £1,559. Pop., 478. Houses, 97. The property is much subdivided. A nunnery stood here in the Saxon times; is said to have been the burial-place of Pandionia, a Scottish princess; and was destroyed about the time of the Conquest. The parish is a meet of the Cambridgeshire hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £51. Patron, G. O. Newton, Esq. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ELTON, a township in Warringham parish, Cheshire; on the river Wenlock, adjacent to the Nantwich and Birmingham railway, 2½ miles W by S of Sandbach. Acres, 1,027. Real property, £2,200. Pop., 507. Houses, 99. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ELTON, a township in Thornton-le-Moors parish, Cheshire; adjacent to the Hooton and Helsby railway, near the river Mersey, 4 miles WSW of Frodsham. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £2,131. Pop., 190. Houses, 37. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ELTON, a township-chapelry in Youlgreave parish, Derby; under Mouldridge hill, 1 mile NW of Winster, and 5 SW of Rowsley r. station. Post-town, Winster, under Matlock. Real property, £2,480. Pop., 491. Houses, 124. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Inhabitants. The church was rebuilt in 1808. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ELTON, a parish in Stockton district, Durham; near the Stockton and Darlington railway, 2½ miles WSW of Stockton-on-Tees. Post-town, Stockton-on-Tees. Acres, 1,419. Real property, £1,162. Pop., 108. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. Elton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £170. Patrons, T. Wade, T. J. Hogg, and J. Hogg, Esqs. The church is modern.

ELTON, a parish in the district of Ludlow and county of Hereford; near the boundary with Salop, 3½ miles NW by W of Woodferton Junction r. station, and 4½ SW of Ludlow. Post-town, Wigmore, under Kingsland, Herefordshire. Acres, 1,470. Real property, with Leinthall-Earls and Leinthall-Starkes, £3,791. Pop., 108. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. Elton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £145. Patron, the Rev. H. Cowdell. The church has a tower, a fine screen, and a noticeable font; and is old but good.

ELTON, a village and a parish in the district of Oundle, and county of Huntingdon. The village stands on the verge of the county and on the river Nen, adjacent to the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 4½ miles NE by N of Oundle; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oundle. The parish comprises 3,250 acres. Real property, £5,887. Pop., 947.

Houses, 211. The property is divided among a few. Elton Hall is the seat of the Earl of Carysfort. Remains exist of an ancient seat of the Sapcotts and the Proby's. Part of the land is hill-pasture and heath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £478.* Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. Cooper's hospital has £165; Proby's school has £40; and other charities have £16.

ELTON, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Bury district, Lancashire. The township is in Bury parish; lies adjacent to the Bury and Bolton and Bury and Haslingden railways, 1½ mile WSW of Bury; and contains Starling and Summerseat. Post-town, Bury, Lancashire. Acres, 2,521. Real property, £36,105; of which £1,680 are in mines, £50 in quarries, and £1,702 in gas-works. Pop., 8,172. Houses, 1,494. The cotton, the paper, and the iron trades are carried on; and an increase of population in the decade ending in 1861 arose from the prosperity of these trades, and from the advantages of railway and canal communication. The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1843. Pop., 7,716. Houses, 1,394. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Bury. The church is an edifice in the Norman style.—The sub-district excludes the part of the township not in the chapelry, and includes part of another Bury township, and parts of two other parishes. Acres, 3,817. Pop., 9,584. Houses, 1,745.

ELTON, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on the Nottingham and Grantham railway, near the boundary with Leicestershire and near the Grantham canal, 5 miles ESE of Bingham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 980. Real property, £1,171. Pop., 94. Houses, 13. The property is all in one estate. Elton House is the seat of W. F. N. Norton, Esq. The parish is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £286.* Patron, W. F. N. Norton, Esq. The church is old but good.

ELTRINGHAM, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Tyne, 5 miles E of Corbridge. Acres, 320. Pop., 159. Houses, 23.

ELTRINGTON, a station on the Allendale railway, Northumberland; 6½ miles W of Hexham.

ELVASTON, a parish in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Derby canal, and the Derby and Leicester railway, near Borrowash r. station, and 4½ miles SE by E of Derby. Post-town, Alvaston, under Derby. Acres, 2,760. Real property, £5,700. Pop., 499. Houses, 114. The manor belonged to the Blunts and the Poles; and passed to the Stanhopes. Elvaston Castle is the seat of the Earl of Harrington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £350. Patron, the Earl of Harrington. The church is ancient; has a pinnacled tower; and contains monuments of the Stanhopes. Charities, £148.

ELVEDEN, or ELDEN, a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk; 4½ miles WSW of Thetford r. station, and 8 ENE of Mildenhall. Post-town, Thetford. Acres, 5,290. Real property, £1,378. Pop., 193. Houses, 41. Elveden Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £375. Patron, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The church is ancient, and has a flint tower. Charities, £9.

ELVESTON. See ELSTON, Notts.

ELVET, a township in St. Oswald parish, Durham; partly within Durham city, and divided into Elvet borough and Elvet barony. Acres of the whole, 3,800. Real property of E. borough, £4,260; of E. barony, £11,480,—of which £1,880 are in mines. Pop. of the whole, 4,140. Houses, 544. Maiden Castle, at Elvet, occupies a peculiarly shaped steep hill 100 feet high, overhanging the Wear at Hill-tower, opposite Pellaloo-wood. See DURHAM.

ELVET, a hundred in Carmarthen; adjoining Cardigan and Pembroke. It contains eleven parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 86,895. Pop., 13,745. Houses, 2,972.

ELVETHAM, a parish in Hartley-Wintney district,

Hants; near Hartford-Bridge hamlet, Hartley-Wintney village, and Winchfield r. station, 4½ miles NE by N of Odiham. Post-town, Hartford-Bridge, or Hartley-Row, under Winchfield. Acres, 3,200. Real property, £2,349. Pop., 475. Houses, 98. The property is all in one estate. Elvetham Hall is the seat of Lord Calthorpe; was the scene of a famous entertainment of three days' duration, by the Earl of Hertford, to Queen Elizabeth,—almost vying with the still more famous one of Kenilworth; was nearly rebuilt, as well as internally re-decorated, in 1863 and preceding years; and presents a very imposing general appearance. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £235.* Patron, Lord Calthorpe. The church is old but good; and there are charities £63.

ELVINGTON, a parish in York district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, 4½ miles SSW of Fangfoss r. station, and 6½ ESE of York. Post-town, Sutton-on-Derwent, under York. Acres, 2,256. Real property, £2,790; of which £26 are in quarries. Pop., 472. Houses, 89. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £230.* Patron, the Rev. J. E. Clarke. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ELVIS (Sr.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on St. Bride's Bay, 4½ miles E by S of St. Davids, and 11 NW by W of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, St. Davids, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 414. Real property, £226. Pop., 33. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £72. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Davids.

ELWELL, a hamlet in Upway parish, Dorset; 4½ miles SW of Dorchester. Real property, £864.

ELWICK, a township in Hart parish, Durham; 4 miles W by S of Hartlepool. It has a post-office under Ferryhill. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £1,418. Pop., 240. Houses, 55. The township is a meet for the Durham hounds.

ELWICK, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland; 2 miles NE by N of Belford. Acres, 819. Pop., 73. Houses, 10.

ELWICK HALL, a parish in Hartlepool district, Durham; adjacent to Elwick township, and near Beacon Hill, 4 miles W of Hartlepool town and r. station. Post-town, Elwick, under Ferryhill. Acres, 4,321. Real property, £2,870. Pop., 206. Houses, 35. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £542.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is mainly transition Norman; contains an octagonal font, and a sculpture of the Crucifixion; and is very good.

ELWORTH, a hamlet in Abbotsbury parish, Dorset; 6½ miles NW of Weymouth.

ELWORTH, a chapelry in Sandbach and Warmingham parishes, Cheshire; on the Northwestern railway, and on the Trent and Mersey canal, 1¼ mile NW of Sandbach. It was constituted in 1847; and its post-town is Sandbach. Pop., 1,153. Houses, 220. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Sandbach.

ELWORTHY, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; 2½ miles SW by S of Stogumber r. station, and 5½ S by E of Watchet. It includes the hamlet of Willet; and its post-town is Stogumber, under Taunton. Acres, 1,635. Real property, £3,615. Pop., 197. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. John Eddy. The church is good.

ELWY (THE), a river of Denbigh. It rises near Gwytherin; and runs north-eastward about 20 miles, to the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELWY, or ELY (THE), a river of Glamorgan. It rises near Ystrad-Owen; and runs south-eastward, about 15 miles, to the estuary of the Severn, at the Taf's mouth, 2 miles S by W of Cardiff.

ELY, a hamlet in Llandaff parish, Glamorgan; on the river Ely, and on the South Wales railway, 2¼ miles W of Cardiff. It has a station on the railway, a post-office

under Cardiff, and a fair on 22 July. Real property, £1,160. Pop., 224.

ELY, a city and several territorial tracts in Cambridgeshire; and a diocese in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. The territorial tracts are two parishes, an extra-parochial place, a sub-district, a district, a hundred, and the Isle of Ely. The city occupies a considerable eminence, at the river Ouse, amid flat fertile environs, near the southern extremity of the Isle of Ely, 14½ miles by railway NNE of Cambridge, and 29½ by railway SE by E of Peterborough; and has railway communication in five directions, toward Cambridge, Huntingdon, March, Lynn, and Norwich.

History.—A church or monastery is said to have been founded by King Ethelbert, at Cratendon-field, about a mile from the site of the present city, soon after the introduction of Christianity to East Anglia. That establishment, however, is matter of mere tradition, and may be pronounced doubtful. A church, with monastery and nunnery, was founded on the site of the city, about the year 673, by Etheldreda, daughter of King Anna, and went first to Tonbert, prince of East Anglia, and afterwards to Egfrid, king of Northumbria; and this must be regarded as the germ and nucleus of the city. The site was then encompassed by watery willow marshes; and formed one of the secluded and inaccessible retreats which the Saxons commonly chose for security, when the open parts of the country were overrun by bandits or armies. The name of the place originally was Suth Gureva; and this was superseded by either Helyg, signifying "willows," or Ael, signifying "an eel,"—the former alluding to the circumjacent willow tract, the latter alluding to great abundance of eels in the surrounding waters, and either of them readily passing, in course of time, into the present name Ely. Etheldreda's establishment seems to have flourished nearly two hundred years; but about 870 it was destroyed by the Danes, and all its inmates and dependants either slain or dispersed. Beorhed, king of Mercia, drove away the Danes, and annexed the revenues of the monastery and the jurisdiction of the Isle of Ely to his crown. A small number of the dispersed inmates soon afterwards returned, repaired some parts of the buildings, and constituted them into a sort of collegiate church which flourished for about a hundred years. King Edgar, in 970, restored to Bishop Ethelwold the revenues and jurisdiction which Beorhed had taken away; and Ethelwold then made the ecclesiastical establishment of Ely an abbey, re-edified its buildings, and gave it an ample endowment. Brithnoth, the first abbot, called a meeting of the chief inhabitants of the Isle and the adjoining tracts, and adjusted with them the boundaries of property; and then a deep ditch, called the Abbot's Delf, was made through the fens to serve as the march-line. The abbey continued to flourish till the Conquest; received increase of possessions; and got, from Canute and from Edward the Confessor, confirmation of its rights. An old ballad says,—

"Merrily sung the monks within Ely
When Canute the king rowed thereby:
'Row me, knights, the shore along,
And listen we to these monks' song,'"

Thurstan, the abbot at the time of the Norman invasion, fearing that all his possessions might be seized, and thinking that the Isle was strong enough to resist the Normans, resolved to stand on the defensive; and he received as allies within his borders Hereward, son of Leofric, Lord of Brunne, Edwin, Earl of Chester, Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, and other noblemen, who took refuge with him from their own territories. Hereward was elected general; and he made such dispositions and exertions as defeated a vigorous siege of the Isle by William in the summer of 1069. William renewed the siege from a new point, in the spring of 1070; and was again defeated. He then, in great anger, retired to Cambridge; alienated there all the estates of the abbey situated outside of the Island; and adopted such other measures of policy as struck fear into the minds of the monks. The

abbot followed him to Warwick, implored his pardon, gave him secret information as to the best means of reducing the Isle, went stealthily back to act in his favour, and so far counterworked the efforts of his own quondam allies, that another siege of the Normans was successful. William, on getting possession of the Isle, seized the abbey, but pardoned the monks; and, in 1075, he restored to the abbey all its possessions and privileges. A magnificent new church was founded in 1081; and became a cathedral, the seat of a new diocese, in 1107. Hervey, bishop of Bangor, was made the first bishop of Ely; and he procured many privileges and gifts for the see, and also the grant of an annual fair of seven days, to commence on the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda. This fair afterwards took the name of St. Audrey,—a corruption of St. Etheldreda; and was noted for the sale of plain showy laces to poor persons; and thence gave rise to the opprobrious epithet "tawdry." Nigellus, the successor of Hervey, took part with the empress Maud against Stephen; erected two castles at Ely and Aldrey; was overcome by Stephen, and deprived of all his property; received succours from the empress; and re-acquired possession of the Isle and his bishopric. The revenues of the abbey, at the time of the erection of the see, amounted to £1,400; and about two-thirds of them were then alienated to the bishopric. The abbey, with diminished income, continued to be a distinct establishment; and, from 1413 till the dissolution, was considered as a mitred one. It belonged to the Benedictine order, and usually had between thirty and forty monks. Its income, at the dissolution, is stated variously at £1,084 and £1,301; and the income of the bishopric then was £2,135.

Streets and Buildings.—The town comprises a central spacious market-place, one long principal street, and several smaller streets running in various directions; contains many good stone houses, and has undergone great recent improvement; yet includes some houses of very ancient appearance, and presents, in a considerable degree, an antiquated aspect. The chief public edifices in it are the cathedral, the other places of worship, the public schools, the town-hall, a recently-erected corn-exchange, a cattle-market, a court-house, a workhouse, and a house of correction; and the last has capacity for 36 male and 6 female prisoners. The best view of the town is from Stuntney Hill; but a view from the roof of Kings College chapel in Cambridge, though so far distant, reveals the cathedral looming like a hill in a plain, and kindles an expectation in the breast of a stranger that the town will disclose to him features of high interest.

The Cathedral.—This pile comprises galilee, W tower and W transept, central octagon, nave, choir, presbytery, main transept, and Lady chapel; and from 1846 till 1869 underwent restorations, at a cost of fully £40,000, and then still progressing. The galilee is 44½ feet long; the western tower is 48 feet long and 266 feet high; the octagon is 65 feet wide; the nave is 250 feet long, 73 feet wide, and 76 feet high; the choir is 64 feet long, 78 feet wide, and 70 feet high; the presbytery is 95 feet long; the main transept is 179½ feet long, and 74½ feet wide; the Lady chapel is 95 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 60 feet high; the entire edifice is 517 feet long. The galilee was erected about 1215; is early English, in two stories; and, though intrinsically beautiful, is incongruous. The western tower was built in 1184-90; received additions of lantern and angular turrets in 1382; and is a feature possessed by no other English cathedrals except those of Bangor and Manchester. The western transept was built in 1170; wants the northern portion, which has either fallen or been demolished; contains some of the earliest specimens of the pointed arch in England; and forms a magnificent vestibule. The octagon was founded in 1322, and finished in 1380; occupies the place of the central tower, which fell in 1321; forms a rare feature, exemplified in only three other instances,—Peterborough, Evreux, and Batalha; is of one story, surmounted by a wooden, lead-cased lantern, of two stories, and 30 feet in diameter; and this lantern was begun to be re-constructed, in 1862, on a new design, at an estimated cost

of upwards of £6,000, as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock. The nave was built in 1150; is Norman; has thirteen bays, a lofty light triforium, of an arch in each bay beneath a larger arch, and a clerestory of three arches in each bay; and, though plain and gloomy, derives striking effect from its size and height. The choir is chiefly early English; has three bays; exhibits a series of broad buttresses below, met by flying buttresses from the clerestory; possesses much beauty in traceries, statue-niches, and crocketed pinnacles; terminates on the east in three stories with lancet windows; and has, in one part, a Norman arch with decorated tracery. The main transept was finished about 1083; is Norman; and has east and west aisles,—the latter, in the south wing, partitioned into a library and two vestries. The presbytery was built in 1335–52; is decorated English; and has six bays. The Lady chapel was built in 1321–49; stands parallel to the north wall of the choir; and has, on both its east and its west front, flanking pinnacled double buttresses, and an arcade of niches both above and below the great windows. The decorations of stained glass, painting, carving, and polychromy, especially in the octagon and the choir, are very rich, and have been undergoing much enhancement in the current repairs and restorations. The principal monuments are a coffin-lid of black marble, of the 12th century, in the choir-ambulatory; effigies or tombs of Bishops Northwold, Alcock, West, Gray, Redmayne, Goodrich, and Hotham, in the choir; and monuments of Bishops Kilkenny, Barnet, Heton, and De Lonth, Cardinal Luxemburgh, and an Earl of Worcester, in the presbytery.

The chapter-house has disappeared. The vestry was built in 1200–15; and contains a figured green velvet cope of the 15th century, and some other ancient vestments. The deanery was built in the 13th century, and was originally the refectory. The infirmary chapel, on the further side of the deanery garden, was built a little earlier than the west front of the cathedral. The priory chapel was built in 1321–41; has undergone restoration; and possesses a very curious pavement, with representation of the fall of Adam. Most part of the cloisters was destroyed in 1650; but the north-east angle of them still exists, and has very fine Norman doors. The bishop's palace was built by Bishops Alcock and Goodrich, and much improved by the recent Bishop Keene; is a very neat brick structure; and has a gallery, 100 feet long, containing a picture of the time of Henry VII., representing forty knights whom William the Conqueror quartered on the abbey.

Parishes, &c.—The parishes of Ely are Trinity and St. Mary; and there is also an extra-parochial place called Ely College. Trinity parish includes Stuntney chapelry, part of Witcham-Gravel hamlet, and part of Ely-Westmoor fen; and St. Mary parish includes Chettisham chapelry and the rest of Ely-Westmoor fen. Acres of the two parishes, the extra-parochial tract, the hamlet, and the fen, 16,507. Real property of Trinity, £36,881; of which £350 are in gas-works. Real property of St. Mary, £21,705. Pop. of Trinity, with Witcham-Gravel and Ely-Westmoor, 5,185. Houses, 1,078. Pop. of St. Mary, exclusive of its part of Ely-Westmoor, 2,696. Houses, 587. Pop. of Ely College, 101. Houses, 12. Pop. of Ely-Westmoor, 40. Houses, 8. Pop. of Witcham-Gravel, which is partly in Witcham parish, 23. Houses, 6. There are two manors,—Ely-Barton and Ely-Porta; the former belonging to the bishop, the latter to the dean and chapter. The livings of Trinity and St. Mary are vicarages in the dio. of Ely. Value of T., £300; of St. M., £150. Patrons of each, the Dean and Chapter. Trinity church is the Lady chapel of the cathedral; and St. Mary church has a nave with round columns, an early English chancel and chapel, and a good tower and spire. The p. curacies of Chettisham and Stuntney are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

Schools and Charities.—The grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII.; has provision for the education of 24 boys, called king's scholars; and numbers among

its pupils Bentham, the local historian. Mrs. Needham's free school was founded in 1740; educates and clothes 24 boys; and has an endowed income of £323. Parsons' charity for taxes, the poor, and other purposes, has £757; and other charities have £430. New Chorister schools, with master's residence, were built in 1862.

Trade, &c.—Ely has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday and 29 Oct. Coarse earthenware and tobacco-pipes are made; and trade in linseed and other oils, from crushing mills in various parts of the Isle, is carried on; and a large export of strawberries, cherries, vegetables, and dairy produce, from the surrounding country, to Cambridge and London, is briskly conducted.

Government, &c.—Ely has no borough corporation; sent members to parliament once in the time of Edward I., and once in that of Edward III., but never since; and is the only city in England without parliamentary representation. Its ecclesiastical lords, first the abbots, afterwards the bishops, had a jurisdiction of the Isle similar to the palatinate jurisdiction of the bishops of Durham; but much of this was extinguished in the time of Henry VIII., and the rest in that of William IV. The corporation of Bedford Level meet in the city in April and May; and quarter sessions are held in April and October. The limits of the town adopted for the census comprise the area defined by the local board of health; and include all Trinity and St. Mary parishes except small portions, and all Ely College. Pop., 7,428. Houses, 1,559. Two daughters of Cromwell, Parker, the antiquary, Sir T. Ridley, the writer on church law, Willet, the theologian, Bishop Nicholas of Ely, Bishop Westfield, and two Benthams were natives.

The District.—The sub-district of Ely includes all the city, and some additional portions of its two parishes. Pop., 7,919. Houses, 1,663. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Haddenham, containing the parishes of Haddenham, Wilburton, and Strettham; the sub-district of Littleport, containing the parishes of Downham and Littleport, the tract of Ely-Westmoor fen, and small parts of the parishes of Witcham, Wentworth, and Witchford; and the sub-district of Sutton, containing the parishes of Sutton and Mepal, most of the parish of Coveney, parts of the parishes of Wentworth, Witchford, and Witcham, small parts of the two Ely parishes, and the extra-parochial tract of Grunty Fen. Acres, 79,894. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,123. Pop. in 1851, 22,896; in 1861, 21,910. Houses, 4,724. Marriages in 1860, 161; births, 767,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 432,—of which 170 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,667; births, 7,908; deaths, 4,775. The places of worship in 1851 were 16 of the Church of England, with 4,293 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 120 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 550 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 2,370 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 150 s.; 15 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,721 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 975 s.; and 2 undefined, with 350 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,773 scholars; 61 private day schools, with 1,072 s.; and 37 Sunday schools, with 2,706 s.

The Isle.—The hundred of Ely lies around the city; extends eastward to Norfolk, and northward to the neighbourhood of Welney; and includes, besides the city parishes and places, the parishes of Downham and Littleport. Acres, 42,432. Pop., 13,368. Houses, 2,963. The Isle contains also the hundreds of Wisbeach, North Witchford, and South Witchford, the liberty of Whittlesey and Thorney, and the borough of Wisbeach. Its length, north-westward, is 23 miles; and its extreme breadth is 17 miles; and its area is 226,005 acres. Pop., 64,595. Houses, 14,115. The Isle is part of BEDFORD LEVEL: which see. It is chiefly separated from the rest of the county by the old channel of the Ouse. It once was nearly all a marsh, subject to be flooded by the streams which creep through it; and it has been rendered habitable and cultivable only by an elaborate cutting

and maintaining of artificial drainage. Its southern side is diversified by one or two ridges of comparatively high land; its northern portion is diversified only by some small elevations, mostly the sites of villages; and all the rest of it is a continuous plain, stretching away from all interior points of view to the horizon. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Diocese.—Ely diocese was formed chiefly out of the diocese of Lincoln. The bishops most conspicuous in its history are Ridel whom A' Becket called an arch-devil; Longchamp the vicar, who discovered Cœur-de-Lion in his dungeon; Eustace, Hotham, and Goodrich, lord chancellors; Kilkenny, Kirkby, and Morgan, lord keepers; Balsham, the founder of Peter-house in Cambridge; Langham, Bourcier, Morton, and Luxemburgh, who were cardinals; Alcock, the founder of Jesus college in Cambridge; Redmayne, notable for almsgiving; West, who fired the provost's lodge at King's college; Cox, whom Elizabeth swore she would unfrock; Andrews, Wren, Gunning, and Patrick. The bishop's income now is £5,500. The cathedral establishment includes a dean, six canons, four archdeacons, and four minor canons. The income of the chapter in 1852 was £16,214. The dio. comprehends the entire counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon, considerable part of Suffolk, and small parts of Norfolk and Essex; and is divided into the four archdeaconries of Ely, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Sudbury. Acres, 1,357,765. Pop. in 1861, 480,716. Houses, 101,538. Some of the livings have recently been raised in status, noted in our articles on them; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1862.

The archdeaconry of Ely comprises the deaneries of Barton, Bourne, Cambridge, Chesterton, Ely, Shingay, and Wisbeach. The deanery of Barton contains the rectories of Coton, Foulmire, Grantchester, Harlton, Orwell, Shelford-Parva, and Wimpole; and the vicarages of Arrington, Barrington, Barton, Comberton, Foxton, Harston, Haslingfield, Hauxton, Newton, Shelford-Magna, Shepreth, Stapleford, Thriplow, and Trumpington. The deanery of Bourne contains the rectories of Boxworth, Childerley, Conington, Croxton, Elsworth, Little Eversden, Fen-Drayton, Little Gransden, Graveley, Hardwicke, Hatley-St. George, Kingston, Knapwell, Lolworth, Papworth-St. Agnes, Papworth-St. Everard, Long Stow, and Toft; and the vicarages of Bourne, Caldecot, Caxton, Eltisley, Great Eversden, Gamlingay, and Swavesey. The deanery of Cambridge contains the rectories of Cambridge-St. Botolph, Cambridge-St. Mary the Great, Fulbourn-St. Vigors, Ditton, and Teversham; the vicarages of Cambridge-All Saints, Cambridge-St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge-St. Clement, Cambridge-St. Giles, Cambridge-St. Sepulchre, Cherry-Hinton, and Fulbourn-All Saints; and the p. curacies of Cambridge-St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge-St. Benedict, Cambridge-St. Edward, Cambridge-St. Mary the Less, Cambridge-St. Michael, Cambridge-St. Paul, Cambridge-St. Peter, and Cambridge-Holy Trinity. The deanery of Chesterton contains the rectories of Cottenham, Dry Drayton, Girton, Landbeach, Rampton, Long Stanton-St. Michael, and Willingham; and the vicarages of Chesterton, Histon, Impington, Madingley, Milton, Oakington, Over, Long Stanton-All Saints, and Waterbeach. The deanery of Ely contains the rectories of Covey, Doddington, Downham, Mepal, Strettham, and Wentworth; the vicarages of Chatteris, Littleport, Whittlesey-St. Andrew, Whittlesey-St. Mary, Witcham, and Witchford; and the p. curacies of Mamea, March, Benwick, Ely-Trinity, Ely-St. Mary, Chettisham, Stuntney, Haddenham, Thetford, Coates, and Wilburton. The deanery of Shingay contains the rectories of Abington-Pigotts, Clopton, and East Hatley; the vicarages of Iasingbourne, Guilden-Morden, Litlington, Melbourn, Meldreth, Steeple-Morden, Tadlow, Wendy, and Whaddon; and the p. curacy of Shingay. The deanery of Wisbeach contains the rectories of Leverington, Newton, and Tyd-St. Giles; the vicarages of Elm and Wisbeach-St. Peter; the p. curacies of Emneth, Friday-Bridge, Guyhirn in Wisbeach, Parson-Drove, Wisbeach-St. Mary, and Wisbeach-Chapel of Ease; and the donative of Thorney-Abbey.

The archdeaconry of Bedford comprises the deaneries

of Bedford, Clapham, Dunstable, Fleete, Eaton, and Shefford. The deanery of Bedford contains the rectories of Bedford-St. Cuthbert, Bedford-St. John, Bedford-St. Mary, Bedford-St. Peter Martin, Houghton-Conquest, and Houghton-Gildable; the vicarages of Bedford-St. Paul, Biddenham, Cardington, Cople, Goldington, Kempston, Willington, Wilhampstead, and Wootton; and the p. curacies of Bedford-Trinity and Elstow. The deanery of Clapham contains the rectories of Bletsoe, Carlton, Chellington, Farnlish, Knotting-cum-Souldrop, Odell, and Wymington; the vicarages of Bromham, Oakley, Clapham, Felmersham, Harrold, Milton-Earrest, Puddington, Sharnbrook, Stagden, Stevington, and Turvey; and the p. curacy of Pavenham. The deanery of Dunstable contains the rectories of Barton-le-Cley, Battleden, Potsgrave, Dunstable, Higham-Gobian, Hockeliffe, Milton-Bryan, Toddington, and Whipsnade; the vicarages of Caddington, Eaton-Bray, Houghton-Regis, Chalgrave, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Sundon, Streatley, Studham, Tilsforth, and Toternhoe; and the p. curacies of Billington, Egginton, Heath-and-Reach, and East Hyde. The deanery of Fleete contains the rectories of Amptmill, Apsley-Guise, Clophill, Cranfield, Eversholt, Lower Gravenhurst, Holcott, Maulden, Marston-Moretaine, Milbrook, Stepingley, and Tingrith; the vicarages of Crawley, Flitwick, Flitton, Harlington, Hawnes, Salford, Lidington, Pulloxhill, Ridgmont, and Westoning; and the p. curacies of Silsoe, Stanbridge, and Woburn. The deanery of Eaton contains the rectories of Bolnhurst, Colmworth, Shelton, Staughton-Parva, Tilbrook, Wilden, and Yelden; the vicarages of Eaton-Socon, Keysoe, Melchburn, Pertenhall, Renhold, Ravensden, Risley, Roxton, Great Barford, and Thurlough; and the p. curacy of Dean. The deanery of Shefford contains the rectories of Astwick, Blunham, Campton, Clifton, Edworth, Hatley-Cockayne, Holwell, Meppershall, Sandy, Over-Stondon, Sutton, Tempsford, and Wrestlingworth; the vicarages of Arsdale, Little Barford, Biggleswade, Dunton, Eyworth, Henlow, Langford, Pott, Shitlington, Stotford, Southill, and Old Warden; and the p. curacies of Shefford, Upper Gravenhurst, Moggerhanger, and Northill.

The archdeaconry of Huntingdon comprises the deaneries of Huntingdon, Leightonstone, St. Neots, St. Ives, Leightonstone-Second, and Yaxley. The deanery of Huntingdon contains the rectories of Huntingdon-All Saints, and Huntingdon-St. John; and the vicarages of Huntingdon-St. Mary, and Huntingdon-St. Benedict. The deanery of Leightonstone contains the rectories of Brington, Covington, Graffham, Great Catworth, Abbots-Hemingford, Keystone, Little Stakeley, Molesworth, and Woolley; the vicarages of Brampton, Easton, Ellington, Fenstanton, Godmanchester, Great Stakeley, Hartford, Grey-Hemingford, Leighton-Bromswold, and Spaldwick; and the p. curacies of Bythorn, Old Weston, Hilton, and Long Stow. The deanery of St. Neots contains the rectories of Eynesbury, Offord-Cluny, Offord-D'Arcy, Swineshead, and Yelling; the vicarages of Abbotsley, Buckden, Diddington, Everton, Tetworth, Great Gransden, Great Paxton, Hailveston, Kimbolton, Southoe, Great Staughton, St. Neots, and Waresley; and the p. curacies of Little Paxton and Toseland. The deanery of St. Ives contains the rectories of Abbots-Ripton, Bluntisham, Broughton, Holywell, Houghton, Kings-Ripton, Somersham, Warboys, and Wistow; and the p. curacies of Earith, Bury, Little Raveley, Oldhurst, Pidley, Ramsey, Ramsey-St. Mary, St. Ives, Upwood, Great Raveley, Woodhurst, and Wyton. The deanery of Leightonstone-Second contains the rectories of Hamerton, Little Gidding, Steeple-Gidding, Thurning, Upton, and Copmanford; the vicarages of Great Gidding and Winwick; and the p. curacy of Buckworth. The deanery of Yaxley contains the rectories of Alwalton, Chesterton, Conington, Denton, Caldecote, Elton, Fletton, Folksworth, Glatton, Haddon, Melborne, Orton-Longville, Orton-Waterville, Sawtry-St. Andrew, Stibbington, Stilton, Waternewton, Woodstone, and Woodwalton; the vicarages of Sawtry-All Saints, Standground, and Yaxley; and the p. curacies of Farset and Holme.

The archdeaconry of Sudbury comprises the deaneries of Blackburne, Camps, Clare, Fordham-Cambridge, Fordham-Suffolk, Sudbury, Thedwaster, and Thingoe. The deanery of Blackburne contains the rectories of Bardwell, Barningham, Coney-Weston, Elmswell, Eustone, Fakenham-Parva, Fakenham-Magna, Barnham, Hepworth, Hinderclay, Honington, Ingham, Timworth, Culford, Knettishall, Langham-St. Mary, Little Livermere, Great Livermere, Norton-St. Andrew, Stanton-All-Saints, Stanton-St. John, Stowlangtoft, Thelnetam, Troston, Wattisfield, Weston-Market, and Wordwell; the p. curacies of Ashfield-Magna, Hopton, Hunston, Ixworth, Sapeston, and Walsham-le-Willows; and the donative of Thorpe-by-Ixworth. The deanery of Camps contains the rectories of Balsham, Bartlow, Brinckley, Burrough-Green, Carleton, Castle-Camps, Duxford-St. Peter, Hildersham, Horsheath, Westley-Waterless, Weston-Colville, and Little Wilbraham; the vicarages of Great Abington, Little Abington, Babraham, Bottisham, Dullingham, Duxford-St. John, Hinxton, Ickleton, Linton, Pampisford, Sawston, Shudy-Camps, Stetchworth, Swaffham-St. Mary, Swaffham-St. Cyriac, Swaffham-Bulbeck, Whittlesford, Great Wilbraham, and West Wrating; and the p. curacies of Bottisham-Lode, Willingham, Stow-with-Quy, and West Wickham. The deanery of Clare contains the rectories of Barnardiston, Great Bradley, Little Bradley, Chedburgh, Dalham, Depden, Kentford, Hawkedon-St. Mary, Keddington, Lydgate, Ousden, Stansfield, Stradishall, Little Thurlow, Whixoe, Withersfield, Great Wrating, and Little Wrating; the vicarages of Clare, Haverhill, Hundon, Poslingford, Great Thurlow, and Wickhambrook; and the p. curacies of Cowling, Denham, Denston, Heigham-Green, and Stoke-by-Clare. The deanery of Fordham-Cambridge contains the rectories of Ashley, Cheveley, Kennett, and Snailwell; the vicarages of Silverley, Burwell-St. Mary, Chippenham, Fordham, Kirtling, and Soham; and the p. curacies of Newmarket, Barway, and Wicken. The deanery of Fordham-Suffolk contains the rectories of Barton-Mills, Brandon, Wangford, Elden, Eriswell, Herringswell, Icklington-St. James, Icklington-All Saints, Newmarket-St. Mary, Tuddenham, and Worlington; the vicarages of Cavenham, Exning, Mildenhall, and Wood-Ditton; and the p. curacies of Landwade and Santon-Downham. The deanery of Sudbury contains the rectories of Aldham, Alpheton, Bildeston, Boxford, Brentleigh, Brettenham, Cavendish, Chellesworth, Chilton, Cockfield, Little Cornard, Elmsett, Glemsford, Groton, Hadleigh, Hartest, Boxted, Hitcham, Kettlebaston, Lavenham, Lawsall-All Saints, Layham, Long Melford, Milden, Naughton, Nedging, Newton-by-Sudbury, Polstead, Preston, Semere, Shimplingthorne, Somerton, Stanstead, Thorpe-Morieux, Great Waldingfield, and Whatfield; the vicarages of Acton, Assington, Bures-St. Mary, Great Cornard, Edwardston, Stoke-by-Nayland, Sudbury-All-Saints, Ballingdon, Little Waldingfield, and Wiston; and the p. curacies of Kersey, Levenheath, Lindsey, Nayland, Sudbury-St. Gregory, Sudbury-St. Peter, and Wattisham. The deanery of Thedwaster contains the rectories of Amp-ton, Bradfield-Combust, Bradfield-St. Clare, Bradfield-St. George, Rushbrooke, Drinkston, Felsham, Fornham-St. Genieve, Gedding, Hesselst, Rattlesden, Rougham, Stanningfield, West Stow, Wordwell, Tostock, Great Welnetam, Little Welnetam, and Woolpit; and the vicarages of Great Barton, Beyton, Pakenham, and Thurston. The deanery of Thingoe contains the rectories of Barrow, Brockley, Chevington, Flompton, Hengrave, Fornham-All-Saints, Fornham-St. Martin, Westley, Hargrave, Hawstead, Ickworth, Lackford, Nowton, Reed, Risby, Great Saxham, Little Saxham, and Whepstead; and the three p. curacies of Bury-St. Edmund.

ELYHAUGH, a township in Felton parish, Northumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Morpeth. Pop., 21. Houses, 4.

ELY-PLACE and ELY-RENTS, liberties in Holborn-St. Andrew parish, Middlesex; within London, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile NW of St. Pauls. Acres, with Saffron-Hill and Hatton-Garden, 30. Pop., with these places, 7,143. Houses, 643.

ELY-WESTMOOR-FEN. See ELY.

EMBER AND WESTON, a hamlet in Thames-Ditton parish, Surrey; on the river Mole, near the Southwestern railway, 2 miles SW of Kingston. Real property, £6,059. Pop., 1,718. Houses, 355. Ember Court here belonged formerly to the Onslows; and is now the seat of Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart.

EMBERTON, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Ouse, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Olney, and $\frac{3}{4}$ N of Newport-Pagnell r. station. It has a post-office under Newport-Pagnell. Acres, with Petsoe manor, 1,360. Real property, £3,991. Pop., 624. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £553.* Patron, Rev. E. G. Hutton. The church is late decorated English, with an embattled tower; and was restored in 1869. Charities, £31.

EMBLETON, a chapelry, with a r. station, in Brigham parish, Cumberland; on the railway to Penrith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Cockermouth. Post-town, Cockermouth. Acres, 3,370. Real property, £4,179. Pop., 363. Houses, 73. The property is much subdivided. The surface is chiefly a pleasant vale, watered by a streamlet from the Wythop fells. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £97. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is modern.

EMBLETON, a township in Sedgefield parish, Durham; 7 miles ESE of Hartlepool. Acres, 3,356. Real property, £1,695. Pop., 136. Houses, 23.

EMBLETON, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Alnwick district, Northumberland. The village stands near the coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Christon-Bank r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NE by N of Alnwick; is irregularly built; and has a post-office under Chathill. The township includes the village, and comprises 1,976 acres of land and 418 of water. Pop., 727. Houses, 155. The parish contains also the townships of Stamford, Craster, Dunston, Newton-by-the-Sea, Falloden, Rock, Rennington, Broxfield, and Brunton. Acres, 13,228. Real property, £16,333; of which £150 are in mines. Pop., 2,302. Houses, 450. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £315.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church is a fine old structure, has an embattled tower; and was restored in 1850. The parsonage was anciently fortified, and has still a machicolated tower. Charities, £22. The p. curacies of Rock and Rennington are separate benefices. — The sub-district contains also Edlingham, Howick, and Long Houghton parishes. and five townships of two other parishes. Acres, 50,587. Pop., 6,063. Houses, 1,195.

EMBLEY, a tything in East Wellow parish, Hants; 2 miles W of Romsey. Embley Park here is the seat of W. E. Nightingale, Esq.; possesses much interest as the home of Florence Nightingale; is an edifice in the Tudor style; and has very fine gardens, with a charming view.

EMBORROW, or EMBOROUGH, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; under the Mendip hills, 5 miles NE of Wells r. station. It includes the tything of Whitnell. Post-town, Chewton-Mendip, under Bath. Acres, 2,039. Real property, £1,737. Pop., 178. Houses, 41. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is small.

EMBSAY-WITH-EASTBY, a township and a chapelry in Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Wharfe, 2 miles NW of Skipton town and r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Embsay, under Skipton. Acres 2,522. Real property, £4,957. Pop., 1,023. Houses, 211. Part of the surface is upland, and includes Embsay moor. An Augustinian priory was founded at Embsay, in 1121, by William Meschines, and eventually removed to Bolton. The chapelry was constituted in 1855. Pop., 1,033. Houses, 221. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £176.* Patron, the Rector of Skipton. The church was built in 1853. There are three dissenting chapels and a national school.

EMERY-DOWN, a chapelry in Minstead parish, Hants; near Lyndhurst. It was constituted in 1864. Pop., 550. The living is a vicarage. Value, £30.

EMLEY, or ELMLEY, a village and a township in Wakefield district, and a parish partly also in Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near one of the sources of the river Dearne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Haigh r. station, and 7 ESE of Huddersfield; and has a post-office under Wakefield, and fairs on 25 March and 29 Sept. The township includes also the hamlets of Bentley-Grange and Woodhouse. Acres, 3,465. Real property, £5,858; of which £1,200 are in mines. Pop., 1,441. Houses, 312. The parish includes also part of the township of Cumberworth-Half. Acres, 3,715. Real property, with the rest of Cumberworth-Half, £9,203. Pop., 2,771. Houses, 573. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £422. Patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church has an embattle tower, and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and U. Free Methodists, and charities £24.

EMLEY, Surrey. See ELMBRIDGE.

EMLYN. See CENARTH and NEWCASTLE-EMLYN.

EMMANUEL-COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

EMMANUEL-HEAD, a headland on Holy Island, in Northumberland. A reef lies off it.

EMMA'S WELL. See AMWELL (GREAT).

EMMERTON. See EMBERTON, Bucks.

EMMINGTON, or AMMINGTON, a parish in Thame district, Oxford; adjacent to Bucks, under the Chiltern hills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Thame town and r. station. Post-town, Thame. Acres, 726. Real property, £1,305. Pop., 88. Houses, 18. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £162. Patron, P. T. Wyke-man, Esq. The church is ancient, probably Norman.

EMMOTLAND, a hamlet in North Frodingham parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Hull, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Great Driffeld.

EMNETH, a parish in the district of Wisbeach and county of Norfolk; on the verge of the county, the Wisbeach canal, and the Wisbeach and Lynn railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wisbeach. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wisbeach. Acres, 3,449. Real property, £8,530. Pop., 1,023. Houses, 247. The surface is fenny. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is ancient; has a square tower; and contains an altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Howard. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and U. Free Methodists. There is also a town land charity of 14 acre.

EMPINGHAM, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands on the river Gwash, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ketton r. station, and 6 WNW of Stamford; was once a market town; is traditionally said to have been anciently an important town, containing seven churches; and has a post-office under Stamford. The parish comprises 2,780 acres. Real property, £6,910. Pop., 921. Houses, 177. The manor belonged to the Normans, the Passeleys, and others; and passed to the Heathcotes. Empingham House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is early English, with Norman arches; and has a curious handsome tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The parish has a share in Forster's charities.

EMPSHOT, a parish in Petersfield district, Hants; 3 miles NW of Liss r. station, and 6 SE by S of Alton. Post-town, Selborne, under Alton. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 167. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £103.* Patron, J. Eldridge, Esq. The church is good.

EMSCÖTE, or EDMONSCOTT, a hamlet in Milverton parish, Warwickshire; 2 miles NNE of Warwick. A Wesleyan chapel was built here in 1863; and is in the Lombardic style, of red brick, varied with blue and yellow bricks, and Bath stone dressings.

EMSTREY, a township in Atcham parish, Salop; on the river Severn, 2 miles SE of Shrewsbury.

EMSWELL-WITH-KEFFEYTHORPE, a township in Driffeld parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles WNW of Great Driffeld. Acres, 2,376. Pop., 132. Houses, 20.

EMSWORTH, a village and a chapelry in Warblington parish, Hants. The village stands on the Emsworth channel of Chichester harbour, adjacent to the South Coast railway, and to the boundary with Sussex, opposite Thorney island, 2 miles ESE of Havant; has a station on the railway with telegraph, a head post-office, and fairs on Easter Monday and 13 July; is a sub-port to Chichester; carries on a noted fishery of oysters, which abound in Emsworth channel; and has some trade in coasting-commerce, ship-building, rope-making, and brick-making. A fine silt abounds in the adjacent waters, and is mixed with clay for bricks; very large fig-trees flourish in the gardens; and a swan was caught here, in 1739, with the Danish arms on a collar. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1841. Pop., 1,655. Houses, 365. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Warlington. The church was built in 1840, and twice enlarged. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists. Works were in progress, in 1865, for reclaiming 2,000 acres of foreshore.

ENBORNE (THE), a river of Berks and Hants. It rises near Inkpen, and near the meeting-point of Wilts, Berks, and Hants; runs 12 miles eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Berks and Hants; then goes 4 miles north-eastward to the Kennet, a little above Padworth.

ENBORNE, or ENBOURNE, a parish in Newbury district, Berks; adjacent to the Kennet and Avon canal, and near the Berks and Hants railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Newbury. Post-town, Newbury. Acres, 2,485. Real property, £3,674. Pop., 412. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The Enborne river divides the parish, on the S, from Hants. A curious custom of free bench to a widow formerly prevailed in Enborne manor; is humorously described by Addison in the Spectator; and has been superseded by an equivalent in money. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £416. Patron, the Earl of Craven. The church is ancient but good.

ENCHMARSH, a township in Cardington parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 94.

ENCOMBE, the seat of the Earl of Eldon, in Dorset; on the coast, 2 miles SW of Corfe-Castle. It belonged formerly to the Pitts and the Cullifords; and it now gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Eldon. A mushroom, weighing 8 lbs., and measuring 15 inches in length and 8 in depth, was found on the grounds in 1753.

ENDCLIFFE, a village in Nether Hallam parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Sheffield.

END (EAST). See EAST END.

ENDELLION, or ST. ENDELLION, a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall; on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Wadebridge, and 13 NW of Bodmin Road r. station. It contains Port Quin; and its post-town is Wadebridge, Cornwall. Acres, 3,729. Real property, £5,059. Pop., 1,192. Houses, 281. The property is subdivided. Roscarrook House, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Roscarrook, stands on a hill, is now a ruin, was castellated and loop-holed, had a massive granite archway entrance, and retains much of a formidable aspect. Slaty quartz, mandelstone, copper ore, lead ore, manganese, and antimony are found; an export trade in slates and pilchards is carried on; and a fair is held on 12 Sept. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; and there are attached three prebends,—Bodmiu or Kings, Trehaverock, and Mornays. Value of the rectory, £196;* of Bodmin prebend, £63; of Trehaverock, £115; of Mornays, not reported. Patron of the rectory, the Lord Chancellor; of Bodmin prebend, Mr. Basset; of Trehaverock, not reported; of Mornays, the Hon. A. M. Agar. The church stands on a hill; dates from the time of Henry VI.; has a lofty tower; and is weather-

stained, but good. There are chapels for Wesleyans, U. Free Methodists, and Bible Christians.

ENDERBY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Blaby district, Leicestershire. The village stands near the Fosse way, the river Soar, the Union canal, and the Leicester and Nuneaton railway, 2 miles NNE of Narborough r. station, and 4½ SW by S of Leicester; and has a post-office under Leicester. The parish comprises 1,810 acres. Real property, £6,837; of which £696 are in quarries. Pop., 1,333. Houses, 283. The property is divided among a few. Enderby Hall belonged to the Nevilles, and passed to the Smiths. Many of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Peterborough; and, till 1867, was united with Whetstone. Value, £176. Patron, C. Brook, jun., Esq. The church is ancient but good, and has a pinnacled tower. There are Independent and P. Methodist chapels, an endowed school, and the Blaby workhouse.—The sub-district contains eight parishes, parts of two other parishes, and four extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 20,997. Pop., 6,857. Houses, 1,496.

ENDERBY (BAG), a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; at the source of the river Steeping, 5½ miles NW by N of Spilsby r. station, and 7 ENE of Horncastle. Post-town, Harrington, under Spilsby. Acres, 617. Real property, £1,103. Pop., 81. Houses, 19. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £92. Patron, W. B. Burton, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and the church-yard has an ancient cross.

ENDERBY (MAVIS), a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 2½ miles WNW of Spilsby r. station, and 6¼ NW by W of Firsby. Post-town, Spilsby. Acres, 1,510. Real property, £2,092. Pop., 186. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £350. Patron, the Rev. W. Morley. The church is ancient but good. Charities, £6.

ENDERBY (WOOD), a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; near the Horncastle canal, 3¼ miles NE of Woodhall Spa r. station, and 3¼ SSE of Horncastle. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 990. Real property, £1,459. Pop., 244. Houses, 49. The parish includes an allotment in Wildmore fen. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Moorby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was recently restored. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ENDFORD. See ENFORD.

END-MOOR, a hamlet in Preston-Richard township, Heversham parish, Westmoreland; on the river Beetha, 3¼ miles NE of Milnthorpe.

ENDON, a township and a chapelry in Leek parish, Stafford. The township lies on the river Churnet, and on the Leek railway, 4½ miles SW of Leek; is a conjoint township with Longsdon and Stanley; and has a post-office under Stoke-on-Trent, and a r. station. Real property of Endon alone, £1,389; of Longsdon, £3,517; of Stanley, £648. Pop. of the whole, 1,241. Houses, 261. The chapelry is co-extensive with the conjoint township; and is sometimes called Endover. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £110. Patron, the Earl of Macclesfield. The church has a pinnacled tower.

ENDSLEIGH, a seat of the Duke of Bedford in Devon; on the river Tamar, 6½ miles NW of Tavistock.

END (WEST). See WEST-END.

ENERGLYN, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan parish, Glamorgan; near the river Rumney, and containing Caerphilly. Real property, £3,489. Pop., 1,047. Houses, 237.

ENFIELD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Edmonton district, Middlesex. The town stands on the New river at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Counties railway, near Ermine-street, 2 miles NNW of Lower Edmonton, and 10 N by E of St. Paul's, London. It is divided into three quarters.—Town, Green-street, and Bulls Cross; has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office under Loudon, N., a chief inn, and a modern market-cross; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a poll-

ing-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 23 Sept. and 30 Nov. The parish includes also the hamlets of Botany-Bay, Bulls Cross, Enfield Chase, Enfield Highway, and Ponders End. Acres, 12,460. Real property, £56,673. Pop. in 1851, 9,453; in 1861, 12,424. Houses, 2,310. Much of the surface is main part of the quondam forest of Enfield chase. This was anciently a wooded tract, well stocked with deer, measuring 8,349 acres in area, and 21 miles in circuit, and extending to the river Lea. It was known at Domesday as Enefelde,—as was also the manor; it was held, along with the manor, by Geoffrey de Mandeville; and it passed to the Bohuns and the Crown. It was broken up during the civil wars in the time of Charles I.,—its timber cut down, its deer destroyed, its land parcelled out into small farms; and after the Restoration it was once more enforested,—was re-enclosed, replanted, and restocked with deer; but in 1779, by act of parliament, it was again disforested, and its land laid out for cultivation. A stream, called Enfield wash, rises in the chase, and falls into the river Lea. In the town are remains of a palace in which it is said Edward VI. once held his court; which Elizabeth made her abode before she became queen; which she visited at several periods of her reign, to enjoy shooting in the chase; and which afterwards was inhabited by Uvedale the botanist. Elysng Hall, or Worcesters, an extinct seat of the Tiptofts, the Lovells, and the Cecils, also was visited by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Forty Hall, or Fortes, a mansion built by Inigo Jones, was a seat of the Wolstenholmes, and passed to the Meyers. Trent Place was built by Jebb the physician; and passed to the Bevans. A mansion at Ponders End was a seat of the Earls of Lincoln. Beech-Hill House was occupied by Russell, the East Indian historian. White Webbs House was associated with the gunpowder plot. Durants belonged to the Stringers, and was the residence of Jeffreys. The South Lodge of Enfield chase was held by the Earl of Chatham; the East Lodge was a seat of Lord Loughborough; and the West Lodge was held, in the time of Charles II., by Secretary Coventry. Edmund Calamy and the antiquary Gough were residents in the parish; Bishop Wickham was a native; and the Earl of Strafford takes from it the title of Viscount. A cedar, now about 16 feet in girth, was planted by Uvedale. Roman urns, tiles, and coins have been found. The government factory of small arms at Enfield Lock is partly in the parish; and an extension of its works was the cause of the increase of population between 1851 and 1861. Corn mills are of ancient origin; and the tanning of leather was a long time carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £1,174.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is of the 14th century; belonged to Safron-Walden abbey; had a chantry, which was converted into a vestry; and contains some fine old monuments. The vicarages of St. James-Enfield-Highway, Jesus' Chapel-Forty-Hill, and St. John Baptist, and the p. curacy of Trent, are separate benefices; and the first was constituted in 1833, the second in 1845, the third in 1867. Value of St. James' living, £300; of Jesus' Chapel, £118; of St. John Baptist, not reported. Patron of all three, the Vicar of Enfield. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Wilson's charity for six men has £163; King James' charity has £100; and other charities have £712. The parish contains one of two workhouses of the Edmonton district, a school of industry for forty girls, and national and British schools. The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

ENFIELD, a place 1¼ mile from Accrington, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Accrington.

ENFIELD, Stafford. See ENVILLE.

ENFIELD CHASE and **ENFIELD HIGHWAY**, two hamlets in Enfield parish, Middlesex. The latter has a post-office under Ponder's End, London N.

ENFORD, a tything and a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts. The tything lies on the river Avon, in Salisbury plain, 7 miles SSW of Pewsey r. station, and 8¼ W by N of Ludgershall; and has a post-office under Marlborough.

The parish contains also the tythings of Fifield, Chisenbury, Compton, Combe, Littlecort, Long-Street, and Newtown. Acres, 7,880. Real property, with Fittleton, but without Fifield, £10,414. Pop., 893. Houses, 189. The parish contains many barrows, and is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £350. Patron, Christ's Hospital, London. The church was destroyed by lightning in 1817, and afterwards rebuilt; and has a lofty spire. There is a Baptist chapel. Charities, £4.

ENGLEBOURNE (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in Harberton parish, Devon; near Totnes. Pop., 8 and 41.

ENGLEFIELD, a parish in Bradfield district, Berks; near the river Kennet, 2 miles NW of Theale r. station, and 5½ W by S of Reading. Post-town, Bradfield or Theale, under Reading. Acres, 1,437. Real property, £2,636. Pop., 392. Houses, 73. The property is all in one estate. The manor was known to the Saxons as Englafelda; was the scene of Ethelwolf's victory over the Danes in 871; belonged to the family of Englefield; suffered forfeiture in consequence of Sir J. Englefield being charged with plotting to rescue Mary Queen of Scots; was given to Sir T. Walsingham; passed to Paulet, the famous Marquis of Winchester; and belongs now to R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq. The mansion on it is a recent structure, in the Tudor style; consists of a series of projecting bays, with central tower; and has a park well stocked with deer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £450. Patron, R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq. The church stands in the park; is early English; was recently restored; and contains a monument of the famous Marquis of Winchester, and several other interesting monuments and brasses.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, a chapelry in Egham parish, Surrey; near the boundary with Berks, the river Thames, and the London and Reading railway, 3¼ miles W of Staines. It has a post-office under Staines. The statistics are returned with the parish; and the living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Egham.

ENGLETON. See BREWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD FOREST. See INGLEWOOD FOREST.

ENGLISH BICKNOR. See BICKNOR (ENGLISH).

ENGLISH CHANNEL, the belt of sea which extends between England and France. It was called by the Romans Oceanus Britannicus; and is called by the French La Manche. It connects, at the strait of Dover, with the German ocean; and, at Land's End and Roches de Porcal, with the Atlantic. Its general direction is from ENE½E to WSW½W; its length is 280 miles; its least width, at the strait of Dover, is 18 miles; its greatest width, from Sidmouth to St. Malo, is 128 miles; its average width is about 70 miles; its width at Land's End is 97 miles; and its area is about 23,900 geographical square miles. It washes the coasts of Kent, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall; and contains the Isle of Wight, the Scilly islands, and the Channel islands. Its depth, at the strait, is from 12 to 30 fathoms, but decreases there at the Varne and the Ridge banks, to 4 and 1½ fathoms; and its depth thence, for the most part, gradually increases to 60 fathoms, but is varied by banks off Boulogne to only 3 or 5 fathoms, and by several depressions to 70 or 100 fathoms. Its bottom, at the strait, is a ridge of chalk; and elsewhere generally coarse gravel. The English coast of it measures about 390 miles; contains good harbours at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, and other places; and has lights at Dunge Ness, Beachy Head, Owers, Bembridge, the Needles, St. Alban's Head, Portland, Start Point, Eddystone, the Lizard, Longships, and Seven Stones. The French coast measures about 510 miles; contains a tolerable haven at Havre, and a great fortified one at Cherbourg; and has lights at Cape Grisnez, Cayeux, La Heve, Dieppe, Barfleux, Cherbourg, La Hogue, the Caskets, Frekel, Heaux de Brehat, Isle Bas, and Ushant. The in-shore depths, on the English side, are noticed in our articles on the harbours and other localities; and the coast formation, as to headlands, rocks, and other features, is noticed in our articles on the counties.

ENGLISH COMBE. See COMBE (ENGLISH).

ENGLISH GROUNDS, a shoal in Somerset; on the south side of Bristol channel, 3 miles W of Clevedon. A floating light, established in 1838, is on the outside of it, in the fair way.

ENGLISH STREET. See CARLISLE.

ENHAM (KING'S), a hamlet in Andover parish, Hants; near Knight's-Enham. Pop., 92.

ENHAM (KNIGHT'S), a parish in Andover district, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, 2 miles NNW of Andover. Post-town, Andover. Acres, 787. Real property, with King's Enham, £3,571. Pop., 159. Houses, 32. Six Roman roads intersect the parish; and recent researches have brought to light here, on land occupied by Mr. Biggs, the walls of a Roman camp, the sites of more than one Roman villa of more than ordinary magnitude, coins of Antoninus and Constantine, and numerous fragments of tesserae, Samian ware, vases, pottery, and tiles. Here perhaps—and not at Farnham, East Sherborne, or Whitechurch, as antiquaries have variously supposed—was the Roman town Vindomum or Vindomis. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £208.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is good. An endowed school has £27; and other charities £25.

ENJOBBO. See EVENJOBBO.

ENMORE, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; under the Quantock hills, on an affluent of the river Parret, 4 miles WSW of Bridgewater town and r. station. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,112. Real property, £3,095. Pop., 314. Houses, 63. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to the Courcelles; passed to the Mallets, the Bayntuns and others; came to the Percevals, Earls of Egmont; and belongs now to the Trevellyans. The mansion on it, Enmore Castle, was built by the first Earl of Egmont; and is a large quadrangular embattled pile, constructed of a dark reddish-coloured stone, flanked at each angle by a low square machicolated tower, with a bastion and two circular towers at the principal entrance. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £183.* Patron, the Rev. J. Levien. The church adjoins the castle; has an Anglo-Norman doorway; and is good. The churchyard contains old yew trees, and the steps and shaft of an ancient cross. Charities, £13.

ENMORE-GREEN, a chapelry, annexed to Gillingham vicarage, in Dorset. The church is recent.

ENNERDALE, a township, a chapelry, a vale, and a lake, in Cumberland. The township and the chapelry are in St. Bees parish; and they lie around Ennerdale-Bridge village, situated on the river Ehen, 1½ mile W of Ennerdale Lake, 2¼ NE of Cleator r. station, and 6½ ESE of Whitehaven. Post-town, Cleator, under Whitehaven. Acres of the township, 17,782; of which 734 are water. Real property, £1,666. Pop., 254. Houses, 47. The chapelry is larger than the township. Rated property, £1,915. Pop., 499. The property is much subdivided. The surface is largely moorish and mountainous. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £75.* Patron, Henry Curwen, Esq. The church is neat and good; and the churchyard contains monuments. But, at the date of the scene of Wordsworth's Pastoral of The Brothers—that scene being laid here—

“The parish chapel stood alone,
Girt round with a bare ring of mossy wall;”
And “in the churchyard
Was neither epitaph nor monument,
Tombstone nor name—only the turf they trod,
And a few natural graves.”

Ennerdale vale is the vale of Liza river, Ennerdale lake, and the upper part of Ehen river. Ennerdale lake, or Ennerdale water, extends west-north-westward from a point geographically 2½ miles WSW of the foot of Buttermere; is 2½ miles long; varies in breadth from about a furlong to ¼ a mile; and has a maximum depth of 30 feet. It receives, at its head, the river Liza; and discharges, at its foot, the river Ehen. Its basin is closely flanked by

wild craggy heights, passing up into moor and mountain; and is continuous with the alpine glen of Liza, leading up to the magnificent mountains called the Pillar, the Steeple, and the Great Gable. Access to a carriage exists only by the foot, and along the north side, to Gillerthwaite, about a mile above the lake's head. An inn stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the foot; and How Hall, or Castle How, anciently the seat of the Patricksons, now the property of the Senhouses, situated near the inn, commands a full view of nearly all the lake, and of the best portion of the heights around and above it.

ENNERDALE BRIDGE and **ENNERDALE WATER**. See preceding article.

ENODER (Str.), a village and a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of St. Columb-Major, and 6 NNW of Gram-pound r. station; and has a post-office under Ladock. The parish includes also part of the town of Mitchell. Acres, 7,037. Real property, £6,333; of which £142 are in mines. Pop., 1,151. Houses, 234. The surface is somewhat flat. The rocks include granite and porphyry, with tin and copper ores. Comronson was the seat of the Flammoicks; and Boswallow of the Stephenses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £380.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church has a pinnacled tower and a Norman font. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ENODOCK (Str.), a quondam chapelry in St. Minver parish, Cornwall; at the mouth of the river Alan, under Bray hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wadebridge. Its church is ancient, but lies partly buried under drift sand.

ENSDON, a township in Montford parish, Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 56.

ENSHAM, or **EYNESHAM**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Witney district, Oxford. The village stands on the river Isis, adjacent to the Witney railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Witney; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Oxford. It was known to the Saxons as Egonesham; is said to have been a British town before the times of the heptarchy; was a seat of royalty, and the scene of a wittenagemot, in the time of Etheldred the Unready; had a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1005 by Ethelmar or Aylmar, Earl of Cornwall; and figured, at later periods, as a market-town. The abbey was given, at the dissolution, to the Stanleys; and the only part of it now remaining is a window in the parsonage garden. The parish comprises 5,060 acres. Real property, £10,262. Pop., 2,096. Houses, 457. Ensham Hall is a principal residence. The parish is a meet for the Heythrop hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £176.* Patron, Mrs. W. S. Bricknell. The church is ancient, and has a monument of Dr. Rogers; and near it is an ancient cross. There are three dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £36, and other charities with £147. The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 17,571. Pop., 5,237. Houses, 1,138.

ENSON. See **SALT** and **ENSON**.

ENSTONE, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; on an affluent of the river Isis, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Chorbury r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Chipping-Norton. It contains the hamlets of Church-Enstone, Neat-Enstone, Lidstone, Cleveley, Radford, and Gagingwell; and has a head post-office. Acres, 6,177. Real property, £8,859. Pop., 1,198. Houses, 256. The name Enstone alludes to the Enta-stan, or Giant's stone, an upright block, 8 feet high, now commonly called the Hoar-stone, formerly part of a cromlech, other stones of which are still near. Lidstone hamlet takes its name from a similar stone. Celebrated water-works were established at Neat-Enstone, by Thomas Bushell, secretary to Lord Bacon; were visited, in 1636, in a pompous manner, by Charles I.; and are noticed, as follows, by Evelyn in 1664,—“I went to see the famous wells, artificial and natural grotto, and fountains, or Bushell's works. It is an extraordinary solitude. There be here two mummies and a grotto, where he lay in a hammock like an Indian.” The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £357.* Patron, Lord Dillon. The church was formerly attached to Wincombe abbey; is traditionally associated with the memory

of St. Kenelm, son of Kenulphus, king of Mercia; and has some good transition Norman arches. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, national schools, and charities £68.

ENSTONE (CHURCH), a hamlet in Enstone parish, Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Chipping-Norton. Pop., 287. Houses, 60.

ENSTONE (NEAT), a hamlet in Enstone parish, Oxford. Pop., 414. Houses, 92.

ENTER-COMMON, a hamlet in Great Smeaton township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of North-allerton.

ENTWISTLE, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; on the Bolton and Blackburn railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bolton. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £2,429; of which £349 are in mines, and £200 in quarries. Pop., 422. Houses, 82.

ENVILLE, or **ENFIELD**, a village and a parish in Wolverhampton district, Stafford. The village stands near the boundaries with Salop and Worcester, and near the Stafford and Birmingham canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Highley r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Stourbridge; and has a post-office under Stourbridge. The parish includes the manor of Lutley. Acres, 4,925. Real property, £7,710. Pop., 850. Houses, 164. Enville House is the seat of the Earl of Stamford; shows features of different periods; comprises two wings and a recessed centre; and has fine grounds, which were laid out by the poet Shenstone. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £979.* Patron, the Rev. C. Jesson. The church has stained windows, with effigies and arms. A boys' school has £101 from endowment; a girls' school, £13; and other charities £42.

ENWORTH. See **YANWORTH**.

EPITON. See **BATTLE**, Sussex.

EPPERSTONE, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Thurgarton r. station, and 5 SW of Southwell. It has a post-office under Southwell. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £3,895. Pop., 518. Houses, 110. The property is subdivided. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £309.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was restored in 1854. There are two Methodist chapels, a public library, a national school, and charities £12.

EPPING, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a forest in Essex. The town stands in the forest, on a rising-ground, near the source of the river Roding, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Loughton; has now a station on the Ongar railway; is irregularly built; comprises one long wide street; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a chief inn, a town-hall of 1865, a church, and three dissenting chapels. It is well supplied with water from land-springs; it attracts visitors and residents, in the summer months, on account of its pleasant and healthy situation; and it was famous, till recently, for sending much dairy produce to London. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on Whit-Tuesday, the first Friday of July, and 13 Nov. The parish includes also the hamlet of Epping-Upland-with-Ryehill. Acres, 5,281. Real property, £11,640. Pop., 2,105. Houses, 465. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Earl Harold; was given to Waltham abbey; and belongs now to the duchy of Lancaster. Copped Hall, a very fine residence, is the seat of the Hon. A. Ashley. Copped Park contains an ancient British camp. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Rochester. Value, £729.* Patron, H. J. Conyers, Esq. The p. curacy of St. John is a separate benefice. A fine suite of national schools, in the pointed style, was erected in 1861. Baker's charity has £168 a-year; and other charities have £129.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Thoydon-Garnon, North-Weald-Passett, Magdalen-Laver, and Nazeing. Acres, 16,940. Pop., 5,018. Houses, 1,074.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Chigwell, containing the parishes of Chigwell, Chingford, Loughton, and Thoydon-Bois;

and the sub-district of Harlow, containing the parishes of Harlow, Roydon, Great Parndon, Little Parndon, Netteswell, Lutton, Sheering, and Matching. Acres, 46,452. Poor-rates in 1862, £9,098. Pop. in 1851, 15,631; in 1861, 16,549. Houses, 3,383. Marriages in 1860, 84; births, 510,—of which 25 were illegitimate; deaths, 316,—of which 108 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 761; births, 4,611; deaths, 2,885. The places of worship in 1851 were 21 of the Church of England, with 5,386 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,263 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,385 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; and 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 170 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,614 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 731 s.; 16 Sunday schools, with 1,254 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 47 s. The workhouse is in Thoydon-Garnon.—The forest is a wild chase; extends from the vicinity of London southward to Walthamstow; formerly included a great part of Essex; is divided from Hainault forest by the river Roding; is under a lord warden and four verderers, elected by the freeholders; possesses great beauty, and is diversified with plantations, mansions, and villas; and formerly was a favourite resort of the citizens of London for archery, and the scene of an annual festival on Easter Monday, when a stag was turned out for a hunt by the civicsportsmen.

EPPING-GREEN, a hamlet 3 miles NNW of Epping, in Essex. It has a post-office under Epping, and a small Union chapel, in the Gothic style.

EPPING-PLAIN, a place in Thoydon-Garnon parish, Essex; in the southern outskirts of Epping. Epping workhouse is here, and is in the Tudor style.

EPPING-UPLAND, a hamlet in Epping parish, Essex; 2 miles NW by W of Epping. It contains the parish church of Epping; and is conjoined with Ryehill hamlet. Real property of the two, £3,349. Pop., 434. Houses, 91.

EPPLEBY, a township in Forcett parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the N border of the county, 2½ miles N by E of Gainford r. station, and 9 N of Richmond. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £1,964. Pop., 245. Houses, 59. There is a Free Methodist chapel.

EPPLETON (GREAT), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; on the Durham and Sunderland railway, 8 miles NE of Durham. Acres, 695. Real property, £704. Pop., 71. Houses, 12.

EPPLETON (LITTLE), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; ¼ mile SW of Great Eppleton. Acres, 335. Real property, £490; of which £150 are in railways. Pop., 26. Houses, 4.

EPSOM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Surrey. The town stands at the foot of Banstead downs, on the London and Leatherhead railway, 10 miles SE of Croydon, and 13 SSE of London; and it is connected also with the London and Brighton railway at Croydon by a branch railway, which includes a sub-branch from Sutton to the town's neighbourhood at the race-course. Its name is derived from the ancient Northumbrian princess, Ebba; was originally Ebbasham; had become corrupted, at Domesday, into Ebbisham; and passed easily into its present form of Epsom. The place, though known to the Saxons, does not appear to have acquired any consequence till the 16th or 17th century. A palace built by Henry VIII., at Nonsuch, 2 miles NE of it, seems to have brought it into some notice; and medicinal wells, toward Ashted, about ½ of a mile to the W, soon afterwards gave it celebrity. These wells, in the time of Elizabeth, were frequented by persons from surrounding places for ulcers; and they began about 1646 to be frequented also by persons from a distance for many diseases. A work by Lord North, published in 1645, made them known to the fashionable world as fine saline spas; and general reputation, in the time of Charles II., drew to them great numbers of wealthy citizens, courtiers, and nobles, and even made them a resort of the King himself and some foreign princes. So many as sixty coaches of visitors to them might often be seen on one day; new inns and numerous new houses were built for the accommodation of visitors; one of the new inns is said to have been the largest then in Eng-

land; and a comedy by Shadwell, called "Epsom Wells," was highly popular at the London theatre. The wells, however, became rapidly neglected and deserted after the time of Queen Anne; they resisted several successive attempts to bring them back to reputation; and at length the public rooms connected with them passed into ruin, and were pulled down in 1804. The waters retain all their former properties, and are remarkable chiefly for yielding sulphate of magnesia. This salt was long manufactured from them, and was sold, in the time of Charles I., at five shillings per ounce; but it eventually came to be so easily and cheaply obtained from other sources as to take the place of one of the commonest of drugs, under its popular name of Epsom-salts. Races are said to have been instituted at Epsom by James I., while resident at Nonsuch; they formed a chief amusement to visitors during all the period of the wells being in fashion; they have been regularly held every year since 1730; and they acquired enormous prominence from the institution of the Oak's race in 1709, and of the Derby in 1780. They are run on a four-mile course, on the downs, about 1½ mile S of the town; they take place in May, and continue four days; and they draw such a concourse as is to be seen in no other country than England, and not in England itself, at any other place or time. The lowest estimate of the number of persons present makes it 100,000. The grand stand was erected in 1829–30, at a cost of £20,000; accommodates 7,500 persons; is a prominent object in a considerable landscape; and commands a clear view to St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey.

The town lies low, and is irregular and scattered; but its environs include vantage grounds with extensive views, and contain a great number of modern villas. A clock-tower stands in the market-place; was built in 1847; consists of variegated bricks, with red stripes; and has an original and handsome appearance. The town-hall or court-house was built in 1848. The parish church was rebuilt in 1824, with the exception of the tower; cost nearly £7,000; and contains a monument by Flaxman to Parkhurst the lexicographer, three other monuments by Flaxman, and one by Chantrey. Christ church, on Clayhill, is a newer structure, small but neat, built of brick, and in the Tudor style. A Wesleyan chapel, built in 1864, is in the French-Gothic style, of stock bricks with red and blue bands; and presents some originality of appearance. There are four other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed school, an alms-house, aggregate charities £277, the royal medical benevolent college for decayed medical men, and the district workhouse. The medical college is a handsome edifice of 1855; and the workhouse is a structure of better appearance than many of its kind, and in the Tudor style. The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. A market is held weekly; and a fair on 25 July. Malting, brewing, and brick-making are carried on; and there are several nursery grounds. The town is returned as conterminous with the parish; but, in that view, includes the hamlet of Horton. Acres, 4,389. Real property, £26,821; of which £122 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1841, 3,533; in 1861, 4,890. Houses, 831. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Chertsey abbey. Pitt Place is the residence of Francis M. Head, Esq.; the Elms, of J. Pearson, Esq.; Woodcote Green, of E. R. Northey, Esq.; Garlands, of Alex. Crowe, Esq.; Horton Place, of John Trotter, Esq.; and Woodcote Park, of R. Brooks, Esq., M. P. The parochial living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Christ church, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. W. Spcer. Boucher, who made collections for an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary, was vicar; and Parkhurst, the lexicographer, was a native.

The sub-district contains also the parishes of Cuddington, Chessington, and Ashted, and part of the parish of Ewell. Acres, 12,377. Pop., 7,908. Houses, 1,398. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Carshalton, containing the parishes of Carshalton, Banstead,

Sutton, and Cheam; and the sub-district of Leatherhead, containing the parishes of Leatherhead, Fetcham, Great Bookham, Little Bookham, Stoke-D'Abernon, and Cobham. Acres, 41,180. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,396. Pop. in 1851, 19,040; in 1861, 22,409. Houses, 4,002. Marriages in 1860, 93; births, 634,—of which 28 were illegitimate; deaths, 373,—of which 121 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 368; births, 5,331; deaths, 3,358. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 6,426 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,038 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 100 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 469 s.; 2 undefined, with 106 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,750 scholars; 52 private day schools, with 1,034 s.; 15 Sunday schools, with 948 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 34 s.

EPWELL, a township-chapelry in Swalcliffe parish, Oxford; near Broone Hill, adjacent to the boundary with Warwick, 7 miles W of Banbury r. station. Post-town, Wroxton, under Banbury. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £2,120. Pop., 358. Houses, 83. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Swalcliffe, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is ancient; and there are charities £7.

EPWORTH, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Thorne and county of Lincoln. The town stands in the Isle of Axholme, near the Idle drain, the boundary with Yorkshire, and the river Trent, 5½ miles S of Crowle r. station, and 10 NW by N of Gainsborough; has a post-office; under Bawtry, a neat market-place, a police station, a church, four dissenting chapels, a national school, and a free school; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The church comprises nave, N and S aisles, chancel, and S porch; has a W late perpendicular tower; contains sedilia; was repaired and altered in 1869; and is associated with the names of John and Charles Wesley, who were natives, and whose father was rector. One of the dissenting chapels is a memorial structure to Alexander Kilham, the founder of the Methodist New Connexion, who was a native; and is an edifice of 1860, in quaint Gothic style, with boldly projecting porch, gable, and large gilt gable cross, and with roof of very high pitch. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and a market-hall was about to be built in 1869. There are two annual fairs; and considerable trade is carried on in the making of canvas and sacking. A Carthusian priory was founded here, about 1395, by the Mowbrays of Melwood. The parish comprises 8,140 acres. Real property, £12,545. Pop., 2,097. Houses, 497. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Mowbrays. The surface is flat. Quantities of ancient wood, some of it charred, have been found beneath the soil. Much attention has been given to the growing of hemp and flax. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £952.* Patron, the Crown. Whiteley's charities have £37; and other charities £111. The sub-district contains also two other parishes. Acres, 19,916. Pop., 4,360. Houses, 943.

EPYNT MOUNTAINS, or MYNYDD EPYNT, a chain of barren mountains, in Brecon; about 15 miles long, extending north-eastward from Trecastle to Builth.

ERBISTOCK, a parish in the district of Wrexham, and counties of Denbigh and Flint; on the river Dee, 4½ miles ESE of Ruabon r. station, and 5 NW of Ellesmere. Post-town, Overton, under Wrexham. Acres of the Denbigh portion, 1,559. Real property, £1,700. Pop., 227. Houses, 50. Acres of the Flint portion, 43. Real property, £1,053. Pop., 110. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Bangor priory. Erbistock Hall is the seat of W. Brancker, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £254.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is tolerable.

ERCALL-CHILDS. See CHILDS-ERCALL.

ERCALL-MAGNA, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Wellington district, Salop. The village stands near the river Roden and the Shrewsbury canal, 2½ miles

WSW of Crudgington r. station, and 5½ NW of Wellington; is called High ErCALL; has a post-office, of that name, under Wellington, Salop; and was once a market town. The parish includes also the townships of Cold Hatton, Cotwall and Moortown, Crudgington, Ellerdine, Haughton, Isombridge, Oshaston, Poynton, Roden, Rowton, Sleaf, and Tern and Walton. Acres, 10,593. Real property, £15,763. Pop., 1,969. Houses, 381. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged anciently to the ErCALLs, and had an eel-fishery at Domesday. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £526.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair; and a new church, in the early English style, was built in 1864. A grammar-school has £100 from endowment; an hospital, £65; and other charities, £31. The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 17,370. Pop., 3,230. Houses, 653.

ERCHFONT. See URCHFONT.

ERDDIG. See ERTHIG.

ERDESLEY. See EORDISLEY.

ERDINGTON, a hamlet, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Aston parish, Warwick. The hamlet lies adjacent to Staffordshire, on the Birmingham and Sutton-Coldfield railway, near the Fazeley canal and the river Tame, 4¼ miles NE by E of Birmingham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Birmingham. Real property, £20,465. Pop., 3,906. Houses, 722. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to the Fitz Aunculps; and passed to the Erdingtons. There are numerous villas and good modern dwellings. The chapelry is conterminous with the hamlet, and was constituted in 1853. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Vicar of Aston. The church is modern; and there are an Independent chapel, a Roman Catholic college for 200 students, with chapel and museum, two large orphan asylums, and a suite of alms-houses.—The sub-district includes five other hamlets, and Aston manor. Pop., 24,447.

ERDINGTON, Salop. See EARDINGTON.

ERDSBURY, a place in Chilvers-Coton parish, Warwick; 2 miles W of Nuneaton. An Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Ralph de Sudley; and given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Suffolk.

ERESBY, a hamlet in Spilsby parish, Lincoln; near Spilsby. Pop., 13. It belonged to the Bekes, and passed to the Willoughbys d'Eresby.

EREWASH. See ERWASH.

EREWOOD. See ERWID.

ERGHAM. See ARGAM.

ERIDGE CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, in Sussex; 2½ miles SSW of Tunbridge Wells. The estate connected with it belonged to Earl Harold, and passed, upwards of 500 years ago, into possession of the Nevilles. An old mansion occupied the site of the present one; gave entertainment to Elizabeth during six days in 1578; and was the residence of Lord North at the time when he brought the Tunbridge waters into notice. The present mansion was built since the commencement of the present century; and is in very bad architectural taste. The circumjacent park comprises about 7,000 acres, and includes Saxonbury hill, with ancient circular entrenchment, and a prospect tower, commanding a magnificent view.

ERIDGE GREEN, a village in Frant parish, and a chapelry in Frant and Rotherfield parishes, Sussex. The village stands near the Brighton and Tunbridge-Wells railway, 2½ miles SW by W of T.-Wells; and has a post-office under T.-Wells, and a r. station. The chapelry was constituted in 1856. Pop., 575. Houses, 113. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny.

ERISWELL, a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk; 2½ miles NNE of Mildenhall, and 6 S of Lakenheath r. station. Post-town, Mildenhall, under Soham. Acres, 8,620. Real property, £3,401. Pop., 473. Houses, 100. The manor belonged to Ralph de Rowcester and Robert de Tudenham. The living is a rectory in the

diocese of Ely. Value, £519.* Patron, T. B. Evans. The church had a chantry, and is tolerable. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school with £30 a-year, and charities £12.

ERITH, a small town and a parish in Dartford district, Kent. The town stands on the river Thames, and on the London and Gravesend railway, 3¼ miles NW of Dartford; was known to the Saxons as Ærre-hythe, signifying the old haven; was once a market and corporate town; consists chiefly of one irregular street, but includes many recent villas and other good houses; presents an agreeable rural appearance, with environments of green lanes and pleasant paths; is a sub-port, where many large merchant ships, going up to London, stop to discharge part of their cargo; and has a steam-boat pier, extensive public gardens, two chief hotels, a railway-station with telegraph, a post-office under London, SE, and a fair on Whit-Monday. The parish contains also the hamlets of Beadonwell, Lessness-Heath, Picardy, and Northumberland-Heath. Acres, 4,585; of which 735 are water. Real property, £30,770. Pop., in 1851, 2,231; in 1861, 4,143. Houses, 681. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Bishop Odo; and passed, through the De Lucys, the Badlesmeres, the Waldens, the Comptons, and others, to the Wheatleys. Belvidere House is the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. Much of the land, along the Thames, above the town, is low and flat, and bears the name of Erith Marshes. A vast sand-pit, with about 40 feet of vertical frontage, situated W of the town, shows formations and has yielded fossils which render it highly interesting to geologists. Two powder magazines in the parish, said to contain 30,000 barrels, exploded on 1 Oct., 1864, with an effect so far as London, which was momentarily mistaken there for an earthquake-stroke, and which was distinctly felt even at Maidstone. Much damage was done to property; but surprisingly few lives were lost. Erith Reach, in the Thames, extends to Jennings Point; is 1¼ mile long; and has anchorage in from 3 to 5 fathoms; but shoals toward the Essex side. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £600. Patron, Lord Wynford. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular; consists of nave and chancel, with low tower and spire; and contains some good brasses, an altar-tomb of the Countess of Shrewsbury who died in 1568, and a monument by Chantry to Lord Eardley. A meeting, supplementary to the signing of Magna Charta, and designed to effect a final peace between King John and his barons, was held in this church. The p. curacy of All Saints, at Belvidero, is a separate benefice. Value, £100.* Patrons, Trustees. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and charities £8. The Independent chapel is an ornamental edifice, in the pointed style. Weaver, the antiquary, was rector.

ERLAS. See EARLAS.

ERLEIGH. See EARLEIGH.

ERLESTOKE. See EARL-STOKE.

ERLINGTON. See ELTRINGTON.

ERME-BRIDGE, a place in Ermington parish, Devon; on the river Erme, near Modbury. A hotel is here.

ERME (Str.), a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; near the Cornwall railway, 3½ miles NNE of Truro. Post-town, Truro. Acres, 4,507. Real property, £3,544. Pop., 554. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. Killigrew belonged to the Killigrews; Pelda, to the De Veres and the Wynes; and Trehane, to the Pendarveses. Barrows occur on the hills. An extensive mine, which employed many of the inhabitants, was recently stopped. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £473.* Patron, Mr. Pendarves. The church is good. Charities, £8.

ERME (THE), a river of Devon. It rises about 5 miles from Brent, in Dartmoor; and runs southward, about 14 miles, past Ermington, to the English channel, 3¼ miles E of Revel-Stoke.

ERMINE-STREET, an ancient British highway, northward from the English channel to Yorkshire. It began at Pevensey, near Beachy Head; went, by Wad-

hurst, Tunbridge Wells, and Holwood Hill, to London; proceeded thence, by Enfield, to Royston; was crossed there by Icknield-street; proceeded, by Godmanchester and Castor, to Casterton; sent off, near Casterton, a branch, by Thorpe, Southwell, and Doncaster, to Ryknield-street at Castleford; proceeded from Casterton, by Ancaster, Lincoln, and Winterton, to the Humber at Winttingham; began again at Brough, and went, by Market-Weighton, Stamford, Easingwold, and Northallerton, to Watling-street at Carterick. It is still traceable in various stretches of its route; and is especially distinct between Grantham and Winttingham.

ERMINGTON, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands on a bold eminence, contiguous to the river Erme, 2 miles NW of Modbury, and 2½ S of Ivy-bridge r. station; was formerly a place of some importance, with a weekly market; and has a post-office under Ivy-Bridge, and fairs on 2 Feb. and 24 June. The parish also includes part of Ivy-bridge; and is in Plympton-St. Mary district. Acres, 4,952. Real property, £9,434. Pop., in 1851, 1,423; in 1861, 1,785. Houses, 348. The property is much subdivided. A charming lane runs from the village to Ivy-bridge; and a quondam hotel is at Erme-bridge. A meteoric stone, weighing 23 lbs., fell at Strathleigh in 1623. A decrease of population occurred prior to 1851, from the closing of two woollen factories; and an increase thence till 1861 arose from the effect of railway communication. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Kingston, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £453.* Patrons, the Crown, the Rev. W. J. Pinwill, and Mrs. Pinwill. A sinecure rectory is attached. Value, £463. Patron, Mr. Dimes. The church is later English; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and transepts, with a leaning spire; and contains portions of an old screen and sedilia, and several old monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £35. The hundred contains eleven parishes. Acres, 50,383. Pop., 9,826. Houses, 2,019.

ERMINTON. See ARRINGTON.

ERNESBY. See ARNESBY.

ERNEY (Str.), a parish in St. Germans district, Cornwall; on Lynher creek, 3¼ miles W of Saltash. Pop., 79. Houses, 13. It is joined to Landrake: which see.

ERNLEY. See EARNLEY.

ERPINGHAM, a parish, a district, and two hundreds in Norfolk. The parish is in Aylsham district; and lies on the river Bure, 3 miles NNE of Aylsham, and 5¼ miles W by N of North Walsham railway station. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,381. Real property, £2,664. Pop., 423. Houses, 99. The property is much divided. The manor belonged to the Erpinghams or Hapurgans, one of whom fought at Agincourt. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Blickling, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is later English, with a tower; and contains a painted rood-screen, a brass effigies of the Erpinghams of date 1370, and three brasses of later dates.—The district comprehends the sub-district of North Walsham, containing the parishes of North Walsham, Suffield, Antingham, Gunton, Thorpe-Market, South Repps, Gimingham, Trunch, Knapton, Mundesley, Trimmingham, Sidestrand, and North Repps; the sub-district of Cromer, containing the parishes of Cromer, Overstrand, Felbrigg, Metton, Roughton, Hanworth, Aldborough, Thurgarton, Sustead, Fessingham, Gresham, Aylmerton, Ranton, Beeston-Regis, Sheringham, East Beckham, West Beckham, Barningham-Norwood, Barningham-Winter, Matlask, Plumstead, and Baconsthorpe; and the sub-district of Holt, containing the parishes of Holt, Bodham, Weybourne, Kelling, Salthouse, Cley-next-the-Sea, Glandford, Bayfield, Letheringsett, Hempstead, Edgefield, Hunworth, Stody, Thornage, Brinton, Briston, and Melton-Constable-with-Burgh-Parva. It comprises Erpingham poor-law union and Brinton incorporation, the latter consisting of the parishes of Brinton and Melton-Constable-with-Burgh-Parva; and it has one workhouse in West Beckham and another in Melton-Constable. Acres, 72,513. Poor-rates in 1862, £11,234. Pop. in 1851, 21,722; in 1861,

20,874. Houses, 4,891. Marriages in 1860, 143; births, 642,—of which 68 were illegitimate; deaths, 260,—of which 163 were at ages under 5 years, and 22 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,437; births, 6,605; deaths, 4,505. The places of worship in 1851 were 49 of the Church of England, with 11,718 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 443 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 370 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 298 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,514 s.; 18 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,252 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 702 s.; 1 undefined, with 190 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 16 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,947 scholars; 20 private day schools, with 902 s.; 47 Sunday schools, with 2,635 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s.—The two hundreds are N and S; and they jointly are larger in extent than the district, yet exclude some portions of it. The N hundred contains thirty-one parishes. Acres, 40,040. Pop., 10,534. Houses, 2,510. The S hundred contains forty parishes. Acres, 49,078. Pop., 14,979. Houses, 3,326.

ERRINGDEN, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the York and Manchester railway, 7 miles NNW of Halifax. It includes part of Hebden-Briggs village, and part of Mytholmroyd hamlet; and has a fair, at Erringden-Moor, on the Friday after 11 Oct. Acres, 2,980. Real property, £4,960; of which £23 are in quarries. Pop., 1,764. Houses, 371.

ERRYRYYS, a chapelry in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; adjacent to Flint, 5 miles ESE of Ruthin, and nearly equidistant from Ruthin and Mold r. stations. Post-town, Mold, Flintshire. Pop., about 900. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £385. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

ERSBY. See **ERSEY**.

ERTH (Str.), a village and a parish in Penzance district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Hayle, near the head of St. Ives bay, and near Hayle and St. Ives-Road r. station, 4 miles NE of Marazion; has a bridge, said to be 500 years old; has also, on an eminence, in its centre, an ancient cross, with rude sculpture of a figure of Christ; had once copper mills, which are now used for rolling and hammering iron; and has a fair on 18 Sept. The parish comprises 4,092 acres; and its post-town is Hayle. Real property, £8,118; of which £669 are in mines, £106 in ironworks, and £287 in railways. Pop., 2,558. Houses, 493. Trewinnard, now a farm-house, belonged to the Trewinnards, the Mohuns, and others; became the residence of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.; and now belongs to Heywood Hawkins, Esq. Some remains of tapestry are in this house; and the ruin of a gilt coach, said to have been the first carriage introduced to Cornwall, is at the stables. Tredrea was the seat of Davies Gilbert, Esq., president of the Royal Society. An ancient camp occurs at Bosence; and there are fragments of an ancient chapel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £249.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church stands near the bridge at the village; is old, and contains some monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £9.

ERTHIG, or **ERDDIG**, a township in Gresford parish, Denbigh; on Offa's Dyke, 2 miles SW of Wrexham. Pop., 117. Houses, 31. Erthig Hall is the seat of the Yorkes,—of whom was Philip Yorke, author of "The Royal Tribes of Wales;" has, on the walls and ceilings of one of its rooms, the heraldic bearings of the tribes; and occupies a charming situation.

ERTINDON. See **ARTINGDON**.

ERVAN (Str.), a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the coast, 4 miles SSW of Padstow, and 14 NW of St. Austell r. station. Post-town, St. Issey, Cornwall. Acres, 3,218; of which 110 are water. Real property, £2,942. Pop., 437. Houses, 89. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £405.* Patron, the Rev. H. N. Barton. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Plymouth Brethren.

ERVILLS, or **LEIGH**, a tything in Hambledon parish, Hants; 6½ miles ESE of Bishops-Waltham. Pop., 468.

ERWALLO, a township in Llangollen parish, Denbigh; near Llangollen. Pop., 90.

ERWARTON, or **ARWERTON**, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; on the river Stour, 2½ miles NNW of Dovercourt r. station, and 3¼ NNW of Harwich,—each of them on the other side of the Stour. Post-town, Shotley, under Ipswich. Acres, 2,973; of which 1,660 are water. Real property, £2,359. Pop., 243. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the 14th century, to the Bacons; passed to the Drury's and the Parkers; and belongs now to the Rev. H. D. Berners. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Woolverstone, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £484.* Patron, the Rev. H. D. Berners. The church is very good; and there are charities £7.

ERWASH, or **EREWASH**, a river, a canal, and a railway, on the mutual border of Derby and Notts. The river rises near Alfreton; and runs southward, about 15 miles to the Trent, near Attenborough. The canal was formed in 1777; begins at the Cromford canal, near Langley bridge; runs close by the river to the Trent, opposite the Soar; is 11½ miles long; falls 109 feet, with 13 locks; and has a branch to Nutbrook, 4¼ miles, falling 131 feet, with 13 locks. The railway is part of the Midland system, and runs close to the river and the canal.

ERWID, or **EREWOOD**, a village in Crickadarn parish, Brecon; on the river Wye, 6¼ miles SSE of Bulth. It has a post-office under Hereford, and a r. station.

ERWYRYS. See **ERRYRYYS**.

ERYHOLME, a township-chapelry in Gilling parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, on the verge of the county, 2¼ miles NNE of Dalton r. station, and 4¼ SE by S of Darlington. Post-town, Neasham, under Darlington. Acres, 2,193. Real property, £2,384. Pop., 176. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £49.* Patron, the Vicar of Gilling. The church is good.

ESCEIBON, a township in Llanynys parish, Denbigh; 3¼ miles NNW of Ruthin.

ESLUSHAM (Above and Below), two townships in Wrexham parish, Denbigh; on Offa's Dyke, near Wrexham. Acres, 2,104 and 1,687. Real property, £5,748, (of which £1,790 are in quarries, and £518 in mines); and £4,220. Pop., 493 and 745. Houses, 102 and 145.

ESCOMB, a parochial chapelry in Auckland district, Durham; on the river Wear, and on the Weardale railway, 1¼ mile WNW of Bishop-Auckland. Post-town, Bishop-Auckland, under Darlington. Acres, 840. Real property, £15,360; of which £11,250 are in mines, and £70 on the railway. Pop. in 1851, 1,293; in 1861, 3,743. Houses, 649. The property is subdivided. The chief employment is coal-mining. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was at one time prebendal to Auckland college; was annexed, in 1501, to Durham deanery; and is in tolerable condition. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ESCOT, a chapelry in Ottery-St. Mary and Talaton parishes, Devon; on the river Otter, and on the Yeovil and Exeter railway, adjacent to Ottery-Road r. station, 2 miles NNW of Ottery-St. Mary. It was constituted in 1844. Post-town, Ottery-St. Mary, under Exeter. Pop., 534. Houses, 103. Escot House is the seat of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £75. Patron, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. The church was built in 1840; is a neat edifice; and contains a handsome monument of the Kennaway family.

ESCRICK, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in York district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Ouse, 4¼ miles ESE of Copmanthorpe r. station, and 7 SSE of York; and has a post-office under York. Acres, 4,120. Real property, £4,913. Pop., 654. Houses, 128. The parish contains also the township of Deighton, and part of that of Naburn. Acres, exclusive of the Naburn portion, 6,067. Real property, exclusive of Naburn, £7,498. Pop. of

the whole, 1,237. Houses, 234. The property is divided among three. Escrick Park belonged, in the time of James I., to Sir Thomas Knivet, the discoverer of the gunpowder plot, and gave him the title of Baron, on his being raised to the peerage; and it belongs now to Lord Wenlock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £530.* Patron, Lord Wenlock. The church is recent. The sub-district contains also another parish, and parts of three others. Acres, 13,633. Pop., 2,786. Houses, 553.

ESGOB-CNWCCKREEN, a village in Above-Sawthe township, Llangadock parish, Carmarthen; near Llangadock.

ESGOB-WITH-CASTLE, a township in Llanwnnog parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles WNW of Newtown. Pop., 520.

ESGOREBRILL, a township in Eglwys-fach parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles SSE of Conway. Pop., 294.

ESH, or ASH, a village and a township-chapelry in Lanchester parish, Durham. The village stands 4 miles NNW of Brancepeth r. station, and 5 WNW of Durham; and has a post-office under Durham. The chapelry comprises 3,016 acres. Real property, £2,915. Pop., 942. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. A Roman Catholic college, on a large scale, with about 300 students, is at Ushaw. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £190.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is good; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. See USHAW.

ESHER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Kingston district, Surrey. The village stands on high ground, adjacent to the river Mole, about a mile S of the Southwestern railway, and 4½ SW of Kingston; and has a head post-office, a station with telegraph on the railway, a good inn, and a fair on 4 Sept. It was known at Domesday as Aissele; it figured prominently, for some time, in connexion with a neighbouring episcopal palace; and it now presents a pleasant appearance, and has charming environs. The parish comprises 2,079 acres. Real property, £9,027. Pop., 1,460. Houses, 254. The property is much subdivided. Esher Palace stood on the bank of the Mole; was erected, in the latter part of the 15th century, by Bishop Waynflete of Winchester; underwent repair and re-construction by Wolsley, on his appointment to the see of Winchester; became his retreat, on his disgrace at court; passed, under Bishop Gardner, to the Crown; was given, by Elizabeth, to Lord Howard of Effingham; went, through various possessors, to the minister Henry Pelham; and passed first to Lord Londes, and then to the Spicers. The estate, in 1865, had lately been sold; and the park was then about to be disposed for villa residences. No part of the palace now exists except a square tower with octagonal turrets at the corners, and a central gateway. The present mansion stands on higher ground; bears the name of Esher Place; is entirely modern; and commands a rich view over the valley of the Thames. A neighbouring well is popularly called Wolsley's, but does not seem to have any true claim to the name. The surrounding grounds are beautiful; and they retain some features of an elaborate care with which they were formerly laid out. Pope alludes to them in his verses; and Thomson speaks of

"Esher's grove,
Where in the sweetest solitude, embraced
By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
From courts and senates Pelham finds repose."

Claremont also is in the parish, but has been separately noticed. See CLAREMONT. A priory was founded, in the time of Henry II. at Sandon farm; and was annexed, in 1436, to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark; and some traces of it may still be seen near the railway station. Brass works were established in Esher, by two Germans, in 1639; and were the earliest in England. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £448. Patron, H. J. Pye, Esq. The church was built in 1854, and is a cruciform edifice, in the early English style. The previous church is now used as a mortuary chapel, and has many monuments. There are

a Quakers' chapel, a national and Infant schools, and charities £40. Jane Porter and Anna Maria Porter, the novelists, were residents. The sub-district includes also four other parishes. Acres, 8,440. Pop., 7,185. Houses, 1,367.

ESHOLT, a township-chapelry in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 3¼ miles NE of Shipley r. station, and 5½ N of Bradford. Post-town, Guiseley, under Leeds. Real property, with Hawksworth, £4,528. Pop., 369. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, in the 12th century, by Simon de Ward; went to the Calverleys; and passed to the Stansfields. Esholt Hall, a splendid modern mansion, the seat of W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., now occupies the nunnery's site. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Hawksworth, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patron, W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq. The church is recent; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ESHOTT, a township in Felton parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 7¼ miles NNW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,775. Pop., 177. Houses, 27.

ESHTON, a township in Gargrave parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 5 miles NW of Skipton. It has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 1,160. Real property, £1,356. Pop., 81. Houses, 12. Eshton Hall belonged to the Bindlosses, and passed to the Wilsons.

ESK, a topographical name, of Celtic origin, signifying "water," and applied, in England and in Scotland, to designate a river.

ESK (THE), a river of the SW of Cumberland. It rises between Bow fell and Scaw fell; runs 5 miles south-westward to Esk-Bridge; goes thence 8 miles, in the same direction, to the sea at Ravenglass; and forms, at its mouth, jointly with the Mite and the Irt, a sinuous, sandy estuary. It receives, on its left, the streamlets of Birker Force and Stanley Force; and, on its right, the stream from Burnmoor tarn.

ESK (THE), a river of the N of Cumberland. It comes in from Scotland; is a large stream at entering; forms, for about a mile, the boundary between Scotland and England; runs, about 8½ miles south-westward to the head of the Solway frith, about midway between the Sark and the Eden; and receives, on its left, near the end of its course, the river Line.

ESK, or ESKE (THE), a river of N. R. Yorkshire. It rises on the Cleveland hills; runs about 24 miles eastward, past Castleton, Egton-Bridge, and Sleights, to the sea at Whitby; receives many upland streamlets in its course; traverses, for a considerable way, a picturesque vale; and finally divides Whitby into two nearly equal parts. The spring-tide, at its mouth, rises from 14 to 20 feet; the neap-tide, from 9 to 12 feet; and the tides there rose and fell four times in less than 30 minutes on 17th July 1761.

ESKAT. See SALTER-WITH-ESKAT.

ESKDALE, a ward in Cumberland. It forms the part of the county N of Cumrew fell, and all thence E and N of the river Eden; contains twenty parishes and parts of three others; measures 27 miles northward, and 19 eastward; and comprises 182,344 acres. Pop. in 1851, 21,019; in 1861, 25,605. Houses, 4,853.

ESKDALE, the vale of the south-western Esk, in Cumberland. The head of it has a pass, called Esk-Haws, leading over to Seathwaite and Borrowdale; the upper part of it, to the vicinity of Esk-Bridge, is mountainous and brilliantly picturesque; and the part onward thence is straight, narrow, and pleasant, with much natural beauty and considerable artificial embellishment.

ESKDALE, the vale of the Esk in N. R. Yorkshire.

ESKDALE, a chapelry in St. Bees parish, Cumberland; on the river Esk, 7 miles NE by E of Ravenglass r. station. It has a post-office under Whitehaven. Acres, 13,000. Real property, with Wasdale, £1,728. Pop., 346. Houses, 63. The property is much subdivided. The surface consists largely of moor and moun-

tain. Micaceous iron ore is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £66.* Patron, W. Stanley, Esq. The church is very good; and there are charities £10.

ESKDALESIDE, or **SLEIGHTS**, a township-chapelry in Whitley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Esk, and on the Pickering and Whitley railway, 4 miles SW by W of Whitley. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Whitley, both of the name of Sleights. Acres, 3,740. Real property, £3,060; of which £420 are in quarries. Pop., 814. Houses, 164. Building-stone is worked; mineral springs occur; and alum is found. There was anciently a small cell here to Whitley abbey. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Ugglebarnby, in the diocese of York. Value, £329.* Patron, the Rev. T. Walker. The church was built in 1767. Charities, £55.

ESKE, a township in Beverley parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hull, 3½ miles NE by N of Beverley. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 33. Houses, 3.

ESKELITH, a hamlet in Arkengarth-Dale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Reeth.

ESKERCAM, **ESKEREVAN**, and **ESKERGAEN**, three hamlets in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; from 3 to 5 miles NW of Llanilo-fawr. Pop., 437.

ESKERNANT, a hamlet in Talley parish, Carmarthen; 7½ miles N of Llanilo-fawr. Pop., 163.

ESKETT, a station on the Cleator railway, Cumberland; 3 miles NNE of Cleator.

ESKIRGILOG, a township in Moughtrey parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles SW of Newtown. Pop., 256.

ESKIRIETH, a township in Tref-Eglwys parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles N of Llanidloes.

ESKIRMAEN, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles NE of Llanidloes. Pop., 58.

ESKLEY (THE), a stream of Hereford; falling into the Munnaw at Longtown.

ESKMEALS, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Furness railway, 2 miles SSE of Ravenglass.

ESLINGTON, a seat of Lord Ravensworth, in Northumberland; on the river Alne, 7½ miles N of Rothbury. It belonged formerly to the Eslingtons and the Collingwoods.

ESPERSHIELDS, a township in Bywell-St. Peter parish, Northumberland; on the river Derwent, contiguous to Durham, 8 miles S by E of Corbridge. It includes a place called Millshield. Acres, 3,389. Pop., 182. Houses, 31.

ESPLEY, a village in Highlaws township, Morpeth parish, Northumberland; 2 miles NW of Morpeth.

ESPRICK, a hamlet in Greenhalgh township, Kirkham parish, Lancashire; 3½ miles NNW of Kirkham. Pop., 55.

ESSEBERRY. See **ASHBURY**, Devon.

ESSEBURN. See **ASHBORNE**.

ESSEBY. See **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**.

ESSENDINE, a chapelry in Ryhall parish, Rutland; contiguous to Lincoln, and on the Great Northern railway, 4½ miles NNE of Stamford. It has a station, with telegraph, on the railway; and two branch lines strike off hence to respectively Stamford and Bourn. Post-town, Ryhall, under Stamford. Acres, 1,526. Real property, £1,770. Pop., 193. Houses, 34. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the bishops of Lincoln; and had a castle. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ryhall, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is chiefly early English, but has a very early Norman doorway.

ESSENDON, a parish in Hatfield district, Herts; on the river Lea, and on the Hatfield and Hertford railway, 3 miles E by N of Hatfield. It has a post-office under Hertford. Acres, 2,303. Real property, £4,160. Pop., 672. Houses, 134. The property is divided among a few. Essendon House is a chief residence. The parish gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Salisbury. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Rochester. Value, £550.* Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. The church is good. The vicarage of Bayford is a separate benefice. There are a national school and charities £20.

ESSEX, a maritime county of England; bounded, on the N, by Cambridge and Suffolk; on the E, by the German ocean; on the S, by Kent; on the W, by Middlesex and Herts. Its boundary line, along a great part of the N, is the river Stour; along all the S, is the river Thames; along much of the W, is the rivers Lea and Stort. Its outline is irregularly four-sided; the longest line along the N, the shortest along the S. Its length, from E to W, is 60 miles; its breadth, from N to S, is 50 miles; its circuit is about 225 miles; and its area is 1,060,549 acres. Its coast is so irregular and broken that the exact length of it cannot easily be ascertained; but, including all on the Thames, and not reckoning estuaries, may be estimated at about 105 miles. Its chief headlands are the Naze, 5½ miles S of Harwich; Foulness, at the mouth of the Crouch river; and Shoeburyness, at the mouth of the Thames. Shoals and sands lie off some parts; and numerous islands, situated within the general coast-line, and divided by only narrow belts of water from the interior tracts, diversify others. The chief islands are Horsey, near the Naze; Mersea, at the mouth of Blackwater river; Wallasea and Foulness, at the mouth of the Crouch river; and Canvey, on the Thames. The sea-board is low, flat, and partly marshy; has suffered much devastation and fracture by encroachments of the sea; and, except to a trifling extent at Harwich, Southend, and Purfleet, is protected from further injury by strong embankments. The tracts inland, to the centre and further west, are champaign,—not totally flat, but possessing many gentle hills and dales; and the tracts thence to the western boundary so roll and rise as to present continuous diversity of contour. The highest grounds are Langdon hill and Danebury camp; and these have an altitude of about 620 feet. Much of the surface, from combination of natural feature and artificial embellishment, exhibits a pleasing and ever-varying succession of rural landscapes. The chief rivers, besides those which run on the boundaries, are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Roding, the Ingerburn, the Wid, and the Brain. The geognostic formation of much of the sea-board is fresh-water deposit; of most of the rest of the county is London clay; and of the tract around Castle Hedingham and Thaxted, and thence to the northern and western boundaries, is chalk.

The soil, throughout the county, is exceedingly various; on the sea-board, both of the ocean and of the Thames, is generally marshy, with intermixture of gravel; in the district of the Rodings, is strong wet loam; in the central and northern parts, is variously strong and moist, light and loamy; in the western parts, varies from tough clay upon brick earth to thin loam upon gravel; and, in many places, is either good meadow, light gravel, or rich loam. About nine-tenths of the whole are either arable or grass-lands; and about 60,000 acres are forest. Much improvement has been done by draining, top-dressing, and other georgical practices. The farms are of many sizes, but may be stated to average from 150 to 200 acres; and some are held on lease at 7 to 14 years, but most are held by annual tenure. The farm buildings, in a general view, may be called middle-rate. The farmers are reckoned among the best in the kingdom. Wheat usually produces from 20 to 30 bushels per acre; barley, about 40 bushels; oats, about 12 quarters; beans, about 32 bushels; potatoes, about 300 bushels. Carraway, coriander, and teal are grown in a conjoint or treble crop, coming to maturity at different periods; and the first yields about 4½ cwt., the second about 12 cwt., the third about 6,000 heads. Vegetables for the London market, especially potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and pease, are grown so extensively in some of the south-western tracts as to give these almost the appearance of market-gardens. Cabbages and turnips are largely cultivated in other parts also, as food for live stock; the artificial grasses likewise receive much attention; and mustard, cole-seed, and some other peculiar crops are grown on marsh-lands. Hops are cultivated about Weathersfield, Castle Hedingham, Halstead, and some other places; and saffron was formerly so prominent

a product around Saffron-Walden as to give its name to that town. Hogs, of a small superior breed, are reared for the London market. Sheep, of the Southdown and other breeds, chiefly from Sussex and Wilts, are fattened; and they are computed to amount to 520,000 in number, and to yield 8,650 packs of wool. Calves, of breeds from Suffolk, from Devon, from other parts of England, and even from Scotland, are reared in great numbers for the London market. Dairy produce, from the same breeds, particularly about Epping, Barking, and London, is an object of much attention. Essex cheese is celebrated in old balladry; and Essex butter has a high name in London, and is estimated by the dairymen at about 212 lbs. a-year per cow. Horses comprise many breeds, but more the Suffolk punch than any other; and many are sent from London to feed on the salt marshes.

The trade of Essex consists chiefly in its vegetable and animal produce; and receives great and constant stimulation from the county's vicinity to London. Commerce to any great distance is inconsiderable; and commerce to any quarter has no better ports than the inferior ones of Harwich, Maldon, and Colchester; yet the home-commerce, including that to London, is very great. An oyster-fishery, carried on all round the coast from the Colne river to Canvey island, employs about 200 boats and 500 hands, and produces yearly about 15,000 bushels of good oysters. Other fisheries, and the catching of wild fowl, also are carried on. The woollen manufacture was formerly of some importance, but has become nearly extinct. Crapes are manufactured at Braintree, Bocking, and other places; satin-velvet, at Halstead; and silk fabrics at Coggeshall and Colchester. The males employed, in 1861, in silk-manufacture, were 872; in silk-dying, 162; in lace-manufacture, 13; in woollen cloth manufacture, 23; in hat-making, 37; in straw-plaiting, 45; in sailcloth manufacture, 11; in rope-making, 83; in sail-making, 91; in ship-building, 711; in boat and barge building, 41; in coach-making, 408; in engine and machine-making, 593; in tool-making, 38; in paper-making, 11; in glass-making, 12; in earthenware manufacture, 36; in tobacco-pipe making, 44; in iron-manufacture, 323; in boiler-making, 170; in brass foundry work, 30. Railways, all connected with the Great Eastern system, have numerous lines and branches within the county. A network of them lies in the corner adjacent to London; a line, with several branches, goes along the south coast to Southend; a great line goes through the central district, by Romford, Brentwood, Chelmsford, and Colchester, into Suffolk, and sends branches to Maldon, to Wivenhoe, and to Harwich; another line, on the W, goes north-north-eastward to Loughton, and will be prolonged to Dunmow; another line goes along all the west border, partly within Middlesex and Herts, and past Bishop-Stortford and the vicinity of Saffron-Walden, toward Cambridge; a branch strikes eastward from this at Bishop-Stortford, and goes past Dunmow to Braintree; another branch goes from Braintree south-south-eastward to the branch from the central line toward Maldon; a branch goes from the Marks-Tey station of the central line northward into Suffolk, toward Bury St. Edmund; and a branch from the Chapel station of this, goes west-north-westward, past Halstead and Castle-Hedingham, to Haverhill. Excellent roads traverse all parts of the county. The Stour is navigable to Sudbury, the Colne to Colchester, the Blackwater to Maldon, the Chelmer to Chelmsford, the Thames to its utmost connection with the county; and several short canals facilitate and extend the inland navigation.

Essex contains 408 parishes, parts of 2 other parishes, and 4 extra-parochial places. It comprises the boroughs of Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron-Walden, and part of Sudbury, the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, and the hundreds of Barstable, Becontree, Chaford, Chelmsford, Clavering, Dengie, Dunmow, Freshwell, Harlow, Hinckford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, Thurstable, Uttlesford, Waltham, Winstree, and Witham. And it was formerly cut, for parliamentary representation, into N and S; now into E, W, and S. The registration co. gives 1 par. to Middlesex, 1 to Cambridge,

13 to Herts, 24 and an extra-parochial place to Suffolk; has an area of 983,443 acres; and is divided into the districts of West Ham, Epping, Ongar, Romford, Orsett, Billericay, Chelmsford, Rochford, Maldon, Tendring, Colchester, Lexden, Witham, Halstead, Braintree, Dunmow, and Saffron-Walden. The towns containing upwards of 2,000 inhabitants are the boroughs and Barking, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Halstead, Romford, Stratford, and Waltham-Abbey. The number of market-towns is 22. The chief seats are Navestock, Easton, Audley-End, Tirling, Mistley, Thorndon, Danbury, Hill-Hall, Dale-Hall, Bell-House, Berechurch, Boreham, Hadleigh, Dagenham, Leytonstone, Felixstow, High Beach, Newton, Suttons, Walthamstow, Mesner-Hall, Roydon, Twinsted, Albyns, Belchamp, Birch-Hall, Bower-Hall, Bradwell, Colne-Park, Coopersale, Copped-Hall, Coptfold, Dewshall, Faulkbourne, Fitzwalter-Park, Forest House, Gosfield, Greensted, Hallingbury, Ham-House, Hyde, Horstead, Kelvedon, Langley, Mark's Hall, Mangham's-Hall, Orsett, Priory, Rettenden, Sandon, Skreens, Spain's-Hall, Stisted, Valentines, Waltham, Warley, Weald-Hall, Wanstead, Wivenhoe, and Woodford. Real property in 1815, £1,584,108; in 1843, £1,935,610; in 1851, £1,961,308; in 1860, £2,193,154,—of which £3,941 were in fisheries, £786 in canals, and £5,509 in gas-works.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral, a high sheriff, 30 deputy lieutenants, and about 260 magistrates. It is in the Home military district, the Home judicial circuit, and the diocese of Rochester. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Chelmsford. The police force, in 1862, for Maldon borough, comprised 3 men, at a cost of £155; for Colchester borough, 22 men, at a cost of £1,293; and for the rest of the county not within the metropolitan police district, 243 men, at a cost of £19,270. The crimes, in that year, were 84 in Maldon and Colchester, and 496 in the rest of the county not within the metropolitan district; the persons apprehended were 48 and 266; the depredators and suspected persons at large were 428 and 1,360; and the houses of bad character were 67 and 128. Two members are sent to parliament by Colchester; one each by Maldon and Harwich; two by each of the three divisions of the county, East, West, and South. Braintree is the place of election for one division, and Chelmsford for another division; and there are 13 polling-places. Electors of the N division in 1867, 4,904; of the S division, 7,338. Poor-rates of the registration county in 1862, £227,916. Marriages in 1860, 2,427,—of which 380 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 12,189,—of which 689 were illegitimate; deaths, 7,016,—of which 2,488 were at ages under 5 years, and 202 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 22,452; births, 115,446; deaths, 72,644. The places of worship within the county proper, in 1851, were 433 of the Church of England, with 132,041 sittings; 134 of Independents, with 45,513 s.; 59 of Baptists, with 15,308 s.; 19 of Quakers, with 5,987 s.; 63 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 11,375 s.; 24 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,419 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 128 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 210 s.; 2 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 338 s.; 4 of the New Church, with 810 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 100 s.; 11 of isolated congregations, with 1,608 s.; 2 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 158 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 118 s.; and 9 of Roman Catholics, with 2,354 s. The schools were 426 public day schools, with 32,815 scholars; 689 private day schools, with 13,754 s.; 486 Sunday schools, with 39,601 scholars; and 36 evening schools for adults, with 738 s. Pop. in 1801, 227,682; in 1821, 289,424; in 1841, 344,979; in 1861, 404,359. Inhabited houses, 81,261; uninhabited, 4,120; building, 636.

The territory now forming Essex was inhabited, in the ancient British times, by the Trinobantes. It yielded early and easily to the sway of the Romans; and was included in their province of Flavia Cæsariensis. It and Middlesex, and parts of Herts and Beds, formed a king-

dom during a period of the Saxon heptarchy; and this, from its relative situation to the other Saxon kingdoms, bore the name of East-Seaxa or East Sexe, which passed, by corruption, first into Exsessa, and next into Essex. East-Seaxa was the least and weakest of the Saxon kingdoms; lay generally subordinate, first to Kent, afterwards to Mercia; and became, in 823, a province of Wessex. Sebort or Saebryht, who occupied its throne in 593, was its first Christian king, and was nephew of St. Augustine's convert, Ethelbert of Kent, and founded the cathedral churches of London and Westminster. The Danes frequently attacked or overran East Seaxa between 878 and 1016; and Canute, in the last of these years, fought his great battle with Edmund Ironside, at Assandune in Essex,—a place identified variously with Ashdon and Ashington. Colonies of subjugated Northmen were planted in Essex and East Anglia; and the inhabitants of these territories were treated more favourably than those of any other part of England by the Danish dynasty. The people of Essex submitted readily to the Norman conquest; and they thenceforth made only three notable separate appearances in the great mutations of the country;—they began the insurrection which culminated in Wat Tyler's rebellion; they rose, under Colonel Far and Sir Charles Lucas, to support Charles I.; and they took part with Fanshawe, in 1659, to promote the restoration of Charles II.—The ancient British Ermine-street traversed part of the west border of Essex; and a Roman road crossed the county from Colchester, by way of Coggeshall and Dunmow, to Bishop Stortford. Ancient British camps or barrows occur at Ruckolt, Bluntwalls, Ambreys, Walbury, Grime's-Dyke, and Bartlow-hills; and Roman stations stood at Canonium, Camalodunum, Caesaromagus, and Duroilitum. Old castles are at Colchester, Clavering, Hadleigh, Heddingham, Walden, Ongar, and Stansted-Monfichet; old mansions, or parts of them, are at Havering, Nether-Hall, Mark's-Hall, Heron-Hall, Creping, and Upminster; old churches are at Thaxted, Walden, Inworth, East Ham, Greensted, and other places; and remains of monastic houses are at Waltham, Barking, Stratford, Colchester, Bileigh, Tittley, Latton, Little Leighs, and Bychnacre.—Essex gave the title of Earl, till 1184, to the De Mandevilles; from 1199 till 1216, to the Fitzpiers; from the 13th century, till 1372, to the De Bohuns; in the latter part of the 14th century, till 1397, to Thomas Duke of Gloucester; from 1443 to 1454, to William Parr; from 1461 till 1539, to the Bouchieris; in 1540, to Thomas Cromwell; from 1572 till 1646, to the Devcreux; and from 1661 till the present time, to the Capels.

ESSETFORD. See ASHFORD, Kent.

ESSINGTON, a township in Bushbury parish, Stafford; near the Wyrley canal and the Northwestern railway, 4½ miles NE by N of Wolverhampton. It has a post-office under Wolverhampton. Acres, 3,957. Real property, £4,086. Pop. in 1851, 644; in 1861, 976. Houses, 187. The increase of population arose from the extension of mining operations. An iron church, to accommodate 260 persons, was erected here in 1858-9.

ESTCOURT, the seat of the Right Hon. Thomas H. S. Estcourt, in Gloucestershire; near Akeman-street, 1 mile S of Tetbury.

ESTHALE. See ASTHALL.

ESTHWATE-WATER, a lake in the N of Lancashire; extending south-south-eastward from the vicinity of Hawkhead toward Windermere. Its length is about 2 miles; its greatest breadth, about ¼ a mile; its surface-elevation above sea-level, 193 feet; its greatest depth, 80 feet; its general appearance, calm and cheerful, without any striking feature. It abounds with trout, perch, pike, and eels; and it sends off its superfluency, by the Cunsay stream, to Windermere. Wordsworth went daily round it, when attending school at Hawkhead; and he loved to skate on it in winter; and talks, in his verses, of "hissing along its polished ice in games confederate."

ESTIMANER, a hundred in Merioneth; containing Llanfihangel-y-Pennant and three other parishes. Acres, 57,336. Pop., 5,099. Houses, 1,131.

ESTON, a village and a chapelry in Ormsby parish,

N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the ascent of Barnaby-Moor or Eston-Nab, near the Middlesborough and Saltburn railway, 2 miles S of the estuary of the Tees, and 5¼ NW by W of Guisborough; and has a post-office under Middlesborough, and a station with telegraph on the railway. The chapelry comprises 1,919 acres of land and 835 of water. Real property, £23,508; of which £13,450 are in iron-works. Pop. in 1851, 465; in 1861, 2,835. Houses, 518. The increase of population arose mainly from the opening of extensive ironstone works, and the establishment of blast furnaces. The property is much subdivided. Eston-Nab is a detached hill, 784 feet high; has remains of an ancient camp; commands a fine prospect; and possesses interest in great modern quarries and ironstone pits. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ormsby, in the diocese of York. The church is good.

ESTUN. See EASTON.

ESTYN. See HOPE, Flint.

ESTYNALLAN, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbigh; 7¼ miles SW of Chirk. Pop., 40.

ETAL, or HOTHAL, a village and a chapelry in Ford parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Till, 5¼ miles ESE of Cornhill r. station, and 9 NNW of Wooler; has a post-office under Coldstream; presents a pleasant appearance; and attracts strangers by its vicinity to angling-grounds and famous battle-fields. At the west end of it are a gate-house and tower of Etal Castle,—built in 1341 by Robert de Manners, and taken in 1513 by the Scots; and near the east end is Etal Hall, formerly the seat of the Carrs of Glendale, but now the property of the Earl of Glasgow. A Presbyterian church is at the village; and a beautiful chapel, built in 1856, by Lady A. Fitzclarence, in memorial of her husband and child, is near the Hall. The chapelry is connected with the latter edifice, and is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham; but no statistics of it have been returned.

ETCHELLS, or STOCKPORT-ETCHELLS, a township in Stockport parish, Cheshire; near the river Mersey, 4 miles SW by W of Stockport. Acres, 1,582. Real property, with Northern-Etchells, £9,032. Pop., 860. Houses, 156.

ETCHELLS, (NORTHERN), a township in Northern parish, Cheshire; adjacent to Stockport-Etchells and to the river Mersey, 5 miles W by S of Stockport. Acres, 2,282. Pop., 721. Houses, 153.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a tything-chapelry in All-Cannings parish, Wilts; at the source of the Avon, near the Mid-Wilts railway, 2¼ miles ESE of Devizes. Post-town, Devizes. Real property, £2,223. Pop., 252. Houses, 58. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of All-Cannings, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is ancient.

ETCHINGHAM, a parish in Ticehurst district, Sussex; on the river Rother, and on the Tunbridge-Wells and Hastings railway, 3¼ miles SE by S of Ticehurst. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hurst-Green. Acres, 3,750. Real property, £4,518. Pop., 864. Houses, 167. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Etchingshams from an early period till the time of Elizabeth. The ancient manor-house was moated; but the site of it is now traversed by the railway. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £518. Patrons, the Trustees of W. Cheslow, Esq. The church is decorated English; shows the flamboyant character in the E window, and other peculiar features in other parts; has a very long chancel, a square tower, a staircase-turret, and a high-pitched roof; contains an early English font, and brasses of the Etchingshams; and recently was well restored.

ETCHING-HILL. See ECLING-HILL.

ETHANDUNE. See EDINGTON, Berks.

ETHELBERT'S (St.), an ancient camp in Herefordshire; near Stoke-Edith, 5¼ miles E of Hereford. It commands a good view.

ETHELBURGA (St.). See LONDON.

ETHELDRED (St.). See NORWICH.

ETHERDWICK, a hamlet in Aldbrough township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles NE of Hedon.

ETHERLEY, a chapelry in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; near the Northern Counties Union railway, 3¼ miles WSW of Bishop-Auckland. It has a station, jointly with Witton-Park, on the railway; and its post-town is Witton-Park, under Darlington. It was constituted in 1833. Rated property, £2,539. Pop., 1,712. Houses, 352. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. * Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is very good.

ETHEROW (THE), a stream of Derbyshire and Cheshire. It rises on the backbone of England, nearly at the meeting-point of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire; and runs about 13 miles west-south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire, to a confluence with the Gort, 4¼ miles E of Stockport.

ETHY, a seat, 3¼ miles SW of Lostwithiel, in Cornwall. It belongs to the Courtneys of Boconnoc, and passed to Admiral Penrose.

ETLOE, a tything in Awre parish, Gloucester; near the river Severn, 2 miles SE of Newnham.

ETOCETUM. See WALL, Stafford.

ETON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Bucks. The town stands on the verge of the county, on the river Thames, and on the Windsor loop-line of the Great Western railway, separated only by the Thames from the town of Windsor. It has fertile and salubrious environs; blends with Windsor, and its park, in one landscape; is famous for its school or college, the greatest in the kingdom; and lifts the beautiful chapel of that institution into conspicuous view, seen near and far rising above massive elms. It consists chiefly of one long street; has, of late years, undergone much improvement; has sewage-works, formed in 1869, at a cost of about £3,000; and contains many fine houses. An iron bridge, erected in 1823-4, connects it with Windsor. Another bridge, called Baldwin's or Barne's Pool-bridge, a relic of the 13th century, connects it with the precincts of the college. Broadgreen meadows, the playfields of the college, extend along the Thames; are shaded by elms, and intersected by Chalvey-brook; and have a magnificent view of Windsor Castle. The parish church has disappeared, and is now represented by the college chapel; but a chapel of ease was built in 1855, at a cost of about £8,000; and this is in the decorated English style, and has a tower and spire 160 feet high, figuring prominently in views from the meadows and the railway. The town has a post-office; under Windsor, and two chief inns; and it formerly had a weekly market, and also a fair on Ash-Wednesday. A famous boat-fete is held on 4 June and on the last Saturday of July; starts from the Brocas, a large meadow above the bridge; goes 3 miles up, to Surley Hall; and takes the character of an aquatic procession and regatta. Another famous fete, called Eton Montem, was held triennially on Whit-Tuesday, at Salt Hill, from at least the time of Elizabeth till 1847; but has been abolished. Boating, swimming, and diving are much practised by the scholars; swarms of boats are on the river; and prizes are given to pre-eminent swimmers. A free school, unconnected with the college, and endowed by Mark Antony Porncy, has £153 a-year; a fund for repairs of Baldwin's bridge, and other public purposes, has £157; a poor's estate yields £126; and an alms-house and other charities have £113. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 2,840. Houses, 537. The town and its environs are thus sung by the poet Gray:—

“Ye distant spires, ye antique towers,
That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade;
And ye, that from the stately brow
Of Windsor heights, th' expanse below,
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey;
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way.”

The college was founded in 1441, by Henry VI. It

originally had endowments for a provost, 10 priests, 4 lay clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar-scholars, and 25 poor old men; but it now has, on the foundation, a provost, a vice provost, 7 fellows, 3 conductors, a head master, a lower master, about 35 assistant masters, 70 king's scholars, and 10 choristers; and also is attended by numerous oppidans, commonly between 700 and 800, the sons of noblemen and wealthy commoners. It possesses scholarships at King's college, Cambridge, becoming vacant at the rate of about 7 in two years; 2 scholarships at Merton college, Oxford; 3 exhibitions, from a fund by the Duke of Newcastle in 1829, each of the value of £50 and tenable for three years; an annual prize of £50, established by Prince Albert in 1842, for pre-eminence in modern languages; and the patronage of 40 livings. The buildings are partly old, partly new; and they aggregately form a grand, venerable mass, overtopped by their magnificent chapel. The old buildings were begun in 1441, and finished in 1523; and they comprise two quadrangles, a larger and a smaller, communicating by a beautiful gateway. The larger quadrangle has, in the centre, a bronze statue of Henry VI.; on the E, in front as you enter, a picturesque dark-red clock tower, of similar character to the gate-houses of St. James' and Hampton-Court palaces; on the N, the lower schools and the long chamber, of red brick and battlemented; on the W, the upper school, supported on an arcade; on the S, the chapel, of similar appearance to the chapel of King's college, Cambridge,—consisting of ante-chapel, chapel, and north porch,—forming a very fine specimen of late perpendicular English,—measuring 175 feet in length,—including a nave of 104 feet by 32, with a north aisle, and a choir of seven bays, and 80 feet high,—the interior beautifully restored in 1848-60, and fitted up with dark-oak stalls and seats,—and containing an octagonal Caen stone font, a brass lectern, a statue of Henry VI. by Bacon in 1786, and a number of monumental brasses. The smaller quadrangle is surrounded by a cloister; and contains the hall, for the scholars on the foundation, with a dais for the dignitaries,—the library, which is very rich in both manuscripts and books,—and the provost's lodgings, which have portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Sir T. Smith, Sir H. Saville, Sir H. Wotton, and Jane Shore. The new buildings were erected in the present century; they stand contiguous to the northern side of the old buildings; they are in the Tudor style, of red brick, with stone dressings; they have, at one angle, a tall tower of pleasing design; they contain, in their original extent, the dormitories and the boys' library, the latter with nearly 6,000 volumes; and they include also a range of schoolrooms, erected in 1862, at a cost of £10,000. Among the provosts have been Bishop Waynflete, William Westbury, Roger Lupton, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir H. Saville, Thomas Murray, Sir H. Wotton, Dr. Steward, Francis Rouse, Richard Monk, and Richard Allestree; among the king's scholars, John Hales, Bishop Pearson, Bishop Fleetwood, Earl Camden, Dean Stanhope, Sir Robert Walpole, and Sir William Draper; and among the oppidans, Edmund Waller, Harley, Earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, the Earl of Chatham, Lord Lyttleton, Horace Walpole, Gray, West, Wyndham, Fox, Canning, Fielding, Lord Howe, Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and the historian Hallam.

The parish comprises 783 acres. Real property, £18,951. Pop., 3,122. Houses, 604. The living is a rectory, annexed to the provostship of the college. Value, not reported.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Horton, Wyrardisbury, Datchet, Upton-cum-Chalvey, and the hamlet of Ditton. Acres, 7,629. Pop., 10,432. Houses, 1,958.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Iver, containing the parishes of Iver, Hedgerley, Fulmer, Denham, and Langley-Marish, and the hamlet of Hedgerley-Dean; and the sub-district of Burnham, containing the parishes of Burnham, Dorney, Hitcham, Taplow, and Wexham, and parts of the parishes of Stoke-Poges and Farnham-Royal. Acres, 41,589. Poor-rates in 1862, 12,394. Pop. in 1851, 21,490; in 1861, 22,353. Houses, 4,358. Marriages in 1860, 138; births, 690,—of which 38 were illegitimate;

deaths, 372,—of which 112 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,260; births, 6,237; deaths, 4,031. The places of worship in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 8,146 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 896 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 670 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 573 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 404 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 75 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 2,598 scholars; 52 private day schools, with 1,074 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 1,493 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 69 s. The work-house is in Upton-cum-Chalvey.

ETONBURY. See ARLESEY.

ETRURIA—popularly TRURY, a village and a chapelry in Shelton township, Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford. The village stands on the North Stafford railway, and on the Grand Trunk canal, 1 mile SSE of Burslem; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent, and a chief inn. It was founded and named by Josiah Wedgwood; was the scene of many of those inventions and improvements by which he carried the manufacture of pottery to a state of high excellence; and was the place of his death, at Etruria Hall, in 1795. Gas-works here, established in 1820, at a cost of £35,000, supply great part of the pottery district. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 2,922. Houses, 603. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is a good edifice in the Saxon style; and there are chapels for Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Unitarians.

ETTERBY, a township in Stanwix parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden, near the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 1 mile NW of Carlisle. Acres, 297. Real property, £1,629. Pop., 319. Houses, 61. Etterby Scar here commands a brilliant view, over Carlisle and the surrounding plain, away to Skiddaw and Helvellyn.

ETTERS GILL, a hamlet in Forest and Frith township, Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, Durham; near Middleton.

ETTINGSHALL, a hamlet in Sedgley parish and a chapelry in Sedgley and Wolverhampton parishes, Stafford. The hamlet lies near the Birmingham and Stafford railway, 2 miles SSE of Wolverhampton; and has a station, of the name of Ettingshall Road, on the railway, and a post-office under Wolverhampton. The chapelry includes the hamlet, and was constituted in 1841. Pop., 3,210. Houses, 626. The property is not much divided. Many of the inhabitants are miners. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was built in 1838; stands over the mines; is constructed partly of timber; and contains 926 sittings.

ETTON, a parish in Peterborough district, Northampton; near the Helpstone station of the Peterborough and Stamford railway, 6½ miles NNW of Peterborough. It contains the hamlet of Woodcroft; and its post-town is Helpstone, under Market-Deeping. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £2,065. Pop., 160. Houses, 30. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £398. Patron, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is ancient, and was recently repaired.

ETTON, a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Wolds, 3½ miles W of Arran r. station, and 4½ NW of Beverley. It has a post-office under Beverley. Acres, 3,960. Real property, £4,660. Pop., 502. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £700.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient, has a low tower, and was restored in 1863. There are a P. Methodist chapel, and charities £21.

ETWALL, a township and a parish in the district of Burton-upon-Trent and county of Derby. The township lies on an affluent of the river Trent, 3½ miles NE by E of Tutbury r. station, and 6 SW by W of Derby; and has a post-office under Derby. Real property, £4,991. Pop., 626. Houses, 133. The parish includes also the townships of Burnaston and Bearwardcote. Acres, 3,465.

Real property, £6,671. Pop., 846. Houses, 172. The property is subdivided. Etwall Hall and Etwall Lodge are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £342.* Patron, the Rev. Edward Alder. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. An hospital and a free school, founded in 1556 by Sir J. Port, for Etwall and Repton, have £2,569, and other charities have £12.

EUARTH, or EYARTH, a township in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Cliwyd parish, Denbighshire; with a station on the Denbigh and Corwen railway, 1¼ mile SSE of Ruthin. Real property, £3,000. Pop., 304.

EULO CASTLE. See EWLOE CASTLE.

EUSTON, a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk; at the verge of the county, on the L. Ouse river, 4½ miles SE by S of Thetford r. station. It includes the hamlet of Little Fakenham, and has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, with Rymer, 3,780. Real property, £2,815. Pop., 225. Houses, 43. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to the Eustons; passed to the Pattishalls and to Benet, Earl of Arlington; went, by marriage, to the first Duke of Grafton; and gives to the Dukes of Grafton the title of Earl. Euston Hall is a seat of the Duke of Grafton; is constructed of red brick; and stands amid charming scenery. A banqueting-house, called the Temple, crowns an eminence in the park; was erected by Kent; and is in the Grecian style. The living is a rectory, united with the rectories of Barnham and Little Fakenham, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £645.* Patron, the Duke of Grafton. The church has a square tower; contains monuments of the Grafton family, and four brasses; and is good.

EUXTON, a chapelry in Leland parish, Lancashire; on the Preston and Wigan and Preston and Bolton railways; near the river Yarrow, 2 miles NW by W of Chorley. It has stations on the railway, and a post-office under Chorley. Acres, 2,924. Real property, £6,491. Pop., 1,491. Houses, 233. The property is much subdivided. Euxton Hall is a chief residence. A decrease of population occurred, prior to 1861, from the burning of a cotton mill. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Heirs of J. Armetriding. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and has a Norman font. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed school with £28, and other charities with £15.

EVAL (St.), a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the coast, 4½ miles NW by W of St. Columb-Major, and 14 NW of St. Anstell r. station. Post-town, St. Columb, Cornwall. Acres, 2,836. Real property, £3,646. Pop., 295. Houses, 61. The property is subdivided. Trethvall was the seat of the Nanfans. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £162.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church was built in 1727, has a lofty tower, and is a landmark to mariners. There are two dissenting chapels.

EVANCOYD, a chapelry in Old Radnor parish; near Kington. It was constituted in 1866. Pop., 365. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £150. Patrons, Trustees.

EVEDON, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; near the Sleaford canal, 2½ miles NE of Sleaford town and r. station. Post-town, Sleaford. Acres, 1,333. Real property, £2,157. Pop., 62. Houses, 15. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Winchelsea.

EVENECHTYD. See EFENECHTYD.

EVENEDINE, a mineral locality in Hereford; under the Malvern Hills, 4½ miles NE of Ledbury. Extensive lime quarries are here; and barytes, and many kinds of spars and shells, are found.

EVENJOB, NEWCASTLE, BARLAND, AND BURFA, a township in Old Radnor parish, Radnorshire; near the boundary with Herefordshire, 4½ miles NW of Kington. It has a post-office, of the name of Evenjobb, under Walton, Radnorshire. Real property, £2,480. Pop., 334. Houses, 74. Evenjobb House belongs to the Mynors.

EVENLODE (THE), a river of Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford. It rises near Four-Shire Stone and near

Moreton-in-the-Marsh; and runs south-eastward, about 35 miles, past Kingdam, Ascott, Shorthampton, Charlbury, and Blenheim Park, to a confluence with the Isis, in the vicinity of Ensham and Cassington.

EVENLODE, a parish in the district of Stow-on-the-Wold, and county of Worcester; on the river Evenlode near its source, and contiguous to the West Midland railway and to the boundary with Gloucestershire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Post-town, Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,563. Real property, £2,876. Pop., 276. Houses, 69. The property is much subdivided. The manor was known at Domesday as Eunilade, and belonged to Worcester church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £396.* Patron, Mrs. Ann James. The church is ancient but good; and there are charities £10.

EVENLY, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; on the river Ouse, adjacent to Bucks, 1 mile S of Brackley r. station. It has a post-office under Brackley. Acres, 3,104. Real property, £4,194. Pop., 525. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is common. Evenly Hall is the seat of the Pierreponts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £182.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is ancient, cruciform, and tolerable. There is a free school.

EVEN-SWINDON, a tything in Rodborne-Cheney parish, Wilts; on the Wilts canal and the Cheltenham railway, 2 miles NW of Swindon.

EVENWOOD, a village and a chapelry in Barony township, Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham. The village stands on an eminence, above the river Gaunless, adjacent to the Northern Counties Union railway, 5 miles SW of Bishop-Auckland; and has a station on the railway. The chapelry was constituted in 1863. Post-town, Cockfield, under Darlington. Pop., 1,949. Many of the inhabitants are coal miners. A castle once stood here; and there are still traces of its moat. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EVERCREECH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset. The village stands adjacent to the Somerset and Dorset railway, near the Fosse way, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Shepton-Mallet; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Bath. The parish includes also the chapelry of Chesterblade, and the hamlets of Bagbury, Southwood, and Stoney-Stratton. Acres, 4,078. Real property, £9,760. Pop., 1,321. Houses, 304. The property is much subdivided. Silk-weaving is carried on, but has undergone such decline as to cause considerable decrease of the population. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Chesterblade, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £226.* Patron, the Dowager Lady Talbot de Malahide. The church is good, and has a tower which figures finely in the landscape. There are a Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £60.—The sub-district contains also nine other parishes. Acres, 21,233. Pop., 5,141. Houses, 1,166.

EVERDON, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; on a head-stream of the river Nen, 3 miles WSW of Weedon r. station, and 4 SSE of Daventry. It consists of Great Everdon and Little Everdon; and includes the hamlet of Snorscomb. Post-town, Weedon. Acres, 1,900. Real property, £5,485. Pop., 740. Houses, 179. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged once to Bernay abbey in Normandy; and was given, in the time of Henry VI., to Eton College. Everdon Hall is the seat of the Philpots. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £465.* Patron, Eton College. The church is partly decorated English. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £71.

EVERINGHAM, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on a head stream of the river Foulness, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Holme r. station, and 5 W of Market-Weighton. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 3,080. Real property, £2,753. Pop., 321. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. Everingham

Hall belonged formerly to the Southells, and belongs now to the Maxwells; is a lofty brick edifice, with three fronts; has, in its picture gallery, a costly portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke; and stands in highly embellished grounds. A curious Saxon font is within the park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £237.* Patron, Mrs. Martin. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. There is a splendid Roman Catholic chapel.

EVERLEY, or **EVERLEIGH**, a village and a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts. The village stands on Salisbury Plain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ludgershall, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Pewsey r. station; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; has a good inn; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 3,275 acres; and its post-town is Collingbourne-Ducis, under Marlborough. Real property, with Collingbourne-Ducis, £6,141. Rated property of E. alone, £2,629. Pop., 294. Houses, 66. The property is all in one estate. The manor was held by the Saxon kings; is said to have had a palace of King Ina; passed to the Plantagenets; was given, by Elizabeth, to Sir Ralph Sadlier; and went to successively the Evelyns, the Barkers, and the Astleys. Everley House was probably built by Sir Ralph Sadlier; is now the seat of Sir F. Astley, Bart., and contains some curious old pictures. A pool, adjacent to the village, bears the name of King's Pond, supposed to have been given to it in commemoration of King Ina. Several eminences within the parish have ancient barrows, and remains of ancient British villages and camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £707.* Patron, Sir F. Astley, Bart. The church is modern and beautiful, on the model of a previous ancient one; and has a tower and a peal of six bells.

EVERLEY, Yorkshire. See **SUFFIELD**.

EVERSDEN (GREAT), a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; near Bourn brook and Nare way, adjacent to the Bedford and Cambridge railway, near Old North Road r. station, 5 miles SE by S of Caxton. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £1,729. Pop., 314. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £59. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient. There are an Independent chapel and a British school.

EVERSDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; contiguous to Great Eversden, midway between the Bedford and Cambridge, and the Royston and Cambridge railways, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Caxton. Post-town, Great Eversden, under Cambridge. Acres, 670. Real property, £1,203. Pop., 239. Houses, 51. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £188.* Patron, Queen's College, Cambridge. Charities, £56.

EVERSHOLT, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; adjacent to Woburn Park, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Woburn, and 3 ESE of Woburn Sands r. station. It has a post-office under Woburn. Acres, 2,119. Real property, £4,285. Pop., 885. Houses, 202. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £600.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is old but good, and has an ancient font. An endowed school has £10; and other charities £132.

EVERSHOT, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Beaminster district, Dorset. The village stands near the head of the river Frome, and near the Dorchester and Chippenham railway, 8 miles S by E of Yeovil; has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Dorchester; was once a market town; and has still a fair on 12 May. The parish comprises 1,409 acres. Real property, £2,574. Pop., 595. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. Melbury Hall here, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, is a very ancient building, partly Gothic, partly Grecian, and stands in a fine park. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Frome-St. Quintin, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is very good. A grammar-school has £70 from endowment; and other charities have £23.—The sub-district contains also eight other parishes. Acres, 16,317. Pop., 2,874. Houses, 614.

EVERSLEY, a village and a parish in Hartley-Wint-

ney district, Hants. The village stands on the verge of the county, near the river Blackwater, 2 miles N of Hartford-Bridge, and 4 N by E of Winchfield r. station; and has a post-office under Winchfield, and fairs on 16 May and 18 Oct. The parish includes the tythings of Great Bramshill and Little Bramshill. Acres, 5,224. Real property, £4,173. Pop., 829. Houses, 171. Bramshill Park is the seat of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, 475.* Patron, the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart. Charities, £3 and 4 houses for paupers.

EVERTHORPE. See DREWTON-WITH-EVERTHORPE. EVERTON, a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds; on the verge of the county, 1½ mile NW of Potton r. station, and 4½ NNE of Biggleswade. It has a post-office under St. Neots. Acres, 975. Real property, £1,300. Pop., 248. Houses, 49. Everton Hall is a chief residence. An extensive tract of bog has been drained by steam power. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Tetworth, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is small. There are a national school and charities £6.

EVERTON, a place 2½ miles from Lynton, in Hants; with a post-office under Lynton.

EVERTON, a suburban township, seven chapelries, and a sub-district, in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, West Derby district, Lancashire. The township is suburban to Liverpool; lies within Liverpool borough, on the NE side of the town, contiguous to Kirkdale; and has a post-office under Liverpool, 1¼ mile distant from the Liverpool head-office. It had a village older than Liverpool, situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view over the Mersey to Wales and the Irish channel; but it takes its present character from the growth and prosperity of Liverpool; has long been a favourite residence of many merchants; and comprises numerous airy streets and numerous elegant villas. It contains the cottage occupied by Prince Rupert in 1644; a mansion, called St. Domingo, built with money accruing from a French prize ship; the workhouse of West Derby district; the Liverpool hospital for infectious diseases, about to be rebuilt in 1869; the Liverpool collegiate institution; several national or other public schools; a public cemetery, formed in 1825; St. George's church, built in 1814, at a cost of £12,000; four churches built between 1829 and 1857; St. Saviour's church, in the Lombardic style, at a cost of £5,400, built in 1866; Emmanuel church, of very costly character, built in 1867; two Scotch Presbyterian chapels, built in 1863 and 1866; several English dissenting chapels; and a Roman Catholic church, designated St. Edward's college church, built in 1859 to the extent of three eastern chapels, measuring internally 280 feet in length, possessing fine features of the mediæval style of architecture, and designed as part of an intended cathedral. Acres of the township, 700. Real property, £162,758; of which £742 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 25,883; in 1861, 54,848. Houses, 9,288.—The chapelries are St. George, St. Augustine, St. Chrysostom, St. Peter, Christchurch, St. Saviour, and Emmanuel. The living of St. Chrysostom is a vicarage, and the other livings are p. curacies, in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. George and St. Augustine, each £300; of St. Chrysostom, £400; of the others, not reported. Patron of Christchurch, T. B. Horsfall, Esq.; of Emmanuel, T. D. Anderson, Esq.; of St. Peter, not reported; of the others, Trustees.—The sub-district includes also the township of Kirkdale. Acres, 1,332. Pop., 70,983. Houses, 11,830.

EVERTON, a township and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The township lies near the Chesterfield canal and the river Idle, 2 miles E of Scrooby r. station, and 3 SE of Bawtry; and it includes part of Drakeholes hamlet, and has a post-office under Bawtry. Pop., 605. Houses, 149. The parish includes also the township of Scaftworth, and the hamlet of Harwell. Acres, 4,679. Real property, £3,360. Pop., 849. Houses, 208. The property is much subdivided. Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £209.* Patron, the Rev. W. Metcalfe.

The church is tolerable; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £8.

EVERTON, a hamlet in Lynton parish, Hants; near Lynton.

EVESBATCH, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; on the E verge of the county, 5 miles SSE of Bromyard, and 5¼ NW of Colwall r. station. Post-town, Bishops-Frome, under Worcester. Acres, 973. Real property, £1,804. Pop., 87. Houses, 13. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Heirs of the Dowager Countess of Berkeley. Charities, £9.

EVESHAM, a town, two parishes, a vale, a sub-district, and a district in Worcestershire. The town stands on the river Avon, adjacent to the West Midland railway, 14 miles SE by E of Worcester. It occupies an acclivity, rising from a bend of the Avon; is engirt by that river on all sides except the N; and has pleasant environs of market gardens and orchards. It was known to the Saxons as Eoves-ham, signifying "the dwelling on a level by a river's side;" yet is sometimes alleged to have derived its name from Eeves, a swine-herd, who was fabled to have seen a supernatural vision, which occasioned the founding at it of a mitred Benedictine abbey. King Ethelred, in 709, gave a site for the abbey; and Egwin or Ecgywyn, bishop of the Wocci, laid the foundation of it, and became its first abbot. The church was 300 feet long; had a nave of nine bays, 145 feet by 70, a choir of five bays, a Lady chapel, a transept 110 feet long, a south-eastern sacristy, and a north-eastern apsidal chapel; was surmounted by a central tower; and was adjoined by cloisters and a decagonal chapter-house. It is said to have once possessed 22 towers, and to have maintained 75 monks and 65 servants. It was desecrated in 1265 by a massacre of fugitives in it from the battle of Evesham; but it retained its status till the general dissolution in the time of Henry VIII.; and it then had an income variously stated at £1,184 and £1,268, and was given to Philip Hobby, Esq. Henry III. took up his quarters in it; the Earl of Lancaster, and other barons slain in the battle of Evesham, were buried in it; and Henry IV. was entertained in it. Most of the edifice has disappeared; but the arch of its vestibule, built in 1295, still remains; the bell-tower of its cemetery, built in 1533, a beautiful structure of three stories, 110 feet high, 28 feet square, panelled throughout its height, and containing fine canopied windows, also still stands; an oaken chair, of the 14th century, believed to have belonged to its chapter-house, is in the possession of Mr. Rudge; and a portion of its lectern, of marble, of the time of Henry III., with an effigies of Egwin, is in the possession of Mr. Blayney of the Lodge. The battle of Evesham, between the forces of Henry III. under Prince Edward and those of the insurgent barons under the Earl of Leicester, was fought in a contracted field, without any quarter given, and was one of the most remarkable and decisive battles in the English annals. The town was taken by Massey, at the head of the parliamentary army, in 1644.

The town consists chiefly of four or five regular wide streets, with well-built houses. The town-hall is an old structure. The corn-exchange was built in 1863; and is fitted to serve also as an assembly-room. The mechanics' institute was built in 1862. A beautiful new stone bridge, constructed at a cost of £14,000, forms the connexion with Bengeworth; and was preceded by an inconvenient four-arched bridge, partly as old as 1374. A public esplanade, upwards of 400 yards long, adjoins the bridge. A commodious wharf for barges is on the river, which is navigable for vessels of 60 tons, by locks, as high as Stratford; but the wharf had never much trade,—still less since the opening of the railway. All Saints church was built in 1350; is later English; and has a detached bell-tower. St. Lawrence church was formerly in ruins, but was restored, in 1837, at a cost of £2,514. There are chapels for Baptists, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a public library, a grammar school with £13 from endowment, and other charities, exclusive of those in Bengeworth, with £170. The town has a head post-

office; a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on 2 Feb., the Monday after Easter week, Whit-Monday, the second Monday of Aug., 21 Sept., and the second Monday of Dec. Some industry is carried on in ribbon-making and glove-sewing; but the chief business done is in malting, tanning, market-gardening, and the making of parchment and implements. The town is a seat of sessions and a polling-place, and was once a seat of assizes. It was made a borough by James I.; it sent two members to parliament till 1867, but was then reduced to the sending of one; and it is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 13 councillors; but, as a borough, both parliamentary and municipal, it includes all the two parishes of Evesham and also the parish of Bengeworth. Constituency in 1868, 372. Real property, £20,151. Pop., 4,680. Houses, 967. The town gives the title of Baron to Earl Somers. Cardinal Hugh de Evesham, Hopkins the antiquary, Bernardi the Jacobite, and Bishop J. Watson were natives; and Clementi the pianist, and Mrs. Elstop the Saxon scholar, were residents.

The two parishes are All Saints and St. Lawrence. Acres, with Bengeworth, 2,150. Real property all All Saints, £7,234; of St. Lawrence, £6,147. Pop., 1,722 and 1,699. Houses, 344 and 369. The property of both parishes is much subdivided. Abbey Manor is the seat of R. Rudge, Esq. Both All Saints and St. Lawrence are vicarages; and the two form one living in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £208.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The vale of Evesham extends along the Avon to the boundary with Gloucestershire; is flanked by the Malvern hills; possesses a rich loamy soil; contains a considerable aggregate of orchards and market gardens; produces heavy crops of wheat; presents, with its flanks, a series of fine landscapes; and is descanted on by Graves in his "Spiritual Quixote."—The sub-district contains the borough of Evesham, the hamlet of Abbots-Lench, and the parishes of Hampton, Norton, Harvington, Church-Lench, Rouse-Lench, Sedgeberrow, Hinton-on-the-Green, Aston-Somerville, and Ashton-under-Hill,—the three last electorally in Gloucester. Acres, 13,039. Pop., 7,897. Houses, 1,635. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Broadway, containing the parishes of Broadway, Wickhamford, Cleeve-Prior, North Littleton, South Littleton, Badsey, Offenham, Bretforton, Church-Honeybourne-with-Poden, Pebworth, Cow-Honeybourne, Aston-sub-Edge, Weston-sub-Edge, Saintbury, Willersey, and Childs-Wickham,—the seven last electorally in Gloucester. Acres, 46,609. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,460. Pop. in 1851, 14,463; in 1861, 14,767. Houses, 3,146. Marriages in 1860, 87; births, 475,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 238,—of which 71 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 946; births, 4,592; deaths, 2,741. The places of worship in 1851 were 27 of the Church of England, with 7,763 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 595 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,165 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 180 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,114 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 190 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,243 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 337 s.; 33 Sunday schools, with 2,024 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 9 s. The workhouse is in Hampton.

EVINGAR, a hundred in Kingsclere division, Hants; cut into two parts, lower and upper. The lower contains Ashmansworth and five other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 19,714. Pop., 4,447. Houses, 934. The upper contains Bourne-St. Mary and 4 other parishes. Acres, 19,304. Pop., 3,764. Houses, 782.

EVINGTON, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Gloucester; 6½ miles NW of Cheltenham. Real property, £3,406. Pop., 266.

EVINGTON, a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire; near the Midland railway, 3 miles ESE of Leicester. Post-town, Thurnby, under Leicester. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £4,578. Pop., 275. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. Evington Hall is the seat of the Colmans. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £80.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is good; and there are a Calvinistic chapel and a free school.

EVINGTON PLACE, the seat of Sir Courtney Honeywood Bart., in Kent; in the vicinity of Elmstead, 6½ miles ENE of Ashford.

EVIONYDD, a hundred in Carnarvon; comprising part of Snowdonia, and extending to Cardigan Bay. It contains eleven parishes. Acres, 45,421. Pop., 9,612. Houses, 1,964.

EWANRIGG. See ELLENBOROUGH.

EWART, a township in Doddington parish, Northumberland; between the rivers Till and Glen, 4 miles NNW of Wooler. Acres, 1,512. Pop., 133. Houses, 26. Ewart Park is the seat of Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart.

EWDNESS, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 3¼ miles NNE of Bridgnorth.

EW E (Sr.), a village and a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The village stands near the coast, 3¼ miles S by E of Burngullov r. station, and 5 S by W of St. Austell; and has fairs on 10 April and 9 Oct. The parish includes also the hamlets of Heligan-Mill and Pengrugla; and its post-town is Mevagissey, under St. Austell. Acres, 5,935. Real property, £5,823; of which £75 are in mines. Pop., 1,334. Houses, 285. The property is subdivided. Heligan is the seat of the Tremaynes; and Tregranon was the seat of the Tredinghams. The rocks include slates and copper and tin ores. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £440.* Patrons, Sir C. Sawle, Bart., and E. Carlyon, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has monuments of the Mohuns and others. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, and charities £10.

EWELL, a village and a parish in Dover district, Kent. The village stands in a vale, adjacent to the Canterbury and Dover railway, and near the source of the river Dour, 3 miles NW of Dover; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Dover. The parish comprises 1,590 acres. Real property, £2,432. Pop., 429. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, as early as 1185, to the Knights Templars; and it had a commandery of theirs on an eminence about a mile from the village. Portions of the buildings remained till near the middle of last century; and they occasioned both the village and the parish to be sometimes called Temple-Ewell. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £127. Patron, B. J. Angell, Esq. The church is small and uninteresting, but good.

EWELL, a village in Epsom district, and a parish partly also in Reigate district, Surrey. The village stands at the head of the Hogs-Mill rivulet, adjacent to both the Croydon and Leatherhead railway and the Wimbledon and Leatherhead railway, 1¼ mile NNE of Epsom; and has stations on the railways, and a post-office; under Epsom; was formerly a market-town; and still has fairs on 13 May and 29 Oct. The parish includes the liberty of Kingswood. Acres, 4,221. Real property, £14,740; of which £35 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,195. Houses, 427. The property is much subdivided. Ewell House is the seat of the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart.; Ewell Grove is the seat of Sir John R. Reid, Bart.; and Ewell Castle, a modern edifice, is the seat of J. Gadesden, Esq. The Hogs-Mill rivulet rises at the intersection of the roads to London and Kingston; runs to the Thames at Kingston; and gives motion, in its course, to several corn and gunpowder mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £277. Patron, the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart. The church was built in 1348, at a cost of £5,600; and is in the decorated English style. The tower of the old church serves now as a cemetery-chapel, and is an edifice of flint and stone. The new church has monuments of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Lord Mayor Sir William Lewen, and Lord Mayor Sir Richard Glyn. The vicarage of Kingswood is a separate benefice. An Independent chapel was built in 1864; a mechanics' institution in 1860; and large national schools in 1861. Charities, £172. Bishop Corbett, of Norwich, was a native.

EWELME, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Oxford. The village and the parish are in the district of Wallingford; and the village stands near Icknield-street, under the Chiltern hills, 3½ miles NE by E of Wallingford r. station, and 3½ miles SW of Watlington. It was known at Domesday as Lawelme; and it is surrounded by fine scenery. The parish includes a detached tract, called Hollops, surrounded by the parishes of Nettlebed, Bix, and Swyncombe. Post-town, Brightwell, under Wallingford. Acres, 2,376. Real property, £4,435. Pop., 684. Houses, 152. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to the Gands; passed to the Chancers and the De la Poles; and belongs now to the Earl of Macclesfield, and gives him the title of Viscount Parker of Ewelme. A palace was built on it, in 1424, by the De la Poles; was the place of Margaret of Anjou's confinement for several years; was also the place where Henry VIII. spent his honeymoon with Jane Seymour; and was likewise the residence of Prince Rupert, during the time he spent in Oxfordshire; and is now represented by only slight remains. The parish was a meet for the Wormsley harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; and was annexed to the Regius professorship of Divinity in Oxford university. Value, £556.* The church was built by William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and by his duchess; is a very fine and curious edifice, chiefly in perpendicular English; has an interesting wood screen, a curious roof, and a rich font-tabernacle; contains a surpassingly beautiful altar-tomb of the Duchess of Suffolk, the grand-daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer; and contains also an altar-tomb with brasses of her father Thomas Chaucer and his lady. The churchyard has the remains of the son and grand-children of Sir Matthew Hale. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. An alms-house or hospital, called God's House, founded by the Duchess of Suffolk, adjoins the church; and is an interesting brick structure, with a cloister round a square court. Endowed funds for this alms-house and a grammar-school yield £472 a-year. Roman coins have been found at Ewelme-Warren. Bishops Prideaux and Hampden were rectors.—The hundred contains thirteen parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 24,837. Pop., 6,418. Houses, 1,385.

EWEN, a tything in Kemble parish, Wilts; on the verge of the county, near the Cirencester railway and the Thames and Severn canal, 3¼ miles SSW of Cirencester. Pop., 182.

EWENNY (THE), a river of Glamorgan. It rises on the uplands, near Ton-yr-faill; and runs south-westward about 14 miles to the Ogmere, 2½ miles below Bridgend. Its proper name is Y-Wenwy, signifying "the white stream."

EWENNY, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Ewenny, and on the Julian way, near the South Wales railway, 2 miles SSE of Bridgend. It includes the villages of Cortown and Wallace, and part of the hamlet of Lampha; and has a post-office under Bridgend. Acres, 1,975. Real property, £2,099. Pop., 273. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is an extensive marsh, bounded by the river Ewenny. A Benedictine priory, afterwards a cell to Gloucester abbey, was founded near the edge of the marsh, in 1140, by Maurice de Londres; and given, at the dissolution, to the Carnes. The buildings and the precincts were surrounded by lofty walls and other strong defences, which were designed for protection against the military raids of the period, and which, to a considerable extent, still exist; and the chief gateway was defended by a portcullis, and is in good preservation. The church had originally the form of a Greek cross, but has lost the north transept, and also the nave-aisles; is a massive structure, of early Norman character; has a low but very massive tower; and contains tombs of the Carnes and the Turbervilles. A modern mansion, the seat of the Turbervilles, who acquired the manor by marriage with the Carnes, adjoins the church, and occupies the site of the ancient manor-house. A very fine Norman arch, originally an entrance to one of the conventual buildings, stands on the grounds. An ancient square

camp is on a hill. The parish is a meet for the Cowbridge harriers. The living is a donative in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £40. Patron, Capt. T. Turberville. The church is the nave of the old priory.

EWERBY, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; near the Sleaford canal and the Boston and Grantham railway, 3½ miles E by N of Sleaford. It contains the hamlet of Ewerby-Thorpe; and its post-town is Sleaford. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £5,264. Pop., 473. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £67. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair. An endowed school has £10; and other charities £15.

EWESLEY, a township in Nether Witleton parish, Northumberland; on the river Pont, 5½ miles S of Rothbury. Acres, 932. Pop., 19. Houses, 4.

EWHURST, a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants; 3 miles SE of Kingsclere, and 4 NNW of Oakley r. station. Post-town, Wolverton, under Newbury. Acres, 479. Real property, £738. Pop., 12. Houses, 2. The property is all in one estate. Ewhurst House is the seat of W. J. Chaplin, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £104. Patron, the Duke of Wellington. The church is good. The name Ewhurst signifies "the yew-wood."

EWHURST, a parish in Hambleton district, Surrey; at the edge of the Weald, 5 miles S of Gomshall r. station, and 8 SW of Dorking. It has a post-office under Guildford. Acres, 5,483. Real property, £4,416. Pop., 831. Houses, 174. The property is much subdivided. Baynards, in the S part of the parish, is the seat of the Rev. T. Thurlow; was built, about 1577, by Sir George More of Losely; has been well restored; is a good specimen of Tudor architecture; and contains a remarkable portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and the charter chest of Sir Thomas More. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £468. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands high, and was almost wholly rebuilt in 1839. There are national schools.

EWHURST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Battle district, Sussex. The village stands near the river Rother, 4 miles E by N of Robertsbridge r. station, and 6¼ NE by N of Battle; and has a fair on 5 Aug. The parish comprises 5,719 acres; and has a post-office, of the name of Ewhurst-Green, under Hurst-Green. Real property, £6,939. Pop., 1,043. Houses, 218. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £784.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is partly early English, partly decorated; and was restored in 1869. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 12,864. Pop., 2,674. Houses, 549.

EWIN (ST.). See BRISTOL.

EWLOE TOWN and **EWLOE WOOD**, two townships in Hawarden parish, Flint; 1½ mile NW of Hawarden and 2 WSW of Queen's Ferry r. station. Acres of both, 2,299. Real property of E. T., £3,455; of which £350 are in mines. Pop., 1,252. Houses, 258. Real property of E. W., £1,436; of which £591 are in mines. Pop., 513. Houses, 103. Ewloe Castle is of great but unknown antiquity; was described, three centuries ago, by Leland, as "a ruinous castelet or pile;" stands in a deep wooded dingle, commanding three wooded glens; and comprises two parts,—an oblong tower, rounded at the sides, and defended by a strong wall,—and an oblong court, with remains of a circular tower. A large detachment of Henry II.'s army was surprised and defeated in Ewloe Wood, or Coed-Ewloe, in 1157, by the sons of Owen Gwynedd.

EWOOD BRIDGE, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Bury and Bacup railway, 5½ miles WSW of Bacup.

EWOOD HOUSE, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk in Surrey; 4 miles S by E of Dorking. Ewood Pond lies to the NE of it.

EWSHOTT, a tything in Crondall parish, Hants; near the Basingstoke canal, 3½ miles E by N of Odiham. Pop., 730. Houses, 148. Ewshott House belonged to

the Giffords, and passed to the Bathursts and the Maxwells; and has grounds laid out by Brown.

EWYAS-HAROLD, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on an affluent of the river Monnow, 1½ mile NW of Pontrilas r. station, and 1½ SW of Hereford. Post-town, Pontrilas, under Hereford. Acres, 1,838. Real property, £1,895. Pop., 407. Houses, 38. The property is much subdivided. A castle was built here by King Harold, but has disappeared. A small priory of black monks, a cell of Gloucester abbey, also was founded here about 1100. Ewyas was formerly a lordship, extending to the vale of Honddu beyond the Black mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, 110.* Patron, Bishop of G. and B. The church dates from the 14th century, and is tolerable.

EWYAS-LACY, a hundred in Hereford; in the SW extremity of the county; containing seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 33,361. Pop., 3,305. Houses, 688.

EXANCEASTER. See **EXETER**.

EXANMUTH. See **EXMOUTH**.

EXANMYNSTER. See **EXMOUTH**.

EXBOURNE, a village and a parish in Okehampton district, Devon. The village stands near the river Oke-ment, 4½ miles E by S of Hatherleigh, and 4 W of North Tawton r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Exbourne, North Devon, and a fair on the third Monday of April. The parish comprises 2,121 acres. Real property, £2,891. Pop., 459. Houses, 97. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £261.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Brailsford. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with square tower.

EXBRIDGE, a hamlet nearly at the mutual boundary of Devon and Somerset; on the river Exe, 2½ miles SSE of Dulverton. It has a post-office under Tiverton, and an inn; and is much frequented by anglers.

EXBURY, a parish in New Forest district, Hants; at the mouth of the river Beaulieu, nearly opposite Cowes, 4 miles SW of Fawley, and 7¼ ENE of Lymington r. station. It includes the tything of Lepe, and has a post-office under Southampton. Acres, 3,066; of which 660 are water. Real property, £2,568. Pop., 573. Houses, 69. Exbury House is the seat of the Mitfords. White brick-clay is found. The living is a vicarage, under the rectory of Fawley, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £325. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is a recent structure of white brick; and contains a monument to Mitford the historian.

EXE (THE), a river of Somerset and Devon. It was anciently called Isc or Isca. It rises in Exmoor forest, within Somerset, but near the boundary of Devon; runs south-eastward about 17 miles within Somerset, past Exford, Winsford, Exton, and Dulverton, to Ex-bridge; turns southward into Devon; goes circuitously, past Bampton and Washfield, to Tiverton; is there a fine stream, with much volume; winds through the vale of Bickleigh; passes Exeter over a schist formation; proceeds to traverse a new red sandstone formation; passes through fertile meadows to Topsham; expands thence into considerable estuary; passes between Lymphstone and Powderham; goes over a bar of red sandstone rock at Exmouth; and enters the English channel 14¼ miles N by E of Berry Head. Its length of course is about 60 miles; and its chief affluents are the Barle, the Batham, the Loman, the Culm, the Dart, the Cready, the Kenn, and the Clyst. It formerly was navigable to Exeter; but it was so choked up by one of the Earls of Devon as to be long closed to navigation; and a canal was afterwards cut in such a manner as to bring large vessels up to the city. The tide-way, by the low-water channel is about 7 miles; and the extreme difference between springs and neaps varies from 5 to 7 feet.

EXE (THE), Hants. See **BEAULIEU**.

EXELBY, LEEMING, AND NEWTON, a township in Burneston parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Bedale. Acres, 2,331. Real property, £5,306. Pop., 780. Houses, 179.

EXE (NETHER), a parish in St. Thomas district, De-

von; on the river Exe, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 5½ miles N by E of Exeter. Post-town, Thorverton, under Collumpton. Acres, 450. Real property, £1,257. Pop., 78. Houses, 17. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £68. Patrons, Eight Feoffees. The church is ancient; and consists of nave and chancel, with small bell turret.

EXETER, a city and a district in Devon, and a diocese in Devon and Cornwall. The city stands on the river Exe, 10 miles above the river's embouchure; is, by railway, 39¼ miles SE of Barnstaple, 52¾ NE by E of Plymouth, 75¼ SW of Bristol, 169¼ SW of Birmingham, and 194 WSW of London; and has railway communication in five directions, toward Exmouth, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Bristol, and London, with such numerous ramifications, either completed or in progress, as connect it with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—Exeter was a town of the ancient Britons long before the Roman invasion; and it has made a conspicuous figure in every subsequent age. It was called by the Britons *Caer-Isc*, "the city of the water," from its situation on the Exe,—anciently *Isc*, signifying "water;" and *Caer-Rydh*, "the red city," from the colour of the soil around it. It was called, by the Romans, *Isca et Legio Secunda Augusta*, from its having been occupied by the Augustan legion; and *Isca Damnoniorum*, from its having belonged to the British *Damnonii*, and to distinguish it from *Isca*, afterwards *Usk*, in Monmouthshire. It was called, by the Saxons, *Exan-Cestre* or *Exacestre*, signifying "the castellated city of the Exe;" and that name passed, in course of time, through the forms of *Exceaster*, *Excester*, and *Exceter*, into the modern form *Exeter*. It is called, by Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Caer-Penhuelgoit*, signifying "the prosperous chief city in the wood;" and by the writer of an old, local, legal document, *Pennehaltecaire*, signifying "the chief town upon the hill." It likewise bore, for some time, the descriptive name of *Monkton*, from the existence in it of many monasteries; and was described, by Henry of Huntingdon, as "*Excestria clara metallis*"—Exeter famous for metals—probably from its vicinity to the Dartmoor mines. It was the chief city of the *Damnonii*; it must, from the evidence of relics, have been an important station of the Romans; and it has ranked, in later times, as the capital of the south-west of England. Ancient roads went from it to Totnes, Stratton, Molland, and Collumpton; traces of camps are discernible in its vicinity; and many Roman coins, small bronze statues, tessellated pavements, fragments of columns, and other relics, have been found within and near its site.

Exeter was besieged by *Vespasian*, by *Penda* of *Mercia*, and by several other parties in early times. The Danes seized it, spoiled it, and wintered in it in 876; but were driven away by *Alfred*. The Danes again, in 894, came against it by sea, in nearly 250 vessels; but were again driven off by *Alfred*. The Cornish Britons afterwards took it; and *Athelstan* drove them away, made it a mint town, and either surrounded it with a new wall, or repaired one originally constructed by the Romans. *Sweyn* of Denmark, in 1003, besieged it, got possession of it by treachery, put its inhabitants to the sword, and destroyed a castle in it, which some writers affirm to have been built by *Julius Cæsar*. *Harold's* mother, *Githa*, in 1068, roused it to resist the Normans; but *William the Conqueror* took it after a siege of 18 days; and rebuilt its castle. *Stephen*, in 1136, captured it from a force placed in it by the partizans of *Matilda*. *Edward I.* was in it in 1285 and 1297; *Edward, the Black Prince*, in 1357 and 1371; *Henry VI.*, in 1451; and *Richard III.*, in 1483. *Perkin Warbeck* besieged it in 1497; and the western insurgents, in 1549. The Princess *Catherine*, on her way to be married to *Henry VIII.*, was in it in 1501. The parliamentarians held it at the commencement of the civil war; the royalists, under *Prince Maurice* and *Sir John Berkeley*, soon captured and made it their headquarters for the SW; the queen took up her abode in it at *Bedford House*, and gave birth there to the Princess *Henrietta*; the King also, with the Prince of Wales, made it a visit; and the parliamentarians, under

Fairfax, in 1646, besieged it, took it, and dismantled its castle. Charles II. was in it in 1670; the Prince of Orange, in 1688; George III., with his queen and three princesses, in 1789; the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in a subsequent year; the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., in 1827; Queen Adelaide, in 1845; Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in 1856. The Royal Agricultural Society visited it in 1850; the British Association, in 1869; and a festival celebrative of the public peace was held in it in 1856. When Richard III. was here, he expressed admiration of the castle, and, on being told that it was called Rougemont, he mistook the name for Richmond; and hence does Shakespeare make him say,

“ Richmond! When last I was at Exeter
The mayor in courtesy showed me the castle,
And called it Rongemont: at which name I started,
Because a bard of Ireland told me once
I should not live long after I saw Richmond.”

Among the natives of Exeter have been Iscanus, a Latin poet, who died in 1185; Archbishop Baldwin, who died in 1190; Cardinal Langton, who died in 1228; Bishops Iscanus, Blondy, Bridgeman, and Brownscombe; Sir W. Petre, who was born in 1505; Hooker and Barkham the antiquaries; Richard Hooker the theologian, born in the immediate neighbourhood at Heavitree; Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library; Lord Chancellor King; Sir William Morice, secretary of state to Charles II.; Cardmaker, the martyr, 1555; Hilliard, the limner of Queen Elizabeth; Acland, Foster, Hakewell, Hallet, Hawker, Manduit, Mudge, Tapper, Trope, and Walker, the theologians; Yalden and Hopkins, the poets; Sir S. Baskerville, the physician; Lock and Jackson, the musicians; Sir Vicary Gibbs, the lawyer; Gandy, the portrait-painter; Merivale, the scholar; D'Urfe, the wit; Eustace Budgell, the friend of Addison; Simon Ockley, the orientalist; G. Walker, the defender of Londonderry; Bryce, the topographer; Maria, Duchess of Orleans; Chief-Baron Peryan; and Johanna Southcote. Exeter gives the title of Marquis and Earl to the family of Cecil.

Site and Structure.—The city occupies the slopes and summit of a flat ridge, rising to the height of about 150 feet from the left bank of the Exe. The ridge ascends gradually on one side, descends abruptly on the other, and is engirt with rich undulating country. The city proper, or the old city, or the part within the circuit of the ancient walls, covers a space of about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile by 3 furlongs, nearly in the form of a parallelogram; and is intersected, in a cruciform manner, by four principal streets, which meet at right angles near the centre. High-street and Fore-street traverse it in a line from E to W; and North-street and South-street traverse it in a line from N to S; other streets branch out from these; and extensive suburbs lie all around. St. Sidwell's prolongs the principal street-line on the E; St. David's, on the N; Mount Radford, on the S; and Exe Island and the Quarter, on the SW. These suburbs are of various character, and have various expansions; but, on the whole, they include both many old streets, and a number of new fine thoroughfares and squares. The principal streets, in all parts of the city, both old and new, are spacious; and some of the recently erected places are at once airy and elegant; yet many of the streets, especially the older ones, are narrow. High-street is very cheerful, and contains handsome shops, and many curious old house-fronts. North-street goes down a steep descent, and has, on one side, some remarkable old houses. Numerous parts, both in the other streets of the old city, and in some streets of the oldest suburbs, show features of antiquity; while most parts, especially the modern streets, and the handsome squares and terraces, present a highly pleasing aspect, and indicate a prosperous and tasteful care for renovation, embellishment, and extension. So large a sum as upwards of £70,000 was recently expended in drainage, in ventilating-over crowded places, by the removal of houses and the widening of streets, and in other kindred improve-

ments. The city altogether, from the conjoint effects of its site, its structure, and its police arrangements, is one of the cleanest, most orderly, and best regulated in the kingdom; and at the same time, from the purity, mildness, and equability of its climate, is one of the most healthy.

Walks and Environs.—The Northernhay, lying along a high slope on the N of the city, immediately under the castle-wall, is a beautiful promenade and favourite lounge; was, long ago, levelled and planted, at much cost; includes ornate grounds and shaded walks; commands extensive and pleasant views; has, on one spot, two guns captured from the Russians; and is the scene, in summer, of the exhibitions of the Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society. The Bury Meadow, in the New North road, is another public walk, with pleasure-ground; and was formed, at the time of the recent street-alterations, by the Improvement Commissioners. The general character of the surrounding scenery is that of a succession of small undulations, increasing in height as they recede from the city, and eventually lost in eminences which bound the horizon, excepting to the SE, where the estuary of the Exe opens to the English channel. The Whitstone hills, rising to the height of 740 feet, are on the N; the Stoke range connects these with the Woodbury hills to the E; Haldon hill, upwards of 800 feet high, is on the SW; and the ridge of Dartmoor, with a mean height of 1,792 feet, extends beyond. Brilliant views of the northern part of the city, and of the country to the N, are obtained from the Northernhay; excellent views on the S side away to distant tracts, are got from Friar's walk, and from the parade in front of Colleton terrace; and prime views of the city, in its connexion with the surrounding scenery, are had from Exwick hill,—the numerous churches and other edifices spreading gradually from the river till they are surmounted by the towers of the venerable cathedral, while the heights of Haldon and the distant eminences, with their bold and swelling outlines, form the background and fill the horizon.

Public Buildings.—The city walls were entire in 1769; but many parts of them have been destroyed. Leland says, “The town is a good mile and more in compase, and is right strongly waulid and maintained. Ther be diverse fare towers in the town bytwixt the south and west gate. There be four gates in the town, by names of est, west, north, and south. The east and the west gates be now the fairest, and of one fascion of building: the south gate has been the strongest.” None of these gates now exist.—The Castle was situated at the highest point of the city, on the N; bore the name of Rougemont, either from the red colour of its stones, or from a baron called Rothemond; and has been so nearly demolished that only the gateway, a portion of the walls, with three of the bastions, and a portion of the rampart now remain. The gateway and the best part of the rampart are within the pleasure-grounds of Rougemont Lodge, the residence of R. S. Gard, Esq.; and the old keep is mantled over with ivy, while the rampart is tastefully laid out as a terrace-walk.—The Assize-hall and Sessions-house, more generally called the Castle, stands on part of the castle's site; was erected in 1773, but has undergone several alterations and enlargements; and is a neat stone-fronted edifice, with commodious interior.—The Guild-hall was restored in 1864; has a projecting arcaded façade; and is a curious specimen of English and Italian architecture.—The Victoria public-hall was built in 1869, and can accommodate 2,000 persons.—The Albert memorial museum was opened in 1868, but not completed till 1869; and wants a central tower, which it was designed to have.—Warnford House lunatic asylum for the middle and upper classes was built in 1869, at a cost of £30,000; and has accommodation for 120 patients.—The County prison, opposite Northernhay, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1853 and preceding years, at a cost of about £32,000; and has capacity for 298 male and 68 female prisoners. The city prison went into disuse in 1863; and a new one was to be built after a lapse of ten years.—The Western market, in Fore-

street, was erected in 1835-6; and consists of a central avenue, 71 feet long and 31½ wide, and a market-hall, 157 feet by 91.—The Eastern market, in Queen-street, was opened in 1833; shows Doric features; and has a central avenue of granite pilasters.—The Post-office, at the end of Queen-street, is a neat edifice of 1865.—The building previously occupied in part by the post-office, but mainly by the bankruptcy court, in Queen-street, is a handsome structure of 1849.—The Theatre, near Bedford circus, is a neat edifice of 1821.—Marble statues of Sir Thomas Acland and Earl Fortescue, both by E. B. Stephens, were erected, the former in the North-rhway in 1861, the latter in the Castle-yard in 1863.—An elegant stone bridge, of three arches, was erected over the Exe, at the western entrance to the city, in 1776-8, at a cost of £20,000. An iron bridge or viaduct, of six arches, on the line of North-street, was erected by the Improvement Commissioners, at a cost of £3,500. There are a militia dépôt with about 70 residents, and barracks for cavalry and for artillery.

The Cathedral.—A Benedictine monastery was founded, on the site of the cathedral, in 932, by Athelstan. Either that edifice enlarged, or a new edifice to supplant it, was the cathedral at the translation of the see from Crediton to Exeter in 1049; and is thought, by Sir Henry Englefield, to have been not more than 60 feet in length. A new cathedral was built by Bishop Warlewast, in 1112; was pillaged and burnt by Stephen, at his capture of the city; and was restored and enlarged at various times till 1206. Two towers of that structure still stand, and are the towers of the present pile; they are believed to have occupied a different relation to the original pile from what they occupy to the present; and they are of Norman architecture, corresponding to each other in size and form, but dissimilar in details. The present cathedral, with the exception of the towers, part of the Lady chapel, and two of the oratories, was founded by Bishop Quivil in 1238, and was not completed till 1478. It consists of a nave, with aisles, a transept, terminating in the towers, a choir, with aisles, a Lady chapel, ten oratories, and a chapter-house. The nave is 180 feet long, 60 wide, and 68 high; the transept is 140 feet long, 32 wide, and 63 high; the choir is 132 feet long, 54 wide, and 63 high; the Lady chapel is 65 feet long, 35 wide, and 40 high; the chapter-house is 55 feet long, 23 wide, and 50 high; the towers are 28 feet each way, and 145 high; and the entire pile is 387 feet long. The Lady chapel was built, in 1224-44, by Bishop Bruere; and completed, in 1281-91, by Bishop Quivil. The oratories of Gabriel and St. Mary Magdalene were built, in 1257-80, by Bishop Bromescombe. The first four eastern arches of the choir were completed in 1310, by Bishop Stapleton. The nave was built, in 1293-1307, by Bishop Bytton. The choir was completed, the nave vaulted, and the west front built, in 1327-90, by Bishop Grandison. Additions were made to the west front, the cloisters were built, and the east window of the choir was constructed in 1370-95, by Bishop Brentingham. The chapter-house was built in 1420-58, by Bishop Lacy; and completed, in 1478, by Bishop Booth. The prevailing style is the early decorated; and it is maintained, from the early parts to the latest, with a persistency which has rarely been exemplified in similar structures, and which produces an appearance as if the entire pile had been constructed as a single work and by one designer. "A singular felicity," remarks Sir H. Englefield, "attended the erection of this cathedral. During the long period of 500 years, no tasteless or vain prelate interfered with the regular and elegant plan of the founder. Though the taste in architecture was continually changing, so scrupulous was the adherence to the original design, that the church seems rather to have been erected at once in its perfect state, than to have slowly grown to its consummate beauty. Even Grandison, who, if we may judge from his screen, had a taste florid in the extreme in architecture, chastised his ideas within the church, and felt the simple grace of Quivil's design."

The exterior of the cathedral has a venerable appearance, but loses effect from want of height, and from the

unusual position of the towers. The clerestory is supported by very elegant flying buttresses; and the ridge of the roof has a fleur-de-lis ornament,—a feature which exists in no other English cathedral. The west front was restored, in 1817, by Kendall; presents an elaborate screen, covered with canopied imagery work; and has a great window, 32 feet by 27, of nine lights. The interior, from the uniform style of the architecture, the fresh appearance of the stone, the numerousness of the oratories and screens, and the splendid stone vaulting of nave and choir, is highly effective. The nave has clustered piers, with shafts of Purbeck marble; the triforium consists of arcades of four trifoliated arches in each bay, with a gallery of open stonework; and the organ-screen, separating the nave from the choir, has three arches, is mostly as old as the time of Edward III., but includes panelled additions of 1819. The choir was about to be restored in 1869, at an estimated cost of more than £12,000. The stalls are of good design; three sedilia have rich open-work canopies; and the bishop's throne is of black oak, tastefully carved, and forming a light pyramid 52 feet high. The organ was built by Loosemore in 1664, at a cost of £2,000; re-built by H. Lincoln, in 1819; and improved by Byfield and Gray. A curious astronomical clock, of the time of Edward III., based on the ancient ideas of astronomy, is in the north transept. A great bell, weighing 12,500 lbs., or 2,500 more than "Tom of Lincoln," is in the north tower; and a peal of eleven bells, the tenor weighing 7,552 lbs., is in the south tower. The chapter-house stands on the south side of the south tower; is partly early English, partly perpendicular; has an oblong form, with richly panelled and pointed roof; and contains a library of about 8,000 volumes. The cloisters were destroyed by the Puritans. The Episcopal palace stands adjacent on the south; and is not a building of any note; but has an early English chapel.

Many persons are commemorated in the cathedral by effigies, tombs, or other monuments. The chief are Bishop Bronscombe, screen and canopy, of the 15th century; Bishop Stafford, screen, altar-tomb, and canopied effigies; Bishop Wolton, altar-tomb; Bishop Chichester, Purbeck slab; Sir Arthur Chichester, effigies; Bishop Marshall, Purbeck tomb with imagery; William Park-house, a cadaver; Judge Doddridge, effigies; Sir Peter Carew, effigies; H. de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, effigies; Sir Peter Courtenay, a brass; Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, effigies; Bishop Stapleton, canopied effigies; Bishop Carey, in parliamentary robes; Bishop Cotton, effigies with canonical cap; Bishop Grandison, chantry; Bishop Bartholomew, effigies; Bishop Simon de Apulia, Purbeck effigies; Bishop Quivil, floriated cross; Bishop Oldham, effigies; Sir John Speke, effigies; Sir Richard Stapleton, effigies; Bishop Leofric, canopy of the time of Henry V., with imagery; Sir J. Gilbert, effigies; J. Northcote, marble-statue by Chantry; General Simcoe, marble statue by Flaxman; officers and soldiers who died in the Indian service, a slab-monument about 20 feet long and 5 feet high by Marochetti; and officers and soldiers who fell at Lucknow and Cawnpore, a wall monument by Richardson.

Churches.—The places of worship within the municipal borough, in 1851, according to the Census of that year, were 25 of the Church of England, with 10,840 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 1,072 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,030 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 700 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 800 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,330 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 345 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 800 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 200 s.; 1 of an isolated congregation, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 90 s. But some other places of worship, situated beyond the municipal limits and within the parliamentary ones, also group with the city.

Allhallows-Goldsmith church stands in Goldsmith-street; is an ancient edifice of nave and chancel; was closed for upwards of a century; and, after undergoing thorough repair, was re-opened in 1822. Allhallows-on-the-Walls stands in the Old Bartholomew cemetery; was

built in 1845, after designs by Hayward; is in the later English style; consists of nave and chancel, with lofty tower and S porch; and has an E window, of four lights, with stained-glass representation of the four evangelists. St. Edmund's church stands in Edmund-street; was re-built and enlarged in 1835; and consists of nave, aisles, and sanctuary, with western tower. St. John's church stands in Fore-street; is very ancient; and had a bow, with sanctuary above, till 1863. St. George's church stood in South-street, and was demolished in the course of the recent city improvements. St. Kerrian's church stands in North-street; is ancient and dilapidated; and has long ceased to be used. St. Petrock's church stands in High-street; is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and two S aisles, with western octagonal tower; and contains a handsome reredos and a very ancient font, both recently restored. St. Lawrence's church also stands in High-street; was restored in 1847; consists of nave and chancel; and has a carved oak screen, and an altar-piece of 1846 by Bacon. St. Martin's church stands in the Cathedral-yard; is partly of the 11th century and partly later English; consists of nave and chancel; and has a superb marble monument to Philip Hooper, Esq. St. Pancras' church stands in Pancras-street; was long closed, but afterwards restored; and was re-opened in 1830. St. Mary-Arches church stands in a street of its own name; takes that name from its Norman piers; is said to be the oldest church in the city; consists of nave and aisles, with small tower; has undergone many alterations; and contains several very ancient monuments. St. Mary-Major church stands in the Cathedral-yard; was partly Norman, partly early English; and was rebuilt in 1863, on an enlarged scale, in the first pointed style, at a cost of £6,000. St. Mary Magdalene's church, in Rack-street, is subordinate to this, and was erected in 1861. St. Mary-Steps church stands in West-street; figures in 1291 as well endowed; consists of nave, S aisle, and sanctuary, with western tower; contains a fine Anglo-Norman font; and has, on its tower, a curious clock, said to have been erected in honour of Henry VIII., and having three figures supposed to represent the king and two of his attendants. These figures are popularly called Matthew the Miller and his two sons, from a tradition that a miller in the neighbourhood passed and repressed daily with a regularity which resembled clock-work; and a local rhyme respecting them says,—

"Adam and Eve would never believe
That Matthew the Miller was dead;
But every hour in Westgate tower,
Matthew the Miller nods his head."

St. Olave's church stands in Fore-street; is very ancient; consists of nave, sanctuary, N aisle, and transept, with small south-eastern tower; was given by William the Conqueror to Battle abbey, and used by the French refugees after the battle of Nantes; ceased, for some time, to be occupied; and was repaired, enlarged, and re-opened in 1815. St. Paul's church stands in Paul-street; was built at the latter end of the 17th century; consists of nave and sanctuary, with small tower; and contains a black marble font, and a few elaborate monuments. St. Stephen's church stands in High-street; is small and ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with western tower; has windows of later English; and anciently had a crypt. Holy Trinity church stands in South-street; was rebuilt in 1820; consists of nave, aisles, and small chancel; and contains about 1,000 sittings. St. David's church stands on St. David's hill; was rebuilt in 1541; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; and has a decorated font. St. Sidwell's church stands in Sidwell-street; is the finest, architecturally, of all the city churches; comprises ancient pillars with figures of St. Sidwella and angels, but was chiefly rebuilt in 1812-13; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with western tower and spire,—the tower improved and the spire added in 1823; and contains a handsome reredos, a richly carved pulpit, and an octagonal font. St. Leonard's church stands at Mount Radford; is plain and modern; and consists of nave and aisles, with small bell

turret. St. Thomas the Apostle's church stands in Cowick-street, in the suburb beyond the Exe; is a handsome edifice, with elaborate workmanship; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and transept, with western pinnacled tower; has an E window, of five lights, in the decorated English style; and contains a fine stone monument, by Bacon, to Mrs. Medley, the wife of the vicar of St. Thomas, who became Bishop of Fredericton. Bedford chapel stands in Bedford Circus precinct; is a neat brick edifice of 1832, with Tuscan portico; and consists of nave, aisles, and sanctuary. St. James' church stands in St. James'-road; is a spacious but plain edifice of 1836; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles. St. Michael and All Angels' church was built in 1863, at a cost of £20,000; and is in the first pointed style, with tower and spire 233 feet high.

The Wesleyan chapel, formerly known as the Free church, in Southernhay, is in the Roman style, and consists of nave, aisles, and small chancel, with bell-turret. The Independent chapel, in Castle-street, was built in 1797, and afterwards enlarged. The Baptist chapel, in South-street, was built in 1823, and is in the Roman style. The Wesleyan chapel, in Mint-lane, was built in 1812, and afterwards enlarged; and has a fine organ. The Wesleyan chapel, in St. Sidwell-street, was built in 1834. The United Free Methodist chapel, in Musgrave-alley, belonged formerly to the Wesleyans, is very old, and has a massive Norman entrance. The Roman Catholic church, in the Mint, was founded in 1790, and enlarged in 1856; and is a cruciform edifice, in the Norman style. The Jews' synagogue, in Mary-Arches-street, was rebuilt in 1835; is lighted by an octagonal dome; and has an ark resting on Doric columns, and containing a very ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch. The chapel attached to Wynard's hospital, in Magdalen-street, dates from 1436; was recently restored by its patron, Mark Kennaway, Esq.; and has a beautiful specimen of Tudor work, of the time of Henry VI., in the doorway which divides the nave and chancel. The chapel attached to St. Anne's alms-houses, in St. Sidwell-street, is a small later English structure. An Independent chapel was built, burnt, and re-founded in 1869.

"The city of Exeter," say the editors of the old "Magna Britannia," published in 1733, "abounded with religious houses, before the dissolution, and other lesser suppressions. Within the circuit of the cathedral were three; one for the monks, supposed to be founded by King Ethelred; another for nuns, which is now called the Kalendarhay; and a third for the monks of St. Benedict, founded by King Athelstan, and is that part of the cathedral that is now called Our Lady's chapel. Within the east gate stood the priory of St. John for regular canons, built, as is said, by Gilbert and Robert Long, brothers; St. James' abbey, replenished by Dominicans; and St. Nicholas, a monastery of black canons of St. Benedict, founded by William the Conqueror. The abbot of Battle built a priory here, which he dedicated to St. Nicholas, and made it a cell to his abbey; and without the south gate was a priory of grey friars, Franciscans; so that it is no wonder that this city bore the name of Monkton, when so many monasteries were in it." The crypt of St. Nicholas' priory, a massive Norman structure, is now used as a kitchen.

Parishes and Livings.—The parishes in the municipal borough, with their respective pop. in 1861, are All-hallows-Goldsmith, 371; All-hallows-on-the-Walls, 1,002; Holy Trinity, 3,841; St. David, 4,486; St. Edmund, 1,525; St. George-the-Martyr, 596; St. John, 653; St. Kerrian, 479; St. Lawrence, 561; St. Martin, 207; St. Mary-Arches, 652; St. Mary-Major, 3,409; St. Mary-Steps, 1,422; St. Olave, 945; St. Pancras, 345; St. Paul, 1,308; St. Petrock, 220; St. Sidwell, 10,478; St. Stephen, 407. Other places in the municipal borough are Bedford Circus precinct, 145; Brandninch precinct, 91; and Cathedral-close, 595. And a parish, and parts of parishes beyond the municipal limits, but within the parliamentary ones, are St. Leonard, 1,576; part of Heavitree, 2,757; part of Thomas-the-Apostle, 3,570; part of Topsham, 98; and part of Alphington, 10.—The livings within the

city, or designating from it, are Allhallows-Goldsmith, Allhallows-on-the-Walls, Holy Trinity, St. David, St. Edmund, St. John-with-St. George, St. Kerrian-with-St. Petrock, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Mary-Arches, St. Mary-Major, St. Mary-Steps, St. Olave, St. Pancras, St. Paul, St. Sidwell, St. Stephen, St. Leonard, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, St. James, and Bedford chapel. All, except three, are ractories, and St. David and St. Thomas-the-Apostle are vicarages, and Bedford chapel is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Exeter. Value of Allhallows-Goldsmith, £80; of Allhallows-on-the-Walls, £100; of Holy-Trinity, £111; of St. David, £174; of St. Edmund, £187; of St. John-with-St. George, £212; of St. Kerrian-with-St. Petrock, £138; of St. Lawrence, £135; of St. Martin, £77; of St. Mary-Arches, £162; of St. Mary-Major, £191; of St. Mary-Steps, £179; of St. Olave, £81; of St. Pancras, £60; of St. Paul, £135; of St. Sidwell, £300; of St. Stephen, £54; of St. Leonard, £260; of St. Thomas, £237; of St. James and Bedford chapel, not reported. Patron of St. Lawrence and St. Olave, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Stephen and St. Mary-Arches, the Bishop; of St. Edmund, Mrs. E. M. Alleyne; of St. Mary-Steps, Mrs. Strother; of St. Leonard, Samuel Wills, Esq.; of St. Thomas, J. W. Buller, Esq.; of St. Sidwell and St. James, the Vicar of Heavitree; of Bedford chapel, Trustees; of St. John-with-St. George, alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Dean and Chapter; of all the others, the Dean and Chapter. Two chapels connected with the city, or rather with St. Thomas parish, are Exwick and Oldridge.

Schools.—There were, within the municipal borough, in 1851, 23 public day schools, with 2,723 scholars; 91 private day schools, with 2,123 s.; and 14 Sunday schools, with 2,112 s. One of the public schools was supported by taxation, four by endowments, and 14 by religious bodies.—St. John's hospital, at the E end of High-street, was founded, in the 13th century, for 5 priests, 9 boys, and 12 alms-men; underwent dissolution in 1539; passed, through various hands, to the city magistrates for the uses of the poor; became partly a Free English school, partly a Free Grammar-school; encloses a quadrangle, with a statue of Henry VII. in the centre, arrayed as a Roman; and has been thoroughly restored, after plans by Mr. Macintosh. The Free English school educates, feeds, and clothes 25 boys till the age of 14, and educates about 80 other boys. The Free Grammar-school has only £40 a-year from endowment for free education, but has upwards of £400 for exhibitions, educates about 75 boys by fees, and had Lemprière as a master. Hele's Foundation school, in the New North-road, was built in 1848-9, at a cost of about £1,500, and is supported from estates bequeathed by Elize Hele in 1632. These estates became vested in the Crown, and were, for nearly 200 years, but partly available for the school; but they were so disposed by Queen Victoria, that £3,300 were granted for building a boys' school, a training school, a girls' school, and an infant school, £750 a-year for maintaining these schools, and £100 a-year for two exhibitions. The Diocesan Training college, in the Heavitree road, was opened in 1854; stands on a plot of three acres; is an edifice in the decorated English style, 199 feet long; and admits young men, between the ages of 16 and 25, to be trained as schoolmasters. The Episcopal Charity schools, off S. Davids-hill, were instituted in 1709, and rebuilt in 1861; are supported by voluntary contributions to the amount of about £800 a-year; and educate and clothe about 160 boys and 120 girls. Other schools of note are the National schools in Bartholomew-yard; the new Central schools, in Rack-street; the Infant schools in Preston and Rack streets; the National day and Sunday schools, in Cowick-street; St. James' Free school, in Black-Boy-road; the parochial schools of St. Sidwell, St. James, and St. Mary-Arches; the Protestant-Dissenters' charity school; and the Wesleyan day schools.

Institutions.—The College-Hall, in South-street, is the meeting-place of the Exeter Architectural Diocesan Society; was formerly a chantry of the Vicar's Choral; dates from the 14th century; is hung with antique portraits, supposed to be of early bishops of Exeter; and

contains models, drawings, and other matters relating to ecclesiology. The Literary and Scientific Institution, in Cathedral-yard, was established in 1813; and contains a large library, a good museum, and an extensive herbarium. The Royal Public Rooms, opposite the new London inn, were erected in 1820; are partly occupied by the Literary Society, who have a select library and engage lecturers; and contain an assembly-room, 92 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 40 feet high, lighted by a handsome dome. The Athenæum, in Bedford Circus, was erected in 1835; is a large and fine edifice; and includes a lecture-room, with accommodation for nearly 400 persons. The School of Art is held in large rooms over the Western market. Public reading-rooms and public libraries, of different kinds, are in various parts of the city.

Hospitals and Charities.—The Devon and Exeter hospital, in Southernhay, was opened in 1743; has undergone many enlargements; got a new wing in 1857; is well supported by voluntary contributions; and has, in its board-room, portraits of John Tuckfield and Ralph Allen by Hudson, and John Patch by Gandy. The dispensary, in Queen-street, is a handsome erection of 1841. The new lunatic asylum, near the city, was erected in 1865, is in the Tudor style, and has a frontage of 450 feet. Forty-five cottages, built since 1860, the new Episcopal schools, a fine new church, built in 1865, and a public fountain, form a large quadrangle off S. Davids-hill; and a statue of John Dinham, Esq., will be in the centre. There are also in the city, Wynard's hospital, numerous alms-houses, a female penitentiary, an eye infirmary, a homeopathic dispensary, an institution for the deaf and dumb, an institution for the blind, a lying-in charity, and a number of benevolent societies. The total yearly value of all charities is upwards of £4,500.

Trade, &c.—Exeter is a head-port, with jurisdiction over the rivers Exe, Teign, Otter, Sid, and Axe, and along the coast from the vicinity of Lyme-Regis to the Ness point at Teignmouth. The Exe was originally navigable by vessels of heavy burden to Exeter, but was obstructed, a little above Topsham, by the construction of a weir across its bed by one of the earls of Devon; and could not again be made navigable to the city without the aid of a canal. The canal was begun to be cut in the time of Henry VIII.; and has been widened and much improved at different periods; so that large vessels now discharge their cargoes at the city quay. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1863, were 116 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 16,848 tons; 36 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 989 tons; and 1 steam-vessel, of 37 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 15 British vessels, of aggregate 1,635 tons, from the British colonies; 2 foreign vessels, of aggregate 559 tons, from the British colonies; 43 British vessels, of aggregate 6,801 tons, from foreign countries; 33 foreign vessels, of aggregate 5,142 tons, from foreign countries; and 465 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 59,501 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 15 British vessels, of aggregate 1,356 tons, to British colonies; 4 British vessels, of aggregate 642 tons, to foreign countries; 14 foreign vessels, of aggregate 2,526 tons, to foreign countries; and 174 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 8,780 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £112,382. A good trade is done in groceries, drugs, coals, timber, corn, wool, wines, spirits, and most other articles of general commerce. Woollen manufacture was, for a long time, extensively carried on, but is now on a very small scale. Lace-making is considerable, and got prize medals at the national exhibition of 1851, and at the Paris exhibition of 1855. Glove-making, also, is carried on; and there are several extensive iron foundries, agricultural implement manufactories, paper-mills, corn-mills, malt-kilns, tanneries, breweries, bone-mills, and other industrial establishments. Nursery grounds, on the road to Topsham, and on that to Alphington, are among the largest and most celebrated in the kingdom. Letterpress printing was established at an early period, and produced the first printed English translation of Tasso. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs on the third Wednesday of Feb. and May, the last Wednesday

of July, and the second Wednesday of Dec. The city has a head post-office, † two telegraph offices, five banking-offices, and seven chief inns, and publishes four newspapers.

The Borough.—Exeter, at Domesday, was exempt from paying taxes; has, from different monarchs, received many charters and grants; was among the earliest places sending members to parliament; has, since the time of Edward I., regularly sent two members; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. Borough income, in 1855, £8,169; of which £3,182 were from rates. Real property in 1860, £160,177; of which £3,494 were in the canal. Constituency in 1868, 3,689. The city is the place of election, and a polling-place, for the S division of the county; the head of an excise collection; and the seat of a district court of bankruptcy, courts of quarter-sessions, and the spring and summer assizes. Its police force, in the year ending Sept. 1862, comprised 21 men, and cost £1,917. Its municipal boundaries are less extensive than its parliamentary ones; and both have been indicated in our paragraph on its parishes. Pop. of the m. borough in 1851, 32,818; in 1861, 33,738. Houses, 5,381. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 40,688; in 1861, 41,749. Houses, 6,854.

The District.—The poor-law union of Exeter is administered under a local act, forms a registration district, and is divided into the sub-districts of St. Sidwell and St. David. St. Sidwell sub-district contains the parishes of St. Sidwell, St. Martin, Holy Trinity, and St. Mary Major, and the precinct of Cathedral-close; and St. David sub-district contains the parishes of St. David, St. Paul, St. Lawrence, St. Stephen, Allhallows-Goldsmith, Allhallows-on-the-Walls, St. Pancras, St. Petrock, St. Kerrian, St. George, St. Mary-Arches, St. Mary-Steps, St. Olave, St. John, and St. Edmund, the precincts of Bedford Circus and Bradninch, and the extra-parochial place of Castle-yard. Acres of the district, 1,800. Poor-rates in 1862, £12,956. Pop. in 1851, 32,823; in 1861, 33,742. Houses, 5,111. Marriages in 1860, 413; births, 989,—of which 73 were illegitimate; deaths, 851,—of which 262 were at ages under 5 years, and 27 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 4,389; births, 8,776; deaths, 7,931. The district, it will be seen, is nearly co-extensive with the municipal borough; so that it contains nearly the same churches and schools. The workhouse stands in Heavitree road, on a plot of three acres; has two front wings, with adjoining chapel; and can accommodate upwards of 500 persons. The workhouse of St. Thomas district—a district which includes part of the parliamentary borough—stands near the Exe, about a mile from the city, and was erected in 1837, at a cost of about £11,000.

The Diocese.—Exeter stood originally within the diocese of Wessex; afterwards within that of Sherborne; afterwards within that of Crediton or Devonshire; and eventually became the seat of the united diocese of Devonshire and Cornwall. Warlewast, its bishop in 1112, was blind; Chichester, another of its early bishops, was a pilgrim and a great collector of relics; Eske, another of its bishops, was called “the light of the English church;” Brewer was a crusader, and fought at Acre; Stapledon founded Exeter college at Oxford, and was beheaded by a mob at London; Grandison resisted visitation by the primate; Stafford was lord-chancellor; Oldham foretold the fall of the monasteries; Coverdale was the well-known translator of the Bible; Turberville was distinguished for tolerance; Wolton was noted for voluntarily rising to his feet when dying; Colton was noted for an impediment in speech; Hall was noted for piety and learning; Brownrigg never saw his diocese; Ward plumed himself on celibacy; Gauden was reputed to be the author of Eikon Basilike; Sparrow was noted for learning; and Blackburne was a converted buccaneer. The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean, a chancellor of the church, six canons, four archdeacons, a sub-dean, seventeen prebendaries, a chancellor of the diocese, and four priest-vicars. The income of the bishop is £2,700; and his residences are Exeter

Palace and Bishopstowe. The income of the dean is £1,100. The income of the chapter, in 1852, was £11,431. The diocese comprehends Devon and Cornwall; and is divided into the archdeaconries of Exeter, Cornwall, Totnes, and Barnstaple. Many of the livings have recently been raised in status, and are named according to their new status in our separate articles on them; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1862.

The archdeaconry of Exeter comprises the deaneries of Aylesbear, Cadbury, Exeter, Duneswell, Dunsford, Honiton, Kenn, Plymtree, and Tiverton. The deanery of Aylesbear contains the rectories of Bickton, Clyst-St. George, Clyst-St. Mary, Faringdon, Lympton, Poltimore, Huxham, Sowton, and Whimble; the vicarages of Aylesbear, Branscombe, Broad Clyst, East Budleigh, Colaton-Rawleigh, Hartford, Ven-Ottery, Littleham, Otterton, Ottery-St. Mary, Pinhoe, Salcombe, Sidbury, and Sidmouth; and the p. curacies of Poppleford, Withycombe-Rawleigh, Honiton, Exmouth, Escot, Tipton, Salcombe-Chapel, Sidmouth-All Saints, Stoke-Canon, Topsham, Countess-Weir, Woodbury, and Salterton. The deanery of Cadbury contains the rectories of Cadbury, Cadeleigh, Cheriton-Fitzpaine, Down-St. Mary, Kennerleigh, Morchard-Bishop, Poughill, Shobrooke, Stockleigh-English, Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Upton-Helions, and Upton-Pyne; the vicarages of Bramford-Speke, Colebrooke, Newton-St. Cyres, and Thorverton; and the p. curacies of Nether-Exe and Sandford-St. Swithin. The deanery of Exeter contains the livings within Exeter municipal borough, and the vicarage of Heavitree. The deanery of Duneswell contains the rectories of Church-Stanton, Clayhidon, Combe-Rawleigh, and Hemyock; the vicarages of Awliscombe, Luppit, Up-Ottery, and Yacombe; and the p. curacies of Duneswell, Duneswell-Abbey, Culm-Davey, and Sheldon. The deanery of Dunsford contains the rectories of Ashton, Bridford, Chagford, Cheriton-Bishop, Christow, Doddiscombsleigh, Drewsteigton, Dunsford, Gidleigh, Hittisleigh, Tedburn-St. Mary, Throwleigh, and Whitstone; and the vicarages of Holcombe-Burnell, Spreyton, and South Tawton. The deanery of Honiton contains the rectories of Combpyne, Cotleigh, Farway, Gittisham, Honiton, North Leigh, South Leigh, Musbury, Offwell, Roosdown, Up-Lyme, and Widworthy; the vicarages of Axminster, Axmouth, Colyton, Shute, Membury, Seaton, and Stockland; and the p. curacies of Kilmington, Monkton, Honiton-Allhallows, Beer, and Dalwood. The deanery of Kenn contains the rectories of Alphonington, Ashcombe, Dunchideock, Shillingford, George, Haccombe, Kenn, Mamhead, Powderham, and Trusham; the vicarages of Chndleigh, Crediton, Dawlish, Exminster, Kenton, East Teignmouth, Teignton-Bishops, and St. Thomas-the-Apostle; and the p. curacies of Ide, Starcross, Oldridge, West Teignmouth, and Luton. The deanery of Plymtree contains the rectories of Blackborough, Butterleigh, Clyst-Hydon, Clyst-St. Lawrence, Feniton, Kentisbeare, Plymtree, Rewe, Silverton-St. Mary, and Tallaton; the vicarages of Broad-Hembury, Buckereil, Collumpton, and Payhembury; and the p. curacy of Bradninch. The deanery of Tiverton contains the rectories of Bickleigh, Calverleigh, Cleyhanger, Huntsham, Loxbear, Samford-Peverell, Templeton, Tiverton-Clare, Tiverton-Pitts, Tiverton-Priors, Tiverton-Titcombe, Uplowman, Washfield, and Willand; the vicarages of Bampton, Burlescombe, Culmstock, Halberton, Hockworthy, Holcombe-Bogus, Morebath, and Uffculme; and the p. curacies of Petton, Withley, Cove, and Tiverton-St-George.

The archdeaconry of Cornwall comprises the deaneries of East, West, Trigg-Major, Trigg-Minor, Powder, Pyder, Kerrier, and Penwith. The deanery of East contains the rectories of Botus-Fleming, Calstock, St. Dominic, St. Irc, St. John, Landulph, Lawhitton, Lezant, St. Mellion, North Hill, Pillaton, Rame, Shevioke, South Hill, and Stoke-Climsland; the vicarages of Antony, Landrake, Lewanick, Linkinhorne, Maker, Menheniot, Quethiocke, and St. Stephens-by-Saltash; and the p. curacies of St. Germans, Hossenford, Tideford, St. Erney, Milbrook, Saltash, Callington, and Torpoint. The deanery of West contains the rectories of Boconnoc, Broadoak,

Cardynham, Duloe, St. Keyne, Lanreath, Lansallos, St. Martins, St. Pinnock, and Warleggan; the vicarages of St. Clere, Lanteglos, Liskeard, Morval, St. Neots, Pelynt, Talland, St. Veep, and St. Winnow; and the p. curacies of Herodsfoot, Looe, Polperro, and St. Nighton. The deanery of Trigg-Major contains the rectories of Jacobstow, Kilkhampton, Marhamchurch, Week-St. Mary, and Whitstone; the vicarages of Altonon, St. Clether, Davidstow, St. Gennis, Launcelles, Moorwinstow, South Petherwin, North Petherwin, Poughill, Poundstock, Stratton, and Treneglos; the p. curacies of Bolventor, Boyton, Egloskerry, Tremayne, St. Giles-in-the-Heath, St. Juliet, Laneast, Launceston-St. Mary, Trewen, St. Stephen-near-Launceston, St. Thomas-by-Launceston, Bude, Warbstow, and Tresmere; and the donatives of Tamerton and Werrington. The deanery of Trigg-Minor contains the rectories of Blisland, St. Endellion, Forrabury, Heland, Lanteglos, Advent, Lesnewth St. Mabyn, Michaelstow, Minster, Otterham, Trevalga, and St. Tudy; the vicarages of Bodmin, St. Brnard, Egloshayle, St. Kew, St. Tethe, Tintagel, and St. Minver; and the p. curacies of Lanhydrock, Porthilly, and St. Enodoc. The deanery of Powder contains the rectories of Creed, St. Erme, Gerrans, St. Just, Ladock, Lamorran, St. Mewan, Michael-St. Penkevill, Carhayes, Philleigh, Roche, Ruan-Lanihorne, Tregony, and Truro-St. Mary; the vicarages of St. Allen, St. Austell, St. Blazey, St. Clements, St. Ewe, St. Feock, Fowey, St. Goran, Kenwyn, Kea, Lanlivery, Lostwithiel, Luxulyan, Mevagissey, Probus, Cuby, and Vryan; the p. curacies of Charlestown, Treverbyn, Far, Cornelly, Baldu, Chasewater, Truro-St. John, Kenwyn-St. George, Merther, Michael-St. Stephen, Michael-St. Dennis, Golant, Tywardraeth, and Tregaminion; and the donative of Anthony-in-Roseland. The deanery of Pyder contains the rectories of St. Brookes, St. Columb-Major, St. Ervan, Lanivet, St. Mawgan, Little Petherick, and Withiel; the vicarages of Colan, Cubert, St. Enoder, St. Evel, St. Issey, St. Merin, Newlyn, Padstow, Peranzabulo, and St. Wenn; and the p. curacies of St. Columb-Minor, Crantock, Mount-Hawk, and Mithian. The deanery of Kerrier contains the rectories of Falmouth, Grade, Landewednack, St. Martin-in-Meneage, Mawgan-in-Meneage, Mawan, Ruan-Major, and Ruan-Minor; the vicarages of St. Anthony-in-Meneage, Braege, St. Constantine, St. Gluvious, Budock, St. Gwennap, Helston, St. Keverna, Manaccon, Mullion, Mylor, Sithney, St. Sithians, and Wendron; and the p. curacies of Cury, Germoe, Gunwallo, Godolphin, Penwerries, Day, Lannarth, Mabe-Flushing, Porthleven, Perran-Arworthal, and Carmenelis. The deanery of Penwith contains the rectories of St. Buryan, Illogan, Camborne, St. Ludgvan, Ferran-St. Uthnoe, Phillack, Gwithian, and Redruth; the vicarages of Crowan, St. Erth, Guival, Gwinear, St. Hilary, St. Just-in-Penwith, Lelant, Madron, St. Paul, Sancreet, and Zennor; and the p. curacies of Levan, Sennen, Penponds, Treslothan, Tucking-Mill, Trevenson, St. Ives, Halsetown, Pendeen, Towednack, Morvah, Marazion-in-St. Hilary, Newlyn-St. Peter, Penzance, Treleigh, and Hugh-Town-in-Scilly.

The archdeaconry of Totnes contains the deaneries of Ipplepen, Moreton, Okehampton, Plympton, Tamerton, Tavistock, Totnes, and Woodleigh. The deanery of Ipplepen contains the rectories of Combinteignhead, Denbury, East Ogwell, West Ogwell, Staverton, Stokeinteignhead, and Torbrian; the vicarages of Abbotskerswell, Brixham, Ipplepen, St. Mary-Church, St. Nicholas, Paington, and Stoke-St. Gabriel; the p. curacies of Chrston-Ferrers, Lower Brixham, Kingscarswell, Kingswear, Landscone, Coffinswell, Marldon, Tormoham, Cockington, Torquay-St. John, Torquay-Trinity, Upton-St. Mary, and Woodland; and the donatives of Woolborough and Newton-Abbot. The deanery of Moreton contains the rectories of High Bickington, North Bovey, Ideford, Lustleigh, Monaton, Moreton-Hampstead, and Teigngrace; the vicarages of Ashburton, Bovey-Tracey, Henock, Ilington, Kingsteignton, and Widdicombe-in-the-Moor; and the p. curacies of Bickington, Buckland, Povey-Heathfield, Highweek, and Lensden. The deanery of Okehampton contains the rectories of Ashbury,

Beaworthy, Belstone, Bratton-Clovelly, Broadwoodkelly, Exbourne, Highampton, Honeychurch, Inwardleigh, Jacobston, Monk-Okehampton, Northlew, and Sampford-Courtenay; the vicarages of Hatherleigh and Okehampton; and the p. curacies of Sampford-Courtenay Chapel of Ease and Week-St. Germans. The deanery of Plympton contains the rectories of Harford, Hobbeton, St. Leonard's, Stoke-Damerell, Newton-Ferrers, and North Huish; the vicarages of Cornwood, Egg-Buckland, Ermington, Modbury, Plymouth-St. Andrew, Plymouth-Charles-the-Martyr, Ugborough, and Yealpton; and the p. curacies of Brixton, St. Budeaux-in-Plymouth, Ivy-Bridge, Kingston, Noss-Mayo, Pennycross, Plymouth-St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth-St. James, Plymouth-St. Peter, Plymouth-Trinity, Plymouth-Christchurch, Plymouth-Charles, Compton-Gifford, Plympton-St. Mary, Plympton-St. Maurice, Plymstock, Shaugh, Devonport-St. Michael, Devonport-St. Aubyn, Devonport-St. James, Devonport-St. John, Devonport-St. Mary, Devonport-St. Paul, Devonport-St. Stephen, East Stonehouse, Stonehouse-St. Paul, Wembury, and Revelstoke. The deanery of Tamerton contains the rectories of Bere-Ferrers, Meavy, Tavy-St. Peter, and Tavy-St. Mary; the vicarages of Bickleigh, Buckland-Monachorum, Budock, Tamerton-Foliatt, Walkhampton, and Whitchurch; and the p. curacies of Sheepstor, Penwerries, Sampford-Spinye, and Martin-Stowe. The deanery of Tavistock contains the rectories of Braidstone, Bridestowe, Coryton, Kelly, Lewtrenchard, Lidford, Lifton, Stowford, Sydenham-Damerell, and Virginstow; the vicarages of Lamerton, Marystow, Milton-Abbot, and Tavistock; and the p. curacies of Brent-Tor, Sowiton, Broadwoodwiger, Thrushelton, Princetown, and Tavistock-St. Paul. The deanery of Totnes contains the rectories of Ashprington, Dartington, Diptford, Dittisham, Little Hempston, and Stoke-Fleming; the vicarages of Berry-Pomeroy, Blackawton, South Brent, Buckfastleigh, Cornworthy, Dene-Prior, Harberton, Holne, Rattery, Totnes, and Townstall; and the p. curacies of Street, Harbertonford, Marland-Peters, St. Petrox, St. Petrox-Chapel, and Townstall-St. Saviours. The deanery of Woodleigh contains the rectories of East Allington, Aveton-Gifford, Bigbury, Charleton, Dodbrooke, Moreleigh, South Pool, Portlemouth, Ringmore, Thurlston, and Woodleigh; the vicarages of West Allington, Churstow, Kingsbridge, Loddeswell, and Stokenham; and the p. curacies of Marlborough, South Milton, South Huish, Buckland-Tout-Saint, Slapton, Chivelstonc, and Sherford.

The archdeaconry of Barnstaple comprises the deaneries of Barnstaple, Chulmleigh, Hartland, Holsworthy, Shirwell, South Molton, and Torrington. The deanery of Barnstaple contains the rectories of Atherington, Filleigh, Horwood, Hunshaw, Instow, Tawstock, and Newton-Tracey; the vicarages of Ashford, Barnstaple, Chittlehampton, Fremington, West Leigh, Bishop-Tawton, and Yarncombe; and the p. curacies of Barnstaple-Christchurch, Barnstaple-St. Mary, Chittlehampton-St. John, Landkey, Pilton, Swymbridge, Harricote, and Newport. The deanery of Chulmleigh contains the rectories of Bow, Bundeigh, Chawleigh, Chulmleigh, Clannaborough, Eggesford, Lapford, Nymet-Rowland, North Tawton, Wenworthy, and Zeal-Monachorum; the vicarages of Burrington, Coleridge, and Nymet-Tracey; and the p. curacy of Brushford. The deanery of Hartland contains the rectories of Alverdiscott, Alwington, Bideford, Clavelly, Lancras, Littleham, Parkham, and Wear-Gifford; the vicarages of Abbotsham, Buckland-Brewer, Monkleigh, and Northam; and the p. curacies of Bulkworthy, East Putford, Frithelstock, Hartland, Hartland-Chapel, Appledore, Welcombe, Woolfardisworthy, and Bucks-Mills. The deanery of Holsworthy contains the rectories of Ashwater, Black Torrington, Bradford, Halwell, Holsworthy, Hollacombe, Luffingcott, Milton-Damerell, West Putford, Pyworthy, Sutcombe, Tettcott, and Thornbury; the vicarages of Bradworthy and Bridgerule; and the p. curacies of Abbots-Bickington, Pancras-Vyke, Clawton, and Cookbury. The deanery of Shirwell contains the rectories of Arlington, Berry-

narbor, Bittadon, Bratton-Fleming, Brendon, East Buckland, West Buckland, Challacombe, Charles, Coombmartin, East Down, Georgham, Goodleigh, Heanton-Punchardon, Highbray, Kentisbury, Loxhore, Martinhoe, Marwood, Parracombe, Shirwell, Stoke-Rivers, and Trentishee; the vicarages of Braunton, West Down, Ilfracombe, and Morthoe; and the p. curacies of Lee, Ilfracombe-St. Philip and St. James, Lynton, and Countisbury. The deanery of South Molton contains the rectories of East Anstey, Cheldon, Creacombe, Cruwys-Morchard, Kings-Nymphton, Meshaw, Nymet-St. George, Oakford, Puddington, Rackenford, Romansleigh, Rose-Ash, Salterleigh, Stoodleigh, Thelbridge, Warkleigh, Washford-Pyne, Woolfardisworthy, East Worlington, and West Worlington; the vicarages of West Anstey, Knowston, North Molton, and Witheridge; and the p. curacies of Mariansleigh, Twitching, and South Molton. The deanery of Torrington contains the rectories of Ashreigney, Beaford, Buckland-Filleigh, Dolton, Huish, Idlesleigh, Langtree, Meeth, Merton, Newton-Petrock, Petrockston, Roborough, and Little Torrington; the vicarages of Shebbear and Winkleigh; and the p. curacies of Dowland, Peters-Marland, Sheepwash, Great Torrington, and St. Giles-in-the-Wood.

EXETER AND CREDITON RAILWAY. See DEVON (NORTH).

EXETER AND EXMOUTH RAILWAY, a railway in Devon; from Exeter to Exmouth, with a branch to the Exeter canal. It was authorized in 1855, and opened in 1861. It connects with the South Devon; is 10½ miles long; and has stations at Topsham, Woodbury-Road, and Lypston.

EXE (Up), a tything in Rewe parish, Devon; 6½ miles NNE of Exeter. Real property, £1,225. Pop., 97.

EXFORD, a village and a parish in Dulverton sub-district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Exe, 8½ miles NW by N of Dulverton, and 15 W by S of Watchet r. station; and has a post-office under Taunton. The parish comprises 5,699 acres. Rated property, £2,338. Pop., 546. Houses, 104. The property is much subdivided. Considerable tracts are diversified by deep vales and romantic hollows; and have many tumuli, here called castles. About one-half of the entire area is waste. Vestiges of ancient ironworks occur about 1½ mile E of the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £280.* Patron, Peterhouse, Cambridge. The church has a lofty tower, and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £21.

EXHALL, a parish in Foleshill district, Warwick; on Beach brook, near the Coventry canal, and adjacent to the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 4½ miles N by E of Coventry. It has a station, jointly with Longford, on the railway; and it contains the Foleshill workhouse. Post-town, Longford, under Coventry. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £5,479; of which £500 are in mines. Pop., 964. Houses, 233. The property is divided among a few. Exhall House is a chief residence. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £143.* Patrons, Lord and Lady Guernsey. The church was repaired and enlarged in 1842. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a small charity school.

EXHALL, a parish in Alcester district, Warwick; near Icknield-street and the river Arrow, 2 miles SE of Alcester r. station, and 6 W by N of Stratford-on-Avon. It includes the hamlets of Little Britain and Grafton; and is "the Dudging Exhall" of Shakespeare. Post-town, Alcester, under Bromsgrove. Acres, 780. Real property, £1,310. Pop., 203. Houses, 54. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Wixford, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £409.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old, and was restored, in 1862, at a cost of about £900. Bentley's school has £7; and other charities £13.

EXLEY-GATE, a hamlet in Denby township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles NNW of Penistone.

EXLEY-HEAD, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Keighley.

EXMINSTER, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands on a pleasant spot adjacent to the river Exe and the South Devon railway, 3¼ miles SSE of Exeter; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Exeter, and a fair on the first Thursday of May. The parish includes the village, and is in the district of St. Thomas. Acres, 5,817; of which 370 are water. Real property, £9,093. Pop., 1,731. Houses, 231. The manor belonged to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon; and had formerly a very large manor-house, in which Archbishop Courtenay was born. The lords of the manor now are the Earl of Devon and Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. The principal residences are Peamore and Kenbury; the seats of respectively the Kekewiches and the Stoweys. The Devon county lunatic asylum stands here on a plot of 50 acres; occupies an elevated position, on a declivity 140 feet above the surrounding level; was opened in 1846; and cost, inclusive of the land, £65,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, 300.* Patrons, the Governors of Crediton Church Corporation Trust. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle, with western tower; and contains an ancient carved oak screen, and several handsome monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An endowed school has £30; and other charities £43. The hundred contains seventeen parishes. Acres, 48,250. Pop. in 1851, 19,698; in 1861, 20,389. Houses, 3,995.

EXMOOR, a quondam extra-parochial tract, now a parish, in the districts of Barnstaple and Tiverton, and partly in Devon but chiefly in Somerset; round the head-streams of the rivers Exe and Barle, 13 miles NW of Dulverton, and 16½ NE by E of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Exford, under Taunton. Acres, 19,270. Real property, £4,073. Pop., 323. Houses, 62. Some parts are enclosed and cultivated; but most are wild, moorish, and upland. The northern border lies on the Bristol channel, and forms there a coast remarkable for general elevation and for very deep vales or glens; and the interior has summits ranging, in altitude, from 1,100 feet to 1,668 feet. The highest ground is Dunkerry-beacon. Woods anciently covered the whole area; and are said to have been consumed at the ancient adjacent iron-works of Exford. Druidical rites were practised in the woods; and many rude remains of ancient times, sepulchres, small standing-stones, earth-works, and small circular entrenchments, supposed to be Druidical, still exist. Hardy sheep and horses are bred on the hill pastures; and a solitary red deer may sometimes be seen browsing on the wastes. An act, passed in the 55th year of George III., ordained that the forest should be made a parish as soon as its population should so increase as to require a church; and that act took effect in 1856. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £150.* Patron, the Crown. The church was opened in 1857.

EXMOUTH, a town, a chapelry, and a sub-district in St. Thomas district, Devon. The town is partly in the parish of Littleham, partly in that of Withycombe-Rawleigh; and stands at the left side of the mouth of the Exe, and at the terminus of the Exeter and Exmouth railway, 10 miles by road and 10½ by railway SSE of Exeter. It was anciently called Exanmouth. It made resistance to the Danes in 1001; and had then a castle, which has disappeared. It sent two members to a parliament at Westminster, in the 14th year of Edward III.; and furnished 10 ships and 193 men towards that monarch's expedition against Calais. It was the place where the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., went on ship-board after the defeat of the Yorkists at Ludlow. It was occasionally held by both the royalists and the parliamentarians during the civil war, and was finally taken by the latter in 1646. It afterwards fell into decay; and, about the middle of last century, was only a poor fishing-town; but it rose into notice as a sea-bathing resort, in consequence of one of the Judges of the Circuit having gone to it an invalid, and returned from it in health; and it now ranks as the oldest and

best frequented watering-place in Devon. It is well sheltered from NE and SE winds by some high hills, which rise almost close behind it, and supply it with excellent water; and it enjoys a fine climate, and has a convenient bathing-beach. The old part of it occupies the river-side and the skirt of a hill; while the new part ascends the hill in terrace over terrace, and displays handsome houses, among clumps and lines of trees. Beacon hill, with Beacon terrace, has many of the best houses, and commands extensive brilliant views over both sea and land; while Louisa terrace and Trefusis terrace are better sheltered, and also have excellent views. Walks and a shrubbery are on the slope of Beacon hill; and a promenade, 1,500 feet long, lies along the strand. The harbour is spacious, deep, and good; and a recently erected battery commands its entrance; and docks were formed in 1865-9, at a cost of £60,000. A hotel, at a cost of £8,000, and a new market, at a cost of £6,000, were erected in 1869. The town is a sub-port to Exeter, and a coast-guard station; and it has a post-office,† under Exeter, a railway station with telegraph, a ferry across the Exe, three chief inns, a good bathing establishment, a market house, libraries, assembly rooms, a church, two Independent chapels, three other dissenting chapels, and a national school with endowment of £40 a-year. The church was built in 1824, at a cost of £12,000, and afterwards enlarged; and is a noble structure in the Gothic style. One of the Independent chapels was rebuilt in 1867. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs are held on 26 April and 28 Oct.; a regatta takes place in August and Sept.; and two weekly newspapers are published. The town gives the title of Viscount to the family of Pellew. Pop., 5,228. Houses, 1,106.—The chapelry includes the Littleham part of the town, and is annexed to the vicarage of Littleham; and a new chapel has been built for the Withycombe part. The sub-district contains the parishes of Littleham, Withycombe-Rawleigh, and Lypston. Acres, 7,668. Pop., 7,171. Houses, 1,522.

EXNING, or IXNING, a village and a parish in the district of Newmarket and county of Suffolk. The village stands in an isolated tract of the county, near Icknield-street and near the Newmarket railway, 2 miles NW of Newmarket; and has a post-office under Newmarket. The parish contains also the Newmarket workhouse. Acres, 5,710. Real property, £10,824. Pop., 1,348. Houses, 234. The property is divided among a few. The family of Shepherd had formerly a seat here; and St. Etheldred, the founder of Ely abbey, was a native. Exning Lodge is the seat of the Martins. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Landwade, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £465.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church has a tower; contains remains of brasses and old armorial bearings; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Shepherd's charity for the poor has £84; church lands yield £66; and other charities have £10.

EXTON, a village and a parish in Droxford district, Hants. The village stands 2 miles N by E of Droxford, and 5 NE of Bishops-Waltham r. station; and has a post-office under Southampton. The parish comprises 2,464 acres. Real property, £2,640. Pop., 257. Houses, 41. Exton Lodge is a principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, 331.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was rebuilt in 1847, and is in the early English style.

EXTON, a village and a parish in Oakham district, Rutland. The village stands on an affluent of the river Gwash, 5 miles ENE of Oakham r. station; and was known, at Domesday, as Exentune. The parish, jointly with Horn, comprises 4,860 acres. Post-town, Greet-ham, under Oakham. Real property, £5,820. Pop., 805. Houses, 164. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to David Earl of Huntingdon; passed to the Bruces, the Culpepers, and the Harringtons; and came to the Noels. Exton Park is the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough; and the present mansion was built in 1854, and has attached to it a Roman Catholic chapel built in 1869. The living is a vicarage in the

diocese of Peterborough. Value, £325.* Patron, the Earl of Gainsborough. The church was restored in 1853, and contains some splendid monuments of the Harringtons and the Noels. There are a boys' free school, aged women's alms-houses, and other charities £42.

EXTON, a parish in Dulverton sub-district, Somerset; on the river Exe, 5 miles NNE of Dulverton, and 1½ mile W of Combe-Row r. station. Post-town, Brompton-Regis, under Tiverton. Acres, 4,045. Real property, £3,005. Pop., 410. Houses, 76. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £380.* Patron, the Rev. G. B. Warren. The church is ancient.

EXTON, a hamlet in Woodbury parish, Devon.

EXTON PARK. See EXETER, Rutland.

EXTWISTLE. See BRIERCLIFFE.

EXWELL. See ASHWELL, Rutland.

EXWICK, a hamlet-chapelry in St. Thomas parish, Devon; near the South Devon railway, 1½ mile WNW of Exeter. It has a post-office under Exeter. The statistics are returned with the parish. Several gentlemen's seats are here, in situations commanding fine views; and Exwick hill is noted for its noble view of Exeter. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Thomas, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was built in 1842; consists of nave and chancel; is in the early English style; and has rich interior decorations.

EYAM, a village, a township, and a parish in BAKEWELL district, Derby. The village stands in Eyam dale, near the river Derwent, 5 miles E by N of Tideswell and 5 N of Hassop r. station; and has a post-office;† under Sheffield. It was known, at Domesday, as Aiune; it rests on two different rock-formations,—the S side on mountain limestone, the N side on shale and sandstone; and it is built of stone, and presents a clean and cheerful appearance. The township includes the village. Real property, £6,961; of which £2,670 are in mines, and £19 in quarries. Pop., 1,172. Houses, 247. The parish contains also the township of Woodland-Eyam, and the hamlet of Poolow. Acres, 4,476. Real property, £9,215. Pop., 1,673. Houses, 364. The lords of the manor are the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Buckingham. Eyam dale is highly romantic and picturesque; and abounds with elevated rocks and interesting caverns. Cucklet dell, or the Delf, has steep and rugged sides; yet presents an aspect of verdure, softness, and boskiness; and opens into Middleton dale, with a mellowing effect upon that dale's wildness. Cucklet church is a large mass of rock, projecting from the steep sides of the dell, at the top of a steep acclivity or cliff; and is naturally perforated into a number of cavities, whose arches make it resemble a rough ecclesiastical building. A narrow chasm, called the Salt Pan, at the head of the dell, presents features strikingly romantic, and is swept, after a prolonged range, by an impetuous torrent. Lead ore, barytes, calamine, and spars are plentiful. Lead appears to have been worked here by the Romans; and a conical piece, of between 30 and 40 lbs., was found about 1820, near Leam Hall. Coins of Probus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Claudius, and other Roman emperors, are occasionally discovered. Ancient British remains also are numerous. A Druidical circle, about 90 feet in diameter, occurs at Wet-withins, on Eyam moor; and a barrow, more than 100 feet in diameter at the base, and nearly 30 feet high, is near the Old Twelve Meers mine, on Eyam edge. Mompesson, the rector of the parish in 1666, is noted for surpassing exertions to stay a visitation of the plague, which carried off 259 inhabitants of the village, out of a total of 350; and he administered the consolations of religion to his mourning people at Cucklet church. The shock of the great earthquake which nearly destroyed Lisbon, in 1755, was very sensibly felt in the lead mines of Eyam. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £226.* Patrons, the Dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham. The church is partly of the time of Henry II., partly of the time of Elizabeth; has a chancel and a tower of the year 1600; and contains some interesting ancient figures, and an early English font.

The churchyard has a figured Saxon cross, about 8 feet high; and abounds in epitaphs, both curious and beautiful. S. T. Hall says,—“A cemetery more indicative of local history and character than this, it would be difficult to find in the whole of England; and I never read a more interesting chapter of village biography than here.” There are three Methodist chapels, a subscription library, a free school, and charities £24. Miss Seward was a native; and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham was many years curate. An old mansion at Eyam belonged to a relation of President Bradshaw; and an old mill was on a property of the Eyres, which dated from the Conquest.

EYARTH. See **EUARTH.**

EYBURY, a place now occupied by St. George's, Hanover-square, in London. It was known at Domesday as Eia; it belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville; and it passed to the Marquis of Westminster.

EYDON, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; 5½ miles ENE of Cropredy r. station, and 9 SSW of Daventry. It has a post-office under Banbury. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £3,759. Pop., 576. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. Eydon Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £420.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and has a Norman font. A Wesleyan chapel was founded in 1860; and there are chapels for Quakers and Moravians.

EYE (THE), a river of Leicestershire. It rises near Saltby, on the E border of the county; and runs, southward and eastward, past Saxby and Melton-Mowbray, to a confluence with the Wreak, at Fairwater meadow. It has been made navigable, by several cuts and deviations, to Melton-Mowbray.

EYE (THE), a river of Leicestershire and Rutlandshire. It rises near Halstead, in Leicestershire; runs 4½ miles, south-eastward, to the boundary with Rutlandshire; and traces that boundary, in the same direction, 6½ miles, to a confluence with the Welland.

EYE, a township and a parish in Leominster district, Hereford. The township is conjoined with Moreton and Ashton; lies adjacent to the Leominster canal and the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 3½ miles N of Leominster; and has a station, jointly with Berrington, on the railway. Real property, £4,357. Pop., 302. Houses, 61. The parish contains also the township of Luston; and its post-town is Yarpole, under Leominster. Acres, 4,307. Real property, £9,257. Pop., 733. Houses, 166. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £317.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, and was recently in a dilapidated state. Charities, £19.

EYE, a parish in Peterborough district, Northampton; adjacent to Cats-water, and to the Peterborough and Lynn railway, 3¼ miles NE of Peterborough. It has a post-office under Peterborough, and a r. station. Acres, 2,670. Real property, £6,410. Pop., 1,375. Houses, 329. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £312.* Patron, the Bishop of P. The church was rebuilt in 1846, and has a lofty spire of 1862. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

EYE, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The town stands at the terminus of a branch from Mellis of the Great Eastern railway, 20 miles N of Ipswich. It was known to the Saxons as Eay, signifying “an island;” and it took that name from being nearly surrounded by a rivulet. It is irregularly built, and contains many thatched houses. It is a seat of petty sessions and of a county court; it had a castle, built by the Malets, soon after the Conquest; and it has a head post-office, † two banking-offices, two chief inns, a modern town-hall and corn exchange, gas-works, a church, two dissenting chapels, remains of a Benedictine monastery, the Hartismere workhouse, a grammar-school, with £40 from endowment, alms-houses with £22, and other charities with £339. The church is large and handsome. The Benedictine monastery was founded by the Malets; was a cell to Bernay abbey; contained the Red Book, or St. Felix's copy of the Gospels in great

Lombard letters; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Suffolk family. The grammar-school has two exhibitions at Cambridge. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and a fair, on Whit-Monday. Flax-working, brewing, and iron-founding are carried on. The town was chartered by King John, and is a borough by prescription; it is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till the act of 1832, and now sends one. The municipal borough is conterminous with the parish; and the parliamentary borough includes also the parishes of Braiseworth, Brome, Denham, Hoxne, Oakley, Occold, Redlingfield, Thorndon-All Saints, Thrandeston, and Yaxley. Pop. of the p. borough, 7,038. Houses, 1,405.—The parish, or m. borough, comprises 4,320 acres. Real property, £11,564. Pop., 2,430. Houses, 489. The property is subdivided. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Robert Malet; belonged to the late Marquis Cornwallis, who took from it the title of baron; and belongs now to Sir Edward C. Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park. A leaden box, containing several hundred Roman gold coins and medals, was found, in 1781, in a field near the town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £451.* Patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The sub-district contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 19,042. Pop., 6,547. Houses, 1,273.

EYE AND DUNSDEN, a liberty in Sonning parish, Oxford; on the river Thames, 5 miles S by W of Henley-upon-Thames. Acres, 3,102. Real property, £4,749. Pop., 799. Houses, 168.

EYE HILL, an eminence with a Danish camp, near Southwold, in Suffolk.

EYEMORE, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; near Kidderminster.

EYEWORTH LODGE, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest district, Hants; forming part of Eyeworth Walk.

EYEWORTH WALK, a tract in New Forest district, Hants; 5½ miles E of Fordingbridge. It is chiefly extra-parochial, but partly in Bramshaw parish; it includes Eyeworth Lodge and Telegraph Toll-gate; and it is a meet for the New Forest hounds. Acres, 1,815. Pop., 4. Houses, 2.

EYFORD, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; near Bourton-on-the-Water railway, 2½ miles W by S of Stow-on-the-Wold. Post-town, Stow-on-the-Wold, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £1,341. Pop., 44. Houses, 9. Eyford Hall is the seat of the Dolphins. There is no church. Milton is said to have written part of *Paradise Lost* in Eyford.

EYHORNE, a hundred in Kent; in the lathe of Aylesford, containing Bearstead parish and twenty-three other parishes. Acres, 53,549. Pop., 13,953. Houses, 2,659.

EYKE, a village and a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Deben, 1¼ mile ENE of Melton r. station, and 3 NE by E of Woodbridge; and has a post-office under Woodbridge. The parish comprises 2,749 acres. Real property, £2,675. Pop., 486. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £440.* Patron, the Earl of Stradbroke. The church is Norman, has a brass of the 15th century, and was repaired in 1859. Charities, £44.

EYNESBURY, a parish in St. Neots district, Huntingdon; adjacent to St. Neots. It includes the hamlet of Weald; and its post-town is St. Neots. Acres, 1,249. Real property, £5,910. Pop., 1,314. Houses, 276. The manor belongs to the Earl of Sandwich. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Ely. Value, £429.* Patron, the Earl of Sandwich. The church is good; and there are a P. Methodist chapel and a national school.

EYNESFORD, a village and a parish in Dartford district, Kent. The village stands on the river Darent, adjacent to the Seven Oaks branch of the London and Dover railway, 5½ miles S of Dartford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Dartford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Crockenhill. Acres.

3,503. Real property, £6,682. Pop. in 1851, 1,323; in 1861, 1,738. Houses, 261. The increase of population arose from house-extension at Crockenhill, and from the carrying on of railway works. The manor belonged anciently to the archbishops of Canterbury; was held, under them, till the time of Edward I., by the family of Eynesford, or Ainsford; passed then to the great family of Criol; and went afterwards to numerous proprietors. A castle was built on it, by the Eynesfords; seems early to have fallen into decay; and is now represented by little more than the walls. These enclosed nearly an acre of ground; are of Norman architecture; consist of flints from the chalk, with intermixture of many Roman bricks; and include fragments of the keep. The moat has been converted into an orchard. There are large paper-mills, amid orchards and cherry-gardens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £410.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is chiefly early English; has a rich Norman W door; is cruciform; and has a later English N transept. The vicarage of Crockenhill is separate. There are a Baptist chapel, two public schools, and charities £48.

EYNESFORD, a sub-district and a hundred in Norfolk. The sub-district is in Aylsham district; and contains Foulsham parish and twenty-four other parishes. Acres, 40,099. Pop., 8,960. Houses, 2,026. The hundred does not include every part of the sub-district; yet is more extensive, and contains thirty-one parishes. Acres, 41,703. Pop., 10,748. Houses, 2,403.

EYNSHAM. See ENSHAM.

EYOTS (THE). See AITS (THE).

EYPE, (HIGHER AND LOWER), a hamlet in Dorset, 1 mile SW of Bridport. A church was built here in 1865.

EYTHORN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Eastry district, Kent. The village stands on a pleasant spot, 1½ mile NE of Shepherds-Well r. station, and 6½ NNW of Dover; commands a fine view of the surrounding country to the sea; and has a post-office under Sandwich. The parish comprises 1,318 acres. Real property, £2,792. Pop., 461. Houses, 93. Eythorn House is a chief residence. There are some barrows. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £400.* Patron, alternately the Earl of Guildford and T. Papillon, Esq. The church is later English. There are a Baptist chapel, a grammar school, and charities £11. The sub-district contains six parishes, and the greater part of another. Acres, 8,639. Pop., 2,158. Houses, 438.

EYTHORP, a quondam mansion in Waddesdon parish, Bucks; 3¼ miles W of Aylesbury. It was the seat of the

Dormers, Earls of Chesterfield; but was destroyed in 1810; and only some of the offices remain.

EYTON, a township in Bangor parish, Denbigh; on the verge of the county, at the river Dee, 5½ miles SE of Wrexham. Real property, £615. Pop., 261. Houses, 47.

EYTON, a parish in Leominster district, Hereford; on the river Lug, near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 2 miles NW of Leominster. Post-town, Leominster. Acres, 964. Real property, £1,855. Pop., 155. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. Eyton Hall is an elegant mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £98. Patrons, the Governors of Lucton school. The church is Norman, and was recently restored.

EYTON, a township in Alberbury parish, Salop; near the river Severn, 7¼ miles WNW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 65.

EYTON, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop; 6½ miles SW of Wem. Pop., 56.

EYTON AND PLOWDEN, a township in North Lydbury parish, Salop; 3¼ miles ENE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 59.

EYTON-UPON-SEVERN, a township in Wroxeter parish, Salop; on the river Severn, 5¼ miles NW by N of Much-Wenlock.

EYTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish in Wellington district, Salop; on the Shrewsbury canal, 2½ miles N of Wellington r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Eyton, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 1,038. Real property, £3,234. Pop., 451. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bar-iron. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is very good. Lord Herbert of Cherbury was a native.

EYWOOD, the seat of Lady Langdale, in Titley parish, Hereford; 2 miles NE of Kington. It belonged to the present owner's ancestor, Edward Harley, brother of the Lord Treasurer; and it stands amid extensive pleasure grounds, containing considerable lakes.

EYWORTH, a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds; near the boundary with Cambridge and Herts, 4 miles E by N of Biggleswade town and r. station. Post-town, Biggleswade. Acres, 1,229. Real property, £1,385. Pop., 149. Houses, 28. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £96. Patron, Lord Ongley. The church is good; and there are charities £17.

F

FACCOMBE, a parish in Andover district, Hants; on a dyke, near the boundary with Wilts and Berks, 9 miles N by N of Whitchurch r. station. Post-town, Combe, under Hungerford. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £1,985. Pop., 243. Houses, 55. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Tangley, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £695.* Patron, the Rev. M. Everett. The church was rebuilt in 1867. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FACEBY, a chapelry in Whorlton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Potto r. station, and 4 SSW of Stokesley. Post-town, Swainby, under Northallerton. Acres, 1,402. Real property, £1,269. Pop., 164. Houses, 35. Faceby Hall is the seat of the Favells. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £81. Patron, G. W. Sutton, Esq. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

FACH, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; 4½

miles SSW of Aberayron. Pop., 189.

FACHWEN, a township-chapelry in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles SW of Llanfyllin r. station. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £216.

FACIT, a chapelry in Rochdale parish, Lancashire; constituted in 1867. It contains a village, with cotton-mills, a co-operative store, and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop., about 4,000. The living is a vicarage. Value, £200.

FADDILEY, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; 4½ miles WNW of Nantwich. Acres, 1,199. Real property, £2,056. Pop., 235. Houses, 63. There are an endowed Episcopal chapel and a Wesleyan chapel.

FADMOOR, a township in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Dove, 5¼ miles NE of Helmsley. Acres, 2,495. Real property, £1,122; of which £51 are in mines. Pop., 156. Houses, 34.

FAENOL, a township in St. Asaph parish, Flint; near

St Asaph. Real property, £7,036; of which £367 are in mines. Pop., 209.

FAENOL, or VAINOL, a township in Towyn parish, Merioneth; on the coast, and containing Towyn village. Real property, £3,205. Pop., 310.

FAERDREF, a township in Llandrillo parish, Merioneth; 5½ miles SSW of Corwen. Real property, £842. Pop., 217.

FAGAN (Str.), a village and a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan. The village stands on the river Ely, adjacent to the South Wales railway, 4 miles W of Cardiff; was almost rebuilt by the late Hon. R. W. Clive; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Cardiff. The parish comprises 2,241 acres. Real property, £2,717; of which £12 are in quarries. Pop., 506. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the 12th century, to Sir Peter de Veles; passed to the Gibbons and the Lewises; and came to Earl Amhurst. A castellated mansion, at the village, was built by Sir Peter de Veles; a square, high-gabled, picturesque house, within that mansion's court, was built by the Gibbons; and this is now the seat of Baroness Windsor. A battle, between an insurgent army of about 8,000 and the army of Cromwell, was fought at St. Fagan in 1648. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanilterne, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £417.* Patron, the Dowager Countess Amhurst. The church was restored, in 1860, at a cost of £2,000.

FAGANS (Str.). See ABERDARE.

FAILAND, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; 4½ miles W of Bristol. Pop., 35.

FAILAND, a tything in Wraxall parish, Somerset; 5½ miles W of Bristol. Pop., 293.

FAILINGE, a hamlet in Spotland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire; 1 mile W of Rochdale. Pop., with Healey, in 1851, 7,981; in 1861, 9,867. Houses, 2,005. The increase of pop. arose mainly from the prosperity of the cotton trade.

FAILSWORTH, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Manchester parish and district, Lancashire. The township lies on the Rochdale canal, and near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 4½ miles NE by E of Manchester; and has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,064. Real property, £16,052; of which £450 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,433; in 1861, 5,113. Houses, 1,054. The increase of population arose from the erection of cotton mills and manufactories, the enlargement of a foundry, and the facilities afforded for traffic by canal. The chapelry is conteminate with the township; and was constituted in 1844. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £211.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1846. There are four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and national schools.—The sub-district includes Moston township. Pop., 8,312.

FAIRBURN, a township in Ledsham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire and the North Midland railway, 2½ miles NNW of Ferrybridge. Acres, 1,386. Real property, £2,826; of which £83 are in quarries. Pop., 458. Houses, 112. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

FAIRCROSS, a hundred in Berks; nearly in the centre of the county. It contains Beedon parish, thirteen other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 39,331. Pop. in 1851, 13,482; in 1862, 15,899. Houses, 3,507.

FAIRDREF, a hamlet in Llandyssil parish, Cardigan; 7½ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 356.

FAIREST, a village in Bradfield chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles NW of Sheffield.

FAIRFACH, a hamlet in Llandilo-fawr parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy and on the Vale of Towy railway, 1 mile SSW of Llandilo-fawr. It has a station on the railway, and a fair of cattle and horses, on 22 Nov.

FAIRFIELD, a chapelry in Hope parish, Derby; near the Buxton railway, 1 mile ENE of Buxton. It has a post-office under Buxton. Acres, 3,914. Real property, £6,093; of which £61 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 574; in 1861, 1,075. Houses, 185. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a vicarage, in

the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £160. Patrons, Trustees. The church was rebuilt in 1839. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An endowed school has £39.

FAIRFIELD, a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; near the military canal, 2½ miles SSE of Appledore r. station, and 6½ WNW of New Romney. Post-town, Appledore, under Staplehurst. Acres, 1,203. Real property, £2,939. Pop., 69. Houses, 12. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £57. Patron, the Earl of Guildford. The church is a brick building.

FAIRFIELD, a village in Droydsden township, Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Lincoln railway, 3½ miles ESE of Manchester. It has a station on the railway; includes broad paved streets, with the aspect of a town; is a seat of cotton manufacture; and has a Moravian settlement and chapel.

FAIRFIELD, a chapelry in West Derby parish, Lancashire; suburban to Liverpool, 1 mile from Old Swan, and 2½ NE of the centre of Liverpool. It was constituted in 1854; and it has a post-office under Liverpool. Pop., 4,289. Houses, 727. There are numerous villas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, the Bushby Family. The church is a fine building.

FAIRFIELD, a manor in Belbroughton parish, Worcester; 3½ miles N of Bromsgrove. It forms a curacy with Belbroughton; and has a post-office under Bromsgrove.

FAIRFIELD, a seat of the baronet family of Acland, in Stogursey parish, Somerset; 7½ miles NW of Bridgewater. It belonged formerly to the Vernais.

FAIRFIELD, a mountain in Westmoreland; between the basin of Ules-water and that of Windermere. Its summit is 2½ miles SSE of the summit of Helvellyn; has an altitude of 2,950 feet above sea-level; and commands an extensive and impressive view. Its southern declivity is a long, tumulated, broken ridge, descending to the vicinity of Ambleside; and projects, about midway between summit and skirt, into an abrupt secondary height called Nab Scar, commanding a brilliant view over the adjacent vales.

FAIRFIELD HEAD, a township in Allstonefield parish, Stafford; 7½ miles NE by N of Leek. Real property, £4,298. Pop., 817. Houses, 175. There are two small churches, and two Wesleyan chapels.

FAIRFORD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Cirencester district, Gloucester. The town stands on the river Colne, at the foot of the Cotswolds, near the boundary with Wilts and Berks, 4½ miles WNW of Lechlade, and 8½ E by S of Cirencester r. station; is neatly and regularly built; has a post-office; under Swindon, a chief inn, cloth mills, two bridges, a church, three dissenting chapels, a lunatic asylum, a reading-room and library, a charity for apprentices with £69, other charities with £254, and fairs on 14 May and 12 Nov.; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church was built in 1423, and following years, by the family of Tame; is a fine specimen of perpendicular English; has large windows of painted glass, inferior only to those of King's College chapel, Cambridge; and contains a table-tomb of John Tame, and brasses of other Tames. An Independent chapel, in the Gothic style, was built in 1863. The lunatic asylum was formerly a public institution, but has been converted into a private establishment. The parish comprises 3,879 acres. Real property, £8,262; of which £60 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,654. Houses, 361. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to Earl Bithric; was held by the Crown at Domesday; passed to the Clares, the Beauchamps, the Nevilles, the Tames, and others; and came to the Barkers. The ancient manor-house stood near the church, but was demolished by Andrew Barker, Esq.; and the present one stands a few furlongs farther north, was built with the materials of the old, and is a spacious edifice. Roman coins and urns were found in the cuttings for its foundations; and several barrows occur on the neighbouring lands. Fairford gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Downshire. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £432. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The sub-district contains twelve parishes,—one of them in Wilts. Acres, 26,198. Pop., 6,148. Houses, 1,338.

FAIRHAUGH, a township in Halwinton parish, Northumberland; near Shill Moor, 13 miles NNW of Rothbury. Pop., 8. House, 1.

FAIRLEY, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 7½ miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 19.

FAIRLIGHT, a parish in Hastings district, Sussex; on the coast, near the Ashford and Hastings railway, 2½ miles ENE of Hastings. Post-town, Hastings. Acres, 3,309; of which 410 are water. Real property, £3,028. Pop., 501. Houses, 105. Fairlight Place is a picturesque, thickly-wooded glen; and has, at its head, the Dripping-well, overhung by a huge beach-tree. Fairlight Down has an altitude of 599 feet, and commands a fine view, both inland and along the coast. Fairlight Lodge and Fairlight House are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £502. Patron, C. Young, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1845. Charities, £10.

FAIRLOP. See **HAINAULT**.

FAIRMILE, a hamlet in Ottery-St. Mary and Tallaton parishes, Devon; 1½ miles NE by N of Ottery-St. Mary. It has a country hotel, and commands a fine distant view of Dartmoor.

FAIRNLEY, FARNLAWS, or FABINLEY, a township in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; 12 miles WNW of Morpeth. Acres, 203. Pop., 10. Houses, 2.

FAIROAK, a chapelry in Bishopstoke parish, Hants; 7 miles S of Winchester. It has a post-office under Southampton. The living is annexed to Bishopstoke.

FAIRSEAT, a hamlet in Stanstead parish, Kent; 7½ miles NE of Sevenoaks.

FAIRSTED, a parish in Witham district, Essex; 2½ miles SW of White Notley r. station, and 4 WNW of Witham. Post-town, White Notley, under Witham. Acres, 1,853. Real property, £2,620. Pop., 351. Houses, 70. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £424.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is ancient.

FAIR STREET, a hamlet in St. Peter parish, Kent; 2 miles N of Ramsgate.

FAIRTHORN, a hamlet in Hants; near the South-western railway, 3½ miles SSW of Bishops-Waltham.

FAIRVACH. See **FAIRFACH**.

FAIRWATER, a hamlet in Llandaff parish, Glamorgan; near Llandaff. Pop., 53.

FAIRWEATHER GREEN, a hamlet in Allerton township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Bradford.

FAIRWOOD. See **VERWOOD**.

FAIRY BANKS, two shoals in the North Sea, 40 miles E of North Foreland. They have from 4 to 7 fathoms water, and fall off to depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms.

FAIRY CROSS, a hamlet in Alwington parish, Devon; 3½ miles SW of Bideford.

FAIRY HILL, a tumulus in the Isle of Man; 2 miles W of Castletown. It is situated in a hollow, at the foot of Gramma hill; has a circumference of 474 feet, and a height of 45 feet; was engirt by a fosse, some perfect remains of which still exist; and is thought, by some antiquaries, to have been a fortalice.

FAIRY KIRK. See **CALDBECK**.

FAITH (Sr.), a parish in Winchester district, Hants; partly within Winchester city; and including the tythings of Bishops-Sparkford and West Sparkford. Pop. in 1851, 892; in 1861, 1,391. Houses, 228. Pop. of the part within Winchester, 1,304. Houses, 207. The increase of population arose from the erection of houses on some waste land. The living is a rectory, annexed to the hospital of St. Cross. See **WINCHESTER**. The county prison is in St. Faith.

FAITH (Sr.), Middlesex. See **LONDON**.

FAITHS (Sr.), a sub-district and a district in Norfolk. The sub-district contains the parishes of Horsbain-St. Faiths, Newton-St. Faiths, Felthorpe, Haver-

ingland, Brandistone, Booton, Great Witchingham, Little Witchingham, Alderford, Swannington, Attlebridge, Morton-on-the-Hill, Weston-Longville, Honingham, Ringland, Taverham, and Horsford. Acres, 23,370. Pop., 5,630. Houses, 1,215. The district includes also the sub-district of Sprowston, containing the parishes of Sprowston, Hainford, Frettenham, Horstead-with-Stanninghall, Wroxham, Salhouse, Rackheath, Croswick, Spixworth, Beeston-St. Andrew, Catton, Drayton, St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, and part of Hellesdon. Acres, 48,304. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,442. Pop. in 1851, 11,890; in 1861, 11,749. Houses, 2,534. Marriages in 1860, 73; births, 370,—of which 36 were illegitimate; deaths, 203,—of which 77 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 711; births, 3,609; deaths, 2,073. The places of worship in 1851 were 30 of the Church of England, with 5,992 sittings; 6 of Baptists, with 750 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,229 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 200 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 100 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 892 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 408 s.; 28 Sunday schools, with 1,296 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 21 s. The workhouse is in Horsham-St. Faiths.

FAKENHAM, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The town stands on the slope of a hill, at the river Wensum, adjacent to the Wymondham and Wells railway, 9½ miles S of Wells; has, of late years, undergone much improvement; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking offices, two chief inns, an ancient market-cross, a tolerably spacious market-place, a three-arched bridge, a church, four dissenting chapels, and charities £70. The bridge was built in 1833, on the site of a previous one; and consists of white bricks, with stone parapets and iron palisades. The church is fine later English, with a handsome tower; was beautifully restored in 1864; and has an octagonal font. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Whit-Tuesday and 22 Nov. Pop., 2,182. Houses, 460. The parish is sometimes called Fakenham-Lancaster. Acres, 2,208. Real property, £11,511; of which £70 are in the railway, and £45 in gas-works. Pop., 2,456. Houses, 521. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. Salt was formerly made from salt-pits here. Five fine springs, one of them strongly chalybeate, are near the town. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £862.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The sub-district contains twenty-two parishes. Acres, 27,318. Pop., 7,325. Houses, 1,522.

FAKENHAM (GREAT), a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk; on the river Brandon, 5½ miles SSE of Thetford r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Fakenham, under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 2,155. Real property, £1,712. Pop., 196. Houses, 39. The manor belongs to the Duke of Grafton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £280.* Patron, the Duke of Grafton. Bloomfield resided here, and describes the scenery in his "Farmer's Boy."

FAKENHAM (LITTLE), a hamlet in Euston parish, Suffolk; near Great Fakenham. It once was a parish; and it still ranks as a rectory; annexed to the rectory of Euston, in the diocese of Ely.

FAL (THE), a river of Cornwall. It rises to the west of Roche; runs southward, about 16 miles, past Gram-pound and Tregony; becomes ramified with estuarial branches toward Tresilian, Truro, and other places; proceeds southwards, about 7 miles, to the sea at Fal-mouth; and forms there a spacious harbour. It has, in late times, come to be commonly called the Truro river.

FALCUTT, a hamlet in Wappenham parish, Northampton; 5½ miles NNE of Brackley. Pop., 46. Houses, 7.

FALD. See **FAULD**.

FALDINGWORTH, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; 2 miles WNW of Wickenby r. station, and 4 SW by W of Market-Rasen. Post-town, Market-Rasen. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £3,529. Pop.,

365. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £330.* Patron, the Hon. C. H. Cust. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and U. Free Methodists. Charities, £6.

FALFIELD, a tything and a chapelry in Thornbury parish, Gloucester. The tything is conjoint with Moor-ton; and lies 2 miles NE by E of Thornbury, and 4 NW of Wickwar r. station. Real property, £2,159. Pop., 884. Houses, 189. The chapelry is less extensive than the tything. Post-town, Thornbury, under Bristol. Pop., 700. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £60. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was built in 1860.

FALINGE, a chapelry in Rochdale parish, Lancashire; 1 mile from Rochdale. It was constituted in 1867; and it has a post-office under Rochdale. Pop., 6,395. The living is a vicarage. Value, £200.

FALKENHAM, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the W side of the estuary of the Deben, 6½ miles SSE of Bealings r. station, and 8 S of Woodbridge. Post-town, Kirton, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,958; of which 200 are water. Real property, £2,791. Pop., 270. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value £291.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a brick building. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

FALKINGHAM, or FOLKINGHAM, a small town and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The town stands on an eminence, commanding extensive views, 8 miles NE of Corby r. station, and 10½ E by S of Grantham; is a seat of sessions; and has a head post-office; a banking office, a prison, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £15. The prison occupies the site of a castle, which was built about 1280, by Henry de Bellomonte, and destroyed by Cromwell; serves as a county house of correction for the parts of Kesteven; and has capacity for 31 males and 4 females. The church has a good tower, with eight crocketed pinnacles; and was repaired in 1859. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Ash-Wednesday, Palm-Monday, 13 May, 14 and 15 June, 3 and 4 July, the Thursday after Old Michaelmas, and 22 Nov. The parish comprises 1,861 acres. Real property, £3,649. Pop., 650. Houses, 134. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Gilbert de Gaunt; and passed to the De Bellomontes or Beaumonts. A large ancient camp, with deep fosse and lofty vallum, lies to the SE of the town. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Laughton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £511. Patron, Lord Aveland.

FALKLAND, a hamlet in Hemington parish, Somerset; 5½ miles NW of Frome.

FALLBROOM. See FALLYBROOM.

FALLOWDEN, a township in Embleton parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles NNE of Alnwick. Acres, 1,024. Pop., 104. Houses, 19. Fallowden House belonged formerly to the Woods, and belongs now to Sir George Grey, Bart. An ilex-tree here has a girth of 11 feet in the stem.

FALLOWFIELD, a township in St. John Lee parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 3½ miles N of Hexham. Pop., 43. Houses, 10. A rich vein of lead ore is here. Fallowfield fell commands a fine view; was quarried for the Roman wall; and has a Roman inscription on a grey stone, called the Written Rock.

FALLOWFIELD, a place 3¼ miles S of Manchester, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Manchester.

FALLOWLEES, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; on the river Pont, 5½ miles SSW of Rothbury. Acres, 1,547. Pop., 5. House, 1.

FALLYBROOM, or FALLIBROOM, a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 1½ mile NW of Macclesfield. Acres, 241. Real property, £554. Pop., 35. Houses, 8.

FALMER, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the Brighton and Lewes railway, under Newmarket hill, 4½ miles NE of Brighton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lewes. Acres, 4,358. Real property, £3,279. Pop., 512. Houses, 97. The property

is divided among a few. Stanmer Park, the seat of the Earl of Chichester, is adjacent; and the manor extends into the parishes of Stanmer, Chayley, Lindfield, Patcham, Rottingden, Chiltonington, Kingston, and Preston. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Stanmer, in the diocese of Chichester. The church was recently rebuilt. Charities, £7.

FALMOUTH, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cornwall. The town stands on the W side of the estuary of the river Fal, a short distance above its mouth, 11½ miles, by railway, S by W of Truro, and 65½ WSW of Plymouth. It dates from only 1613. Its site, in 1600, had only two houses,—an ale-house and a smithy; but was observed by Sir Walter Raleigh, at a visit he made to the adjacent mansion of Arwenack, on his return from the coast of Guinea, to be eminently suited for a great port,—and was recommended by him as such, to the council, on his return to London. A small village began then to be formed on the site; and took the name, first of Smithwick or Smithike,—afterwards of Penny-come-quick, a corruption of Pen-y-cwm-quick, signifying “the head of the narrow vale;” but even this, in 1613, had only 10 houses. A plan was formed, in that year, by Sir John Killigrew of Arwenack, the proprietor of the site, to raise the place to the importance of a town; building operations thence went on, raising upwards of 150 houses within the next 30 years; an act of parliament was passed in 1652, making this place a head port in lieu of Penryn; a royal proclamation went forth, in 1660, requiring it to be thenceforth called Falmouth; a charter was issued, in 1661, investing it with the privileges of a corporate town; and the enterprises of trade steadily increased the number of houses to nearly 350 before the year 1700, and to upwards of 500 before the year 1750. The harbour, by its capaciousness and excellence, has ever since continued to render the town prosperous; and it gave perfect shelter, in 1815, during a severe gale, to a fleet of 300 vessels, several of them of large size; but was the scene, in the previous year, at a point not far from the town, of the disastrous shipwreck of the “Queen” transport, when 195 invalids on board perished. Yet, though Falmouth can lay no claim to antiquity, some place near it appears to have been a seat of population in the Roman times. The editors of the *Mag. Brit.*, 1738, say, “In old time, a town which the ancients called Voluba stood on the river Fal; but that being destroyed long since, another is risen in its room at a little distance, which retains something of the old name, and is called Falmouth or Volemouth, which is a spacious and excellent haven, altogether as noble as Brundisium in Italy, and rivalled by Plymouth only, made by the falling of the river Fal into it.” Borlase, in his “*Antiquities of the County of Cornwall*,” states, also, that a large quantity of Roman coins, nearly all of the emperors Gallienus, Carinus, and Numerian, were found on a branch of the harbour.”

The town stands on a peninsula, which terminates in a bluff point, crowned by Pendennis castle, at the entrance of the haven. It partly extends along the beach, and partly ascends and occupies an adjacent eminence. It consists chiefly of one continuous line of streets, upwards of a mile in length, along the beach; but includes thoroughfares branching inland from the main line; and has, at each end, and on the eminence, handsome and commodious dwellings, which command a clear view of the estuary. It presents, in its older parts, a mean appearance; but it has, of late years, undergone much improvement; and it shows, in its recent portions, a pleasant and tasteful aspect. Flushing and Little Falmouth, opposite to it, on the further shore of a branch of the estuary, are a sort of suburbs. Its climate is so mild that many exotic plants, in the gardens of its suburbs, flourish perennially in the open air; while orange-trees and lemon-trees grow against the garden-walls, and bear abundance of fruit. The mansions of Arwenack, now the property of Lord Wodehouse, Grove Hill, the seat of G. C. Fox, Esq., Tregedna, the seat of Joshua Fox, Esq., Pengerrick, the seat of R. W. Fox, Esq., and Gyllyngdune, erected by the Rev. W. J. Coope, are in the neighbourhood; and an

obelisk, in memory of the visit of Sir Walter Raleigh, stands in the grounds of Arwenack. Pendennis Castle stands 198 feet above sea-level; occupies a considerable area; includes a circular tower, erected in the time of Henry VIII., and enlargements of the time of Elizabeth; is fortified, on two sides, by bastions and connecting curtains; is defended, on the other sides, by works conformable to the contour of the ground; is protected also by outlying batteries; contains magazines, storehouses, barracks, and accommodation for the lieutenant-governor; gave shelter, in 1644, to Queen Henrietta Maria, when embarking for France,—and, in 1646, to Prince Charles, when embarking for Scilly; stood a siege of six months, by the forces of the parliament; and then kept the royal standard longer in the breeze than did any other fort in England. The chief public buildings in the town are a town-hall, a market-house, public rooms, a custom-house, a prison, a church, nine dissenting chapels, the Cornwall Polytechnic Society's hall, an atheneum, a proprietary school, a dispensary, a merchant seamen's hospital, widows' alms-houses, and a workhouse. The market-house was built by Lord Wodehouse. The public rooms form a handsome edifice. The prison is for the borough; and has capacity for 10 males and 10 females. The church was built soon after the Restoration. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1867, at a cost of £2,500. The Polytechnic Society's hall contains portraits and busts of scientific men; and belongs to an institution which was founded in 1833, for promoting science, art, and manufacture, and which holds annual exhibitions, and has published many volumes of transactions. At the exhibition of 1861, 769 articles were shown, and upwards of 300 of these belonged to the department of fine art.

The harbour is 1 mile wide at the entrance, between Pendennis point and St. Anthony's point; has a light-house on the latter point; is slightly obstructed, a little inward from the entrance, by the Black Rock, which is covered by the tide, but pointed out by a beacon; has a fine deep channel on each side of that rock; ramifies into several creeks, one of them going between the town and Flushing; ascends about 4 miles, between picturesque hilly shores, to the influx of the fluviatile Fal; has an average breadth of about a mile, but a breadth at the town of about 2 miles; possesses a spacious anchorage, opposite the town, in Carrick-roadstead, with a depth of from 12 to 18 fathoms; has commodious quays and docks at the town; and has been so much deepened in its approaches to these, as to afford access to the largest steamers in all states of the tide. The port has St. Mawes and Penryn for sub-ports. The vessels belonging to it, at the commencement of 1863, were 49 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,542 tons; 94 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 12,456 tons; and 2 steam-vessels, of jointly 32 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 12 British vessels, of aggregate 3,990 tons, from British colonies; 4 foreign vessels, of aggregate 1,448 tons, from British colonies; 73 British vessels, of aggregate 5,360 tons, from foreign countries; 45 foreign vessels, of aggregate 8,275 tons, from foreign countries; 693 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 41,393 tons, coastwise; and 105 steam-vessels, of aggregate 43,031 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in 1862, were 22 British vessels, of aggregate 5,135 tons, to British colonies; 1 foreign vessel, of 494 tons, to British colonies; 63 British vessels, of aggregate 5,178 tons, to foreign countries; 18 foreign vessels, of aggregate 4,190 tons, to foreign countries; 180 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 8,808 tons, coastwise; and 1 steam-vessel, of 141 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £6,703. The export trade consists chiefly in tin, copper, pitch, and fuel; and is increasing. The import trade consists chiefly in timber, grain, fruit, hemp, wine, guano, and dried fish. Mail packets sail from Falmouth; steamers to many foreign ports call at it; and steamers go from it to Dublin, Liverpool, Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and London. Fishing, boat-building, and trades connected with the business of a port are carried on. Markets are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and fairs on 7 May, 7 Aug., and 10 Oct.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, a hotel, built in 1865, at a cost of £16,000, and three other chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Its railway joins the Cornwall at Truro, and was opened in 1863. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and it unites with Penryn in sending two members to parliament. The municipal borough includes only part of the parish; while the parliamentary borough includes also the rest of the parish, Penryn borough, part of Budock parish, and part of St. Gluvias township. Acres of the m. borough, 325. Real property, £9,514; of which £300 are in gas-works. Pop., 5,709. Houses, 669. Electors of the p. borough in 1861, 810. Pop., 14,485. Houses, 2,238.

The parish comprises 734 acres of land and 255 of water. Real property, £20,385. Pop. in 1851, 8,151; in 1861, 9,392. The manor belonged formerly to the Killigrews, and belongs now to Lord Wodehouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £688. Patron, the Rev. W. J. Coope.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Budock. Acres, 5,203. Pop., 11,643. Houses, 1,663.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Mylor, containing the parishes of Mylor and Perranarwoth; the sub-district of Penryn, containing Penryn borough and St. Gluvias parish; and the sub-district of Constantine, containing the parishes of Constantine, Mabe, and Mawnan. Acres, 27,906. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,696. Pop. in 1851, 22,052; in 1861, 23,332. Houses, 4,051. Marriages in 1860, 202; births, 700,—of which 54 were illegitimate; deaths, 476,—of which 185 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,820; births, 6,399; deaths, 4,438. The places of worship in 1851 were 10 of the Church of England, with 5,612 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,040 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 976 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 470 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 100 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,352 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 613 s.; 4 of Bible Christians, with 734 s.; 1 undefined, with 170 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 260 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 220 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 60 s. The schools were 12 public day schools, with 1,459 scholars; 70 private day schools, with 1,375 s.; and 24 Sunday schools, with 2,972 s.

FALMOUTH (LITTLE), a hamlet in Mylor parish, Cornwall; adjacent to Flushing, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile by water N of Falmouth.

FALSGRAVE, a township in Scarborough parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile SW by W of Scarborough. It contains many handsome new houses, and a public pleasure garden; and has a post-office under Scarborough, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £5,688. Pop., 1,173. Houses, 261.

FALSTONE, a village and a parish in Bellingham district, Northumberland. The village stands on the North Tyne river, adjacent to the Border Counties railway, 8 miles NW of Bellingham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hexham. The parish includes the townships of Wellhaugh, Plashetts, and Tynehead. Acres, 57,600. Real property, £5,621. Pop. in 1851, 562; in 1861, 1,016. Houses, 141. The increase of population arose from the opening of the railway. The parish was formed out of Simonburn in 1811. The property is not much divided. The surface includes some valley-land, but is mainly moorish and mountainous. Game abounds; coal is plentiful; and there are several mineral springs. Numerous traces exist of strongholds of the ancient Britons; and there is a complete specimen of a border peel. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £320.* Patrons, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church is good; and there is an English Presbyterian chapel. A man lived here in last century, who was born without hands or feet.

FAMBRIDGE (NORTH), a parish in Maldon district, Essex; on the river Crouch, at a ferry to South Fambridge, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Latchingdon, under Maldon. Acres, 1,243. Real property, £1,577. Pop., 191. Houses, 34. The name

Fambridge is thought to be a corruption of Foambridge, and to have been derived from a bridge which anciently stood here, and raised foam in the current. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £233.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good.

FAMBRIDGE (SOUTH), a parish in Rochford district, Essex; on the river Crouch, opposite North Fambridge, 3½ miles NNW of Rochford, and 6½ N by W of Southend r. station. Post-town, Canewden, under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,234. Real property, £1,484. Pop., 104. Houses, 12. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £428. Patron, E. Stephenson, Esq. The church is tolerable.

FAN. See VAN.

FANGDALE BECK, a hamlet in Bilsdale-Westside township, Hawby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles SE of Stokesley.

FANGFOSS, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Market-Weighton railway, 4 miles NW of Pocklington. It has a station on the railway; it includes the hamlet of Spittle; and its post-town is Stamford-Bridge, under York. Acres, 1,364. Real property, £1,895. Pop., 170. Houses, 31. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £160. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is modern. Charities, £9.

FANSHAW, a hamlet in Alverthorpe township, Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NW of Wakefield.

FANT. See FRANT.

FANYBEDWELL, a township in Bryn-Eglwys parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles NW of Llangollen.

FARCETT, a chapelry in Standground parish, Huntingdon; on the Great Northern railway, near the Old river Nen, 2½ miles S by E of Peterborough. Post-town, Peterborough. Acres, 3,408. Real property, £3,391. Pop., 778. Houses, 159. Much of the surface is fen. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Standground, in the diocese of Ely. The church is ancient. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school, and charities £15.

FARCHWELL, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles SW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 39.

FAR-COTTON. See COTTON-END, Northampton.

FAREHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, a hundred, and a division in Hants. The town stands contiguous to the Gosport Junction railway, and to the branch line thence to the Portsmouth railway, on slightly elevated ground, at the north-western extremity of Portsmouth harbour, 5 miles NNW of Gosport. It sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I., but petitioned to be excused from sending them in that of Edward III.; it evidently was then declining, and it continued to decline till, in Leland's time, it became a small fishing village; but it has, of late years, acquired great improvement and extension; and it now is lighted with gas and paved, and is a place of considerable trade. It has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, two churches, two dissenting chapels, a literary institution, a workhouse, and an endowed school and other charities with nearly £500; and it is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The parish church was mainly rebuilt in 1812, but retains the chancel of a previous early English edifice. Trinity church is a recent erection, with good architectural features; and was built and endowed by benefaction of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson. The branch railway to the Portsmouth line traverses a creek on a viaduct of seventeen arches. A market is held on every alternate Monday; and a fair on 29 and 30 June. Vessels of 300 tons burden can come to the quay. A considerable trade in corn, coal, and timber is carried on. Vessels have been built; there is a considerable tannery; and draining-tiles, flower-pots, and other articles of coarse pottery are largely made. Fareham House, the seat of the Benetts; Cam's Hall, H. P. Delmé, Esq.; Uplands, the Hayne family; Roach Court, Sir J. W. S. Gardiner; Blackbrook,

Colonel Le Blanc; and Heathfield, General Hore, are in the neighbourhood. A county lunatic asylum and two new forts also are here; and the former contained, at the census, 234 male and 304 female patients. Portsdown hill, a lofty eminence of 7 miles, extending east and west, commences immediately above Cam's hill. Pop. of the town, 4,011. Houses, 384.

The parish includes the hamlets of Catisfield, North Fareham, Fontleigh, Wallington, and part of Crocker Hill. Acres, 6,705; of which 180 are water. Pop. in 1851, 5,842; in 1861, 6,197. Houses, 1,184. The property is much subdivided. The parochial living is a vicarage, and that of Trinity a p. curacy, in the diocese of Winchester. Value of the former, £530;* of the latter, £100.* Patron of the former, the Bishop of Winchester; of the latter, Sir H. Thompson.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Porchester, Wymering, Widley, Southwick, and Boarhunt. Acres, 21,089. Pop., 9,640. Houses, 1,804.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Titchfield, containing the parishes of Titchfield, Rowwer, and Wickham, and the extra-parochial tract of Wickham Forest. Acres, 42,225. Poor-rates in 1862, £9,024. Pop. in 1851, 13,924; in 1861, 14,364. Houses, 2,858. Marriages in 1860, 36; births, 401,—of which 22 were illegitimate; deaths, 299,—of which 64 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60; 761; births, 3,858; deaths, 2,977. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 5,461 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,244 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 120 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 230 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 80 s.; and 1 of Independent Methodists, with 50 s. The schools were 11 public day schools, with 1,123 scholars; 26 private day schools, with 583 s.; 15 Sunday schools, with 1,534 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 6 s.—The hundred is conterminat with the parish. The division contains also the hundreds of Portsdown, Titchfield, and Bosmere, and the liberties of Havant, Alverstoke, and Gosport. Acres, 72,717. Pop. in 1851, 38,269; in 1861, 45,001. Houses, 7,813.

FAREWELL, a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford; near the Trent Valley railway, 2½ miles NW of Lichfield. It contains the hamlet of Chorley; and its post-town is Lichfield. Acres, 1,049. Rated property, £1,601. Pop., 209. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. A small Benedictine nunnery was founded here, about 1140, by Bishop Clinton; and given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £50. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church belonged to the nunnery, and is tolerable. Charities, £31.

FAR-FOREST, a chapelry in Ribbesford and Rock parishes, Worcester, and Stottesden parish, Salop; near the Bewdley and Tenbury railway, 4 miles W of Bewdley. Post-town, Bayton, under Bewdley. Pop., 655. Houses, 152. The property is subdivided. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £101. Patrons, the Rectors of Ribbesford and Rock. The church is good.

FARFORTH, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 5½ miles WSW of Anthoner r. station, and 6 S by W of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,940. Real property, £2,504. Pop., 103. Houses, 18. The living is a rectory, annexed to Ruckland, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is modern.

FAR-HEADINGLEY, a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. Pop., 1,050. The living is a vicarage. Value, £100. Church built in 1868. See HEADINGLEY.

FARINGDON, a village and a parish in Alton district, Hants. The village stands 2½ miles S of Alton r. station; and has a post-office under Alton. The parish comprises 2,297 acres. Real property, £2,770. Pop., 535. Houses, 120. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £476.* Patron, Rev. T. H. Massey. The church is small; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARINGDON, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands 3 miles SSE of Broad Clist r. station, and 5½ ESE of Exeter; was form-

erly known as Ferendon; and is a small scattered place. The parish includes part of Clist-Satchfield tithing; and its post-town is Topsham, under Exeter. Acres, 2,015. Real property, £4,257. Pop., 331. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to Adam de Ferendon; and belongs now to J. Garrat, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £262.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is of the 14th century; consists of nave, chancel, and north transept, with western embattled tower; contains some fine monuments; and is good. Charities, £7.

FARINGDON, a chapelry in Iwerne-Courtney parish, Dorset; 5½ miles SSW of Shaftesbury. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Iwerne-Courtney, in the diocese of Salisbury.

FARINGDON, a town, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Berks. The town is in Great Faringdon parish; and stands adjacent to Faringdon hill, in the White-Horse vale, at the terminus of a short branch of the Great Western railway, 2¼ miles S of the river Thames, and 36 WNW of Reading. It was anciently called Feardune or Fearnun; and it was a seat of the West Saxon kings, and the death-place of Edward the Elder. An ancient castle stood at it, and was razed by Stephen. A Cistercian priory, subordinate to Beaulieu abbey, was founded on the site of the castle, in 1202, by King John; gave entertainment, for a night, to Henry III. and his queen; was given, at the dissolution, to the Seymours and the Englefields; and has entirely disappeared. Faringdon House, near the church, was built by Henry James Pye, the poet laureate; and is now the seat of D. Bennett, Esq. An ancient mansion, on the same site, belonged to Sir Robert Pye, the son-in-law of Hampden; was garrisoned for Charles I. during the civil war, and put under the command of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon; sustained two attacks by the parliamentarians, one of them headed by Cromwell in person; and was one of the last places to surrender. Faringdon hill commands a brilliant view of the White-Horse vale, and of parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wilts; is crowned by a grove of Scotch pines, which serves as a landmark for a great extent of surrounding country; is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds; and forms the subject of Pye's exaggerated poem of "Faringdon hill." The town is small, but cleanly and pleasant; it has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, a church, five dissenting chapels, a workhouse, and charities £153; it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place, and publishes two weekly newspapers. The town-hall is an ornamental edifice of 1864. The church is ancient, large, and cruciform; was recently well restored; shows characters from early English to decorated in its chancel, and characters of late perpendicular in its Pye chapel; has a stunted, late Norman tower, the spire of which was destroyed in the civil war; and contains tombs of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, Sir Alexander Unton and his lady, and Sir Edward Unton. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on 13 Feb., Whit-Tuesday, the Tuesday before Old Michaelmas, the Tuesday after Old Michaelmas, and 29 Oct.; and a trade is carried on in pork, to the extent of about 4,000 carcasses in the year. Pop., 2,943. Houses, 596.

The sub-district contains Faringdon town, most of Great Faringdon parish, and all Buscot and Eaton-Hastings parishes in Berks, the parishes of Lechlade in Gloucester, and the parish of Langford and part of that of Broadwell in Oxford. Acres, 19,738. Pop., 6,222. Houses, 1,301.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Shrivensham, containing the parishes of Shrivensham, Compton-Beauchamp, Ashbury, Great Coxwell, and Coleshill, (the last partly in Wilts,) and parts of the parishes of Great Faringdon and Uffington; and the sub-district of Buckland, containing the parishes of Buckland, Shellingford, Hatford, Pusey, and Hinton-Waldrist, and parts of the parishes of Uffington, Spars-holt, Longworth, and Stanford-in-the-Vale. Acres, 64,207. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,213. Pop. in 1851,

15,732; in 1861, 15,688. Houses, 3,126. Marriages in 1860, 108; births, 452,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 324,—of which 87 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,043; births, 4,898; deaths, 3,259. The places of worship in 1851 were 27 of the Church of England, with 7,225 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,350 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 910 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 160 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 389 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 420 s.; 2 undefined, with 300 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 150 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 1,809 scholars; 21 private day schools, with 350 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 1,893 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 16 s.—The hundred contains three parishes and parts of three others. Acres, 8,320. Pop., 4,073. Houses, 835.

FARINGDON (GREAT), a parish in Faringdon district, Berks; containing the post and railway town of Faringdon, the township of Little Coxwell, the tythings of Port, Westbrook, and Wadley, and the hamlet of Thrupp. Acres, 6,910. Real property, £16,253. Pop., 3,702. Houses, 752. At Radcot Bridge, over the Thames, at the northern boundary of the parish, was fought, in 1387, the battle between Robert Vere, Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV.

"Here Oxford's hero, famous for his boar,
While clashing swords upon his target sound,
And shows of arrows from his breast rebound,
Prepar'd for worst of fates, undaunted stood;
And urg'd his beast into the rapid flood;
The waves in triumph bore him, and were proud
To sink beneath their honourable load."

The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Little Coxwell, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £265.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The p. curacy of Littleworth is a separate benefice. See FARINGDON.

FARINGDON (HIGHER and LOWER), two hamlets in Babercy parish, Somerset; 4½ miles WSW of Castle-Cary.

FARINGDON (LITTLE), a tithing in Langford parish, Oxford; 2 miles NE of Lechlade. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £1,614. Pop., 136. Houses, 33. It forms a curacy with Langford, and has a Norman church.

FARINGDON-ROAD, or CHALLOW, a railway station in Berks; on the Great Western railway, 7 miles W of Steventon.

FARINGDON-STREET, a railway station in London; at the city terminus of the railway to Kensington and Hammersmith.

FARINGFORD. See FARRINGFORD.

FARINGTON. See FARRINGTON.

FARLAM, two townships and a parish in Brampton district, Cumberland. The townships are E and W Farlam; and they lie about 1¼ mile E of the Milton station of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, and 2¼ ESE of Brampton. Acres, with Midgeholm extra-parochial tract, 5,680. Real property, £3,246 and £945. Pop., 813 and 498. Houses, 149 and 91. The parish consists of the two townships; and its post-town is Milton, under Carlisle. Coal is worked; and limestone is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £143.* Patron, the Earl of Carlisle. The church was built in 1361, at a cost of about £1,600; and is in the early English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARLEIGH, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devon.

FARLEIGH (EAST), a village and a parish in Maidstone district, Kent. The village stands on the river Medway, adjacent to the Maidstone branch of the Mid Kent railway, 2 miles SW of Maidstone; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Maidstone. The parish comprises 2,023 acres. Real property, £7,138. Pop., 1,559. Houses, 311. The manor belonged to Domesday to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and belongs now to the Crown. Hops, of prime quality, are extensively grown. A quondam hop-grower here, called James Ellis, began life in a humble way, and left such a wealth of hop-farms at his death, that the poles alone were said to be worth £70,000. A picturesque ancient bridge, with ribbed arches, here spans the Medway. The living,

is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £1,000.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has some traces of Norman, but is chiefly late decorated English; and has a handsome spire. There stand within the parish Union Workhouse schools.

FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Frome, adjacent to Wilts, 2½ miles S by E of Freshford r. station, and 8 SSE of Bath; occupies a pleasant spot, commanding picturesque views; claims a very remote antiquity; and has a tolerable inn. The parish comprises 904 acres. Post-town, Charterhouse-Hinton, under Bath. Real property, £1,862. Pop., 127. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Roger de Courcelle; and passed to the Montforts, the Burghershes, the Hungerfords, and the Bayntons. A castle was built on it, in the times of Richard II. and Henry IV., by the Hungerfords; and was held, in the civil war of Charles I., for the king. This appears to have comprised an oval double court, with towers upon the walls; but it is now an utter ruin, consisting of a strong arched entrance, two ivy-mantled towers, and some fragments of thick walls. The chapel still stands within the enclosure; has later English windows, with traces elsewhere of early English; and contains armour, altar-tombs, and other monuments of the Hungerfords. Farleigh House is the seat of the Houltons. A Roman pavement was found in 1885. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £195.* Patron, J. T. Houlton, Esq. The church was recently enlarged.

FARLEIGH-MONKTON. See **MONKTON-FARLEIGH**.

FARLEIGH-WALLOP, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; 3½ miles SSW of Basingstoke town and r. station. Post-town, Basingstoke. Acres, 1,675. Real property, £1,072. Pop., 118. Houses, 18. The manor belonged formerly to the Wallop family, and belongs now to the Earl of Portsmouth. Farleigh House stands amid fine scenery, and is the seat of the Caldwells. The parish is a meet for the Hampshire hounds. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Cliddesden, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is small and cruciform. Charities, £9, and alms-houses.

FARLEIGH (Westr), a parish in Maidstone district, Kent; on the river Medway, 1¼ mile WSW of East Farleigh r. station, and 3¼ SW of Maidstone. It has a post-office under Maidstone. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £4,067. Pop., 399. Houses, 71. The manor belonged to the Toteshams; and passed to the Lawrences, the Skyners, and others. West Farleigh House is the seat of Sir William Fitzherbert, Bart. Much of the land is occupied in fine hop-grounds and fruit-gardens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £459.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is partly Norman, and contains monuments of the Toteshams, the Lawrences, and others. The churchyard has some remarkably fine yew-trees. Charities, 226.

FARLETON, a township in Melling parish, Lancashire; near the river Lune, 8¼ miles NE of Lancaster. Acres, 1,036. Real property, £1,256. Pop., 75. Houses, 14.

FARLETON, a township in Beetham parish, Westmoreland; on the river Beetha, near the Lancaster canal, 2¼ miles ESE of Milnthorpe. Acres, 1,175. Pop., 92. Houses, 13. A limestone eminence here, called Farleton Knot, has an appearance similar to the Rock of Gibraltar.

FARLEY, a township in Much Wenlock parish, Salop; ½ miles NNE of Much Wenlock.

FARLEY, a hamlet in Backwell parish, Somerset; near the Great Western railway, 6½ miles WSW of Bristol. Pop., 437.

FARLEY, a township in Alton parish, Stafford; near the Uttoxeter canal, 4¼ miles ENE of Cheadle. Real property, £3,029. Pop., 390. Houses, 82. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

FARLEY, a parish in Godstone district, Surrey; 2¼ miles NE of Warlingham r. station, and 5¼ SE by S of

Croydon. Post-town, Caterham, under Red Hill. Acres, 1,060. Real property, £794. Pop., 105. Houses, 21. The property is subdivided; and part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £195.* Patron, Merton College, Oxford. The church is early English and good.

FARLEY, a chapelry in Alderbury parish, Wilts; near the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, 5 miles E of Salisbury. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Real property, with Pitton, £2,921. Rated property of F. alone, £695. Pop., 241. Houses, 62. This was the birthplace of Sir Stephen Fox, the founder of Chelsea hospital, and ancestor of the noble families of Ilchester and Holland. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Alderbury, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church was built by Sir Stephen Fox, and has a tablet to Charles James Fox; and the hospital contains a portrait of Sir Stephen, by Lely, and a monument to Henry Thomas, Earl of Ilchester, by the younger Westmacott.

FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE, a parish in Winchester district, Hants; 3½ miles ESE of Horsebridge r. station, and 5½ WSW of Winchester. It includes Slackstead hamlet; and its post-town is Hursley, under Winchester. Acres, 1,767. Real property, £1,123. Pop., 179. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The manor-house was the place in which Sternhold composed part of the metrical version of the Psalms. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £369.* Patron, T. Woodham, Esq. The church is a substantial structure of flint and stone, with a square tower; and has some fine monuments to the St. John family.

FARLEY-GREEN, a village in Surrey; near the Guildford and Reigate railway, 5¼ miles SE of Guildford.

FARLEY-HILL, a hamlet on the S border of Berks; 4¼ miles SW of Wokingham. It has a post-office under Reading.

FARLINGTON, a parish in Havant district, Hants; on the New Portsmouth railway, and on Langston harbour, 4 miles W of Havant. It includes part of the village of Purbrook, which has a post-office under Portsmouth. Acres, 4,210; of which 1,837 are water. Real property, £7,186. Pop., 931. Houses, 172. The property is divided among a few. Here are the water-works which supply Portsmouth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £529.* Patron, the Rev. E. T. Richards. The church is ancient; has a fine east window, and a curious cross-legged effigy; and is good. The p. curacy of Purbrook is a separate benefice.

FARLINGTON, a chapelry in Sheriff-Hutton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles NW by W of Flaxton r. station, and 5¼ ESE of Easingwold. Post-town, Stillington, under York. Acres, 1,163. Real property, £1,811. Pop., 174. Houses, 36. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Marton, in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, the Archbishop of York. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £6, and other charities with £120.

FARLOW, a township and a chapelry in Stottesden parish, Salop. The township lies near the river Rea, 5¼ miles NW by N of Cleobury-Mortimer r. station, and 8¼ NNE of Tenbury. Post-town, Stottesden, under Bewdley. Acres, 1,483. Real property, £1,098. Pop., 304. Houses, 71. The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1854. Pop., 593. Houses, 132. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £130.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is Norman; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARLSTHORPE, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, 2 miles SE of Alford. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 1,043. Real property, £1,568. Pop., 135. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £64. Patron, Mrs. J. Kipling. The church is good.

FARMANBY, a township in Ellerburn parish, N. R.

Yorkshire; 2 miles ESE of Pickering. Acres., 2,530. Real property, £2,397. Pop., 467. Houses, 103.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; 4½ miles SW of Twerton r. station, and 6½ SW by W of Bath. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 1,494. Real property, £4,313. Pop., 965. Houses, 225. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Wells. Value, £420.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Lord. The church is old but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARNBOROUGH, Berks. See FARNBOROUGH.

FARMCOTE, a chapelry in Lower Guyting parish, Gloucester; 2 miles E of Winchcombe, and 8 E of Clevee r. station. Post-town, Winchcombe, under Cheltenham. Real property, £1,542. Pop., 32. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lower Guyting, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient.

FARMCOTT, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; 4½ miles ESE of Bridgnorth. Pop., 191.

FARMINGTON, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; near the Fosse way, 1½ mile NE of Northleach, and 4½ SW by S of Bourton-on-the-Water r. station. Post-town, Northleach, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £2,341. Pop., 284. Houses, 59. The property is all in one estate. Farmington Lodge is the seat of H. E. Waller, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £121.* Patron, H. E. Waller, Esq. The church is partly Norman, partly early English, and partly of later dates; consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and porch, with a tower; and is good.

FARMINGTON, a place on the NW border of Oxfordshire; 5½ miles W of Banbury. It is a meet for the Haythrop hounds.

FARMINGWOOD, a seat in Rockingham forest, Northamptonshire; 5½ miles W of Oundle. It was once the lodge of the forest; and it passed to the Fitzpatricks.

FARN, a prefix signifying "fern," and used for places which derived their names from the ancient abundance of ferns in their neighbourhood.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; 4½ miles W by N of East Ilsley, and 6½ SSE of Wantage-Road r. station. Post-town, West Ilsley, under Newbury. Acres, 1,844. Real property, £3,030. Pop., 232. Houses, 48. The property is not much divided. A Roman road, called Old-street, traverses the E. district. The parish is a meet for the Bramshill hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £291.* Patron, Ralph C. Price, Esq. The church is Norman; has a good doorway, a fine font, and monuments of the Prices; and is good.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish on the NE border of Hants, and a sub-district and a district in Hants and Surrey. The parish lies on the Southwestern railway and on the Basingstoke canal, 6 miles NNE of Farnham; has a station with telegraph on the main line of the railway, and also a station on the Reading branch; and has a head post-office, † called Farnborough Station, another post-office, called Farnborough, under Farnborough Station, ‡ of a mile distant, and a third post-office, † called Farnborough Road, under Farnborough Station, 2 miles distant. Acres, 2,208. Real property, £3,040. Pop., exclusive of military, in 1851, 477; in 1861, 1,600. Houses, 144. The property is not much divided. A society was formed in 1862, for the purchase of free-hold land on advantageous sites, to assist builders and others with advances in covering it with buildings; and arrangements were made for purchasing 230 acres of land, and a hotel, between the Farnborough station and the Aldershot camps. The north camp is within this parish; and, at the census of 1861, had 3,929 military; so that the entire pop. then was 5,529. The Farnborough station, or that on the main Southwestern line, is one of the four "gates" of the camps; and has the advantage of being accessible from London by uninterrupted run. There are some tumuli. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £250.* Patron, W. Scott, Esq. The church is old; and there are some small charities. See ALDERSHOT.—The sub-district contains also the pa-

ishes of Yateley and Long Sutton in Hants, and the parishes of Putterham, Seal-with-Tongham, and part of Ash in Surrey. Acres, 24,142. Pop., 11,190. Houses, 1,260.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Headley, containing the parishes of Headley, Kingsley, and Bramshott, all in Hants. Acres, 39,571. Poor-rates in 1862, £4,651. Pop. in 1851, 7,839; in 1861, 14,318. Houses, 1,925. Marriages in 1860, 81; births, 325,—of which 15 were illegitimate; deaths, 200,—of which 63 were at ages under 5 years, and 3 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 629; births, 2,519; deaths, 1,580. The places of worship in 1851 were 11 of the Church of England, with 3,088 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 110 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 145 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 90 s.; and 4 of Bible Christians, with 344 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 779 scholars; 10 private day schools, with 207 s.; 11 Sunday schools, with 707 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 20 s. The district is composed of Farnborough, Ash, and Headley incorporations, under Gilbert's act; and it has workhouses in Farnborough, Ash, and Headley.

FARNBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands near the direct railway to Tunbridge, 4½ miles SE by S of Bromley; has a post-office under Bromley, a railway station, a police station, a national school, a large brewery, and a fair on 12 Sept.; was once a market town; and gave the title of baron to the Longs. The parish comprises 1,412 acres. Real property, £3,055. Pop., 955. Houses, 155. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Chelsfield, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church was built in the 17th century, and is good. The Bromley workhouse is here.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Warwick; adjacent to the Oxford and Birmingham railway, and near the Oxford canal, 2 miles SSE of Fenny-Compton r. station, and 6½ ESE of Kington. Post-town, Avon-Dassett, under Banbury. Acres, 1,953. Real property, £4,016. Pop., 401. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The manor was known at Domesday as Fernberge; belonged, from the time of Richard I. till that of Edward III., to the Says; and passed first to the Raleighs, afterwards to the Holbecks. The present mansion on it, the seat of W. Holbeck, Esq., is a splendid modern edifice. There is a chalybeate spring, which was anciently called St. Botolph's well. The parish is a meet for the Warwick hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £304.* Patron, W. Holbeck, Esq. The church is good. An endowed school has £42; and other charities £8.

FARNCOMB, a tything and a chapelry in Godalming parish, Surrey. The tything lies on the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway, 1 mile NNE of Godalming; and has a post-office under Godalming. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Rated property, £2,886. Pop., 2,084. Houses, 445. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is modern; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARDALE-EAST SIDE, a township in Lastingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles NW by N of Pickering. Acres, 9,103. Real property, with Farnedale-High Quarter, and Farnedale-Low Quarter, £3,336. Pop., 390. Houses, 70. The surface is part of a varied and pleasing valley, traversed by the river Dove. There is a chapel of ease.

FARDALE-HIGH QUARTER, a township in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles N of Kirkby-Moorside. It includes the hamlet of Bransdale-East Side. Acres, 8,950. Pop., 338. Houses, 54. There is a chapel of ease.

FARDALE-LOW QUARTER, a township in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles N of Kirkby-Moorside. Acres, 3,560. Pop., 154. Houses, 34. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARNDISH, a parish in the district of Wellingborough and county of Bedford; contiguous to Northamptonshire, 1½ mile S by W of Irchester r. station, and

4 SSW of Higham-Ferrers. Post-town, Irchester, under Wellingborough. Acres, 810. Real property, £1,180. Pop., 67. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £195. Patron, C. M. Chester, Esq. The church is good.

FARNDON, a village, a township, and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The village stands on the river Dee, 4 miles ESE of Rossett r. station, and 7½ S of Chester; was known at Domesday as Forendon; is connected, by a ten-arched bridge, with Holt in Wales; and has a post-office under Chester, and fairs on 4 April and 4 Oct. The township comprises 1,025 acres. Real property, £2,930. Pop., 557. Houses, 102. The parish contains also the townships of Barton, Clutton, Crewe, and Churton-by-Farndon. Acres, 2,856. Real property, £6,378. Pop., 992. Houses, 191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £115. Patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The church was rebuilt on the site of one burnt in 1645; was repaired in 1869; and includes a chapel of the Barnston family, rebuilt in 1869. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed school, a national school, a reading-room, and charities £15. Major Barnston, who served in the Crimean war, is commemorated by an obelisk; and John Speed, the antiquary, was a native.

FARNDON, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the river Trent and the Fosse way, near the Newark and Nottingham railway, 2 miles SW by W of Newark. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £5,915. Pop., 692. Houses, 152. The property is subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are stocking makers. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln; and, till 1864, was united with Balderton. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £32.

FARNDON (EAST), a parish in the district of Market-Harborough and county of Northampton; on the Grand Union canal, 2 miles SSW of Market-Harborough r. station. Post-town, Market-Harborough, under Rugby. Acres, 1,070. Real property, £3,448. Pop., 242. Houses, 57. A mineral well is here, called Caldwell spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church has a tower, and is tolerable. Charities, £31.

FARNDON (WEST), a hamlet in Woodford parish, Northampton; 8½ miles SW of Daventry. Pop., 128.

FARNE ISLANDS. See FERN ISLANDS.

FARNHAM, a parish in Wimborne district, Dorset; near the boundary with Wilts, 7 miles WNW of Cranborne, and 8 NE by N of Blandford r. station. It has a post-office under Blandford, and a fair on 21 Aug. Acres, 402. Real property, with Ashmore, £3,420. Pop., 121. Houses, 26. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £149.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

FARNHAM, a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford, and county of Essex; adjacent to the river Stort and to the boundary with Herts, 2 miles W by N of Stanstead r. station, and 2½ N of Bishop-Stortford. It has a post-office under Bishop-Stortford. Acres, 1,966. Real property, £2,825. Pop., 556. Houses, 113. Farnham Hall is a principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £518.* Patron, Trinity College, Oxford. The church is a low building, with a tower. An endowed school has £45; and other charities £16.

FARNHAM, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 5 miles N of Rothbury. Pop., 59. Houses, 7.

FARNHAM, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; near the river Alde and the East Suffolk railway, 2½ miles SW of Saxmundham. It has a post-office under Wickham Market. Acres, 1,177. Real property, £1,521. Pop., 184. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £78.* Patron, W. Long, Esq. The church is Norman, with a flint tower, and very good.

FARNHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred on the W border of Surrey. The town stands on the river Wey, adjacent to the Guildford and Alton branch of the Southwestern railway, 10 miles WSW of Guildford; and is one of the four "gates" of the Aldershot camps. It consists principally of one street running east and west, with smaller streets branching from the main one; but, from its proximity to Aldershot, it has entirely changed its character, and become remarkable for extension, bustle, and military thoroughfare. It formerly contained many excellent houses; and, soon after the formation of the Aldershot camps, a sort of new town, with numerous taverns and numerous first-class houses, sprang up around it and in its neighbourhood. Farnham common, comprising an area of about 1 square mile, and situated less than a mile from the camps, contained only a few scattered houses in 1851, but presented the appearance of a rising town in 1861. The chief feature of the place always was, and still is, the stately castle of the bishops of Winchester, situated on a hill overlooking the town. The original structure was built by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother of King Stephen. This was taken, in 1216, by Louis of France, who marched hither from Guildford in pursuit of John; and was demolished by Henry III., on account of its having been a retreat of his rebellious barons. A new castle, in a style of greater magnificence, but embodying some portions of the old, was soon reconstructed by the bishops; and this was garrisoned for Charles I. in the civil war, and besieged, captured, and dismantled by the parliamentarians under Sir William Waller; but was restored and altered, nearly into its present state, before 1684, by Bishop Morley, at a cost of £8,000. The servants' hall, with circular pillars, is part of the original structure; and the upper apartments include a well-formed saloon, now used as a dining-room. The ancient keep stands on the opposite side of the court; has a multangular outline; is strengthened externally by thick buttresses; is reached by a long flight of steps, protected at the top by covered archways; and presents features which seem to assign it to the time of Henry III., so that it probably is the earliest part of the reconstruction after the raze by that monarch. Two parks, called the great and the little, formerly belonged to the castle. The great park contained about 1,000 acres, and was disparked after the Restoration. The little park contains about 300 acres; continues to be attached to the castle; and is watered by an affluent of the Wey, and crossed by an avenue of ancient elms, nearly a mile in length. Queen Elizabeth made many visits to the castle; and on one occasion was met at dinner here by the Duke of Norfolk, when he was plotting a marriage with Mary of Scotland.

The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of county courts and a polling-place; publishes a weekly newspaper; and contains a town-hall and corn-exchange in showy Italian style, built in 1867 at a cost of £3,500, a church with Norman and early English portions, but chiefly of the time of Henry VI., and restored in 1848 and 1855, Independent and Baptist chapels, an endowed school with £22 a-year, two other public schools, a mechanics' institute, a young men's institution, a workhouse enlarged in 1847, and now accommodating 314 inmates, alms-houses with £80 a-year, and other charities £166. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Holy Thursday, 24 June, 29 Oct., and 13 Nov. The manufacture of cloth was at one time extensively carried on, but became extinct; and a manufactory of hop bags, floor-cloth, sheeting, huckaback, sailcloth, and tarpauling, was established about 1824. The chief trade, for many years, has been the sale of hops. About 930 acres of hop-ground are in the vicinity of the town; and the hops produced on them have a high reputation, and always command the best price in the market. The town sent members to parliament in the 4th year of Edward II., and in the 28th year of Henry VI. Nicholas of Farnham, who became bishop of Durham, the Rev. Augustus Toplady, the Calvinistic theo-

gian, and William Cobbett, the well-known political writer, were natives. Cobbett was born at a public-house, called the Jolly Farmer, near the railway station; and was buried in Farnham churchyard. Pop. of the town, 3,926. Houses, 754.

The parish consists of the tythings of Farnham, Runwick, Badshot and Runfold, Culverlands and Tilford, and Wrecklesham-with-Bourne. Acres, 9,766. Real property, £23,137; of which £210 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 7,264; in 1861, 9,278. Houses, 1,805. The property is much subdivided. Moor Park was the retreat of Sir William Temple; was the place where Jonathan Swift wrote his "Battle of the Books," and perhaps also his "Tale of a Tub;" has grounds extending along a fine broken ridge of sandstone, with rich views over the wooded country below; became, in recent times, a hydropathic establishment, under the care of Dr. Lane; and was advertised for sale, in 1858, as building-ground for villas. Farnham hill, near Farnham common, rises about 300 feet above the surrounding level, and about 700 feet above the level of the sea; consists of sand and gravel; and sends forth about fifteen copious springs of pure soft water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; and, till 1865, included Tilford. Value, £700. Patron, the Archdeacon of Surrey. The vicarages of Tilford, Hale, and Wrecklesham, are separate charges.—The sub-district includes the ville of Waverley, the parish of Frēnsham, and the extra-parochial tract of Dockenfield,—the last electorally in Hants. Acres, 19,548. Pop., 11,304. Houses, 2,233.—The district includes likewise the sub-district of Frimley, containing the hamlet of Frimley and the parish of Aldershot. Acres, 31,197. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,519. Pop. in 1851, 11,743; in 1861, 30,707. Houses, 3,466. Marriages in 1860, 246; births, 1,081,—of which 40 were illegitimate; deaths, 574,—of which 240 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,280; births, 6,182; deaths, 3,678. The places of worship in 1851 were 8 of the Church of England, with 1,796 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 645 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 450 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 124 s.; and 2 of Bible Christians, with 203 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 1,208 scholars; 11 private day schools, with 229 s.; 7 Sunday schools, with 561 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 6 s.—The hundred contains four parishes. Acres, 26,068. Pop., 12,567. Houses, 2,479.

FARNHAM, a township and a parish in Knarborough district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Ure, near the Boroughbridge railway, 2 miles N of Knarborough. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £1,899; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 165. Houses, 34. The parish includes also the townships of Scotton and Ferensby, and part of Arkendale. Post-town, Knarborough. Real property, with the rest of Arkendale, £8,205. Pop., 609. Houses, 148. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Mandes. Copper ore occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £130. Patrons, the Rev. T. Collins and Mr. Shann. The church belonged to the priory of Bello Valle; is partly Norman; and was recently restored. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARNHAM-ROYAL, a village in Eton district, and a parish partly also in Amersham district, Bucks. The village lies near the Great Western railway, 2 miles NNW of Slough r. station, and 4 N of Windsor; and has a post-office under Slough. The parish includes also the chapelry of Seer-Green, the hamlet of Hedgerley-Dean, and part of the village of Salt Hill. Acres, 2,910. Real property, £6,710. Pop., 1,378. Houses, 283. The manor belonged to the Verdens, the Furnivals, and the Talbots; was held by the service of finding a glove for the king's right hand at his coronation; and belongs now to the crown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, 600.* Patron, Eton College. The church is an ill-looking structure; and contains a monument to Eustace Mascall, and the remains of Bishop Chandler and J. Bryant. The vicarage of Seer-Green

is a separate benefice. A school is aided by a legacy; a church estate yields £85; and other charities have £5.

FARNHAM-TOLLARD, a tything in Tollard-Royal parish, Dorset; 8 miles WNW of Cranborne. Acres, 897. Pop., 217. Houses, 52.

FARNHILL, a township in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 3½ miles SSE of Skipton. Acres, 583. Real property, £3,604; of which £4,053 are in mines. Pop., 464. Houses, 102. The mines are lead ones, on Glusburn moor.

FARNHURST, or FERNHURST, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; 3½ miles S by W of Haslemere r. station, and 4½ N by E of Midhurst. It has a post-office under Liphook. Acres, 4,757. Real property, £2,230. Pop., 769. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. The scenery, in the S, is wild and various; and a very fine view is obtained at Henley hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £111.* Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church is early English and good; and has a shingle spire.

FARNINGHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Dartford district, Kent. The village stands on the river Darent, in a fine valley between ridges of chalk hills, 1½ mile S by W of a station of its own name on the Mid Kent railway, and 4½ S of Dartford; was known at Domesday as Ferninghame; was once a market town; and has now a post-office under Dartford, a hotel, a four-arched bridge across the Darent, a monthly cattle market, and a fair on 15 Oct. The parish comprises 2,708 acres. Real property, £5,232. Pop., 944. Houses, 151. The property is divided among a few. There were formerly paper-mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is chiefly early English, with a later English tower; and has an octagonal, figured, later English font, a brass of a vicar of 1451, and four other brasses. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Roper's charity, shared also by other places, has £91; and other charities have £86.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes. Acres, 22,465. Pop., 6,110. Houses, 1,102.

FARN ISLANDS. See FERN ISLANDS.

FARNLAWS. See FAIRNLEY.

FARNLEY, a township-chapelry in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Wharfe, 2 miles NNE of Otley, and 3½ NW of Arthington r. station. Post-town, Otley. Acres, 1,822. Real property, £2,850. Pop., 186. Houses, 30. Farnley Hall is the seat of F. H. Fawkes, Esq.; is a fine Tudor edifice, with modern additions; and has, among other paintings, Guido's "Magdalena" and Vandyke's "Duchess of Arenberg." The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £40. Patron, F. H. Fawkes, Esq. The church is recent.

FARNLEY, a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; within Leeds parliamentary borough, 2 miles W of Churwell r. station, and 4 SW by W of Leeds. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £13,230; of which £3,704 are in mines, £1,960 in ironworks, and £45 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,722; in 1861, 3,064. Houses, 619. The property is divided among a few. Farnley Hall is a chief residence. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of ironworks, and the erection of houses for the operatives. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cloth trade. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £204.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church was built in the last century, and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and P. Methodists, a national school, and an ironworks school.

FARNLEY-HEY, a hamlet in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Almondbury village.

FARNLEY-TYAS, a township-chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. E. Yorkshire; 1½ mile E by N of Berry-Brow r. station, and 4 SE by S of Huddersfield. It contains the hamlets of Farnley-Hey and Woodsome-Lees. Post-town, Almondbury, under Huddersfield. Acres, 1,623. Real property, £2,307. Pop., 702. Houses, 151. Building-stone and coal are worked. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patron, the Earl of Dartmouth. The church is good.

FARNSFIELD, a village and a parish in Southwell district, Notts. The village stands on an eminence, near the river Greet, 4 miles NW by W of Southwell town and r. station; and has a post-office under Southwell. The parish comprises 3,920 acres. Real property, £6,682. Pop., 1,071. Houses, 253. The property is much subdivided. Farnsfield House and Hexgrave Park are chief residences. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patron, Southwell College Church. The church, excepting the tower, was recently rebuilt. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An endowed school has £20; and other charities £13.

FARNWORTH, a town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Deane parish and Bolton district, Lancashire. The town stands near the Bolton and Manchester railway, 3 miles SE of Bolton; has a post-office; under Bolton, and a railway station with telegraph, jointly with Halshaw-Moor, on the railway; publishes a weekly newspaper; is a seat of cotton manufacture, and of the iron trade; is also the place where the late Mr. T. B. Crompton, for some time, carried on one of the largest paper-works in the kingdom; and is regarded, in statistics, as co-extensive with township. Acres of the township, 1,450. Real property, £26,684; of which £3,249 are in mines, £40 in quarries, and £339 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 6,389; in 1861, 8,720. Houses, 1,720. The property is much subdivided. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of cotton mills and the establishment of foundries. A public park for Bolton is situated at Farnworth; was presented by T. Barnes, Esq., M.P. for Bolton; was inaugurated, in 1864, by Mr. Gladstone; and is estimated to be worth nearly £13,000.—The chapelry includes also the township of Kersley; and was constituted in 1828. Pop., 13,723. Houses, 2,714. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is modern, in the pointed style, and cost £3,000. A tract, with a pop. of 4,000, was formed, in 1866, into the separate charge of New Bury. There are two Church schools, used as chapels of ease; an Independent chapel, built in 1863, at a cost of £2,500; a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1862, at a cost of £4,000; P. Methodist, Swedenborgian, and Roman Catholic chapels; and a national school.—The sub-district is conterminous with the chapelry.

FARNWORTH, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Prescot parish and district, Lancashire. The village stands near the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap railway, 2½ miles N by E of Runcorn Gap, and 4½ SE of Prescot; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Warrington. The chapelry is partly in Warrington district; and was constituted in 1859. Pop. of the Warrington d. part, 1,539; of the whole, 6,447. Houses in the W. d. part, 283; in the whole, 1,191. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Prescot. The church is ancient, and was recently restored. Another church, at Widnes Dock, was built in 1858, and designed with a view to enlargement. There is a free grammar-school. William Smith, the founder of Brasenose college, Oxford, and bishop of Lincoln, was born in this chapelry, at Peol House.—The sub-district comprises the townships of Widnes, Cronton, Ditton, and Bold. Acres, 10,861. Pop., 8,879. Houses, 1,599.

FARRINGTON. See FARINGDON.

FARRINGTON, the residence of Alfred Tennyson, Esq., the poet laureate, in the Isle of Wight; 1 mile WNW of Freshwater-Gate, and 2½ SSW of Yarmouth. It is a comfortable mansion, sheltered with trees; and was thus described by himself, in an invitation to the Rev. F. D. Maurice:—

“Where, far from smoke and noise of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
All round a careless ordered garden,
Close to the ridge of a noble down.
You'll have no scandal while you dine,
But honest talk and wholesome wine,
And only hear the magpie gossip
Garrulous under a roof of pine.

For groves of pine on either hand,
To break the blast of winter, stand;
And further on, the hoary Channel
Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand.”

FARRINGTON, a township and a chapelry in Penwortham parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Lostock, and on the Preston and Wigan railway, 4 miles S of Preston; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Preston. Acres, 1,786. Real property, £7,174. Pop., 1,791. Houses, 311. The property is divided among a few. Farrington House and Farrington Lodge are chief residences. Part of the land is marshy. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1843. Pop., 2,292. Houses, 407. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £120. Patron, the Incumbent of Penwortham. The church is modern. There is a free school.

FARRINGTON, a lordship in Knighton parish, Radnor; 1¼ mile SW of Knighton. Real property, £1,313. Pop., 117.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; near the line of projected railway from Bristol to Frome, 8 miles SW of Twerton r. station, and 8¼ NNE of Wells. It has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 923. Real property, £6,294; of which £594 are in mines. Pop., 482. Houses, 113. The manor belonged formerly to the Gournays, and belongs now to the duchy of Cornwall. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Stone-Easton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FARRINGTON (HIGHER and LOWER). See BABCARY.

FARSLEY, a hamlet and a chapelry in Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies near the river Aire, the Leeds and Bradford railway, and the Leeds and Lancashire railway, 4 miles NE of Bradford; and has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 3,117. Houses, 699. Building-stone and coal are worked; and the woollen manufacture is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Ripon. Value, £156.* Patron, the Vicar of Calverley. The church is recent. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a mechanics' institute, and a school.

FAR-STREET, a hamlet in Tong chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; ¼ miles ESE of Bradford.

FARTHERFORD, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devon; near Okehampton.

FARTHINGHOE, a parish in Brackley district, Northampton; on the Buckingham and Banbury railway, 5½ miles NW of Brackley. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Brackley. Acres, 1,471. Real property, £3,128. Pop., 392. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. Farthinghoe House is the seat of the Rush family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £434.* Patron, Alfred Rush, Esq. The church has an embattled tower, and is good. Thicknesse, the tourist, was a native.

FARTHING-PITTS, a hamlet in Wellington parish, Somerset; near Wellington.

FARTHINGSTONE, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; 3 miles SSW of Weedon r. station, and 5½ SW by S of Daventry. It has a post-office under Weedon. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £2,818. Pop., 316. Houses, 78. The property is much subdivided. A double-ditched camp, of 13 acres, with lofty keep and mound, is on the brow of a hill; was found, on excavation, to have two vaulted rooms, one over the other; and bears the name of Castle-Dykes. Another ancient camp, of seven acres, is within the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £235.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is ancient and handsome; has an embattled tower; and recently underwent complete repair. Charities, £7.

FARTHORPE, a hamlet in West Ashby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Horncastle.

FARTOWN, a hamlet in Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Huddersfield.

FARWAY, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands in a picturesque valley, flanked by bold hills, 3½ miles S by E of Honiton town and r. station; and has a post-office under Honiton. The parish comprises 2,578 acres. Real property, £2,471. Pop., 373. Houses, 71. Farway manor was given, at the Conquest, to the Bishop of Constance, in Normandy; and passed to the Poles, the Courtenays, and others. Netherton manor belonged to Canonsleigh abbey; was purchased, after the dissolution, by Sir B. Drake; belongs now to Sir Edmund S. Prideaux, Bart.; and has a mansion, of the time of Elizabeth, called Netherton Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £247.* Patron, the Rev. H. Marker. The church is partly of the year 1628, but has traces of Norman; consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with western tower; and contains monuments to the families of Prideaux, Gould, and Atkinson.

FAUL-WILNE. See WILNE (GREAT).

FAUGH AND FENTON, a township in Hayton parish, Cumberland; on an affluent of the river Eden, and on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 7½ miles ESE of Carlisle. Real property, £4,930. Pop., 412. Houses, 82. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FAULD, a township in Hanbury parish, Stafford; on the river Dove, 7½ miles SE by E of Uttoxeter. Acres, 860. Pop., 56. Burton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was a native.

FAULKBOURN, a parish in Witham district, Essex; on the river Brain, adjacent to the Braintree railway, 2½ miles NW of Witham. It has a post-office under Witham. Acres, 1,151. Real property, £2,139. Pop., 143. Houses, 31. The manor belonged to Hamo Dapifer, and went to the Fortescues. Faulkourn Hall, now the seat of the Rev. W. T. Bullock, was originally built in 1440, by Sir R. Montgomery; retains a Norman tower, with polygonal turrets, having pyramidal crocketed canopies and bartisans; forms, on the west of the entrance-tower, three sides of a quadrangle; contains a fine collection of pictures by Vandyke, Vandervelde, and Beechey; and is said to occupy the site of a Roman villa. A cedar here has a girth of 18½ feet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £267.* Patron, the Rev. W. T. Bullock. The church is Norman; has two brasses of the 16th century; and is good. Charities, £7.

FAULS, a chapelry in Prees parish, Salop; near the Prees station of the Crewe and Shrewsbury railway, 4½ miles NE of Wem. It was constituted in 1856; and its post-town is Prees, under Shrewsbury. Rated property, £4,354. Pop., 504. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £50. Patron, the Vicar of Prees. The church is a very good edifice of brick.

FAULSTONE, a hamlet in Bishopstone parish, Wilts; 3½ miles SSW of Wilton.

FAVERSHAM, or FEVERSHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Kent. The town stands on Watling-street, on a navigable creek of the river Swale, adjacent to the junction of the Margate railway with the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, opposite the SE curve of Sheppey Isle, 9 miles WNW of Canterbury. It was known to the Saxons as Favresfield, and to the Normans as Favreshant. It was a seat of the Saxon kings in 811, and the meeting-place of a wittenagemot, under Athelstan, in 930. It acquired much consequence from the founding of an abbey at it, by Stephen and Matilda, in 1147-9. It was visited, by Henry VIII., in 1519, 1522, and 1545; by his sister Mary, in 1515; by Elizabeth, in 1573; by Charles II., in 1660; by James II., in 1688, when he was endeavouring to escape to France, and when he was seized by the sailors. The town consists principally of four streets, in the form of an irregular cross, and of considerable length, spacious and well paved; but may be said to include the suburbs of Preston, Brents-Town, and Ospringe. Its chief public buildings are a guild-hall, a jail, a custom-

house, an assembly-room, a literary institute, a parish church, six dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, national schools, alms-houses, and a workhouse. The guild-hall stands in the centre of the town; and is supported upon pillars, and partly timbered. The jail is a borough one; and contains two cells for men and one for women. The assembly-room stands in Preston-street, and was built in 1848. The literary institute comprises lecture-room, reading-room, museum, and class-rooms; and was opened in 1862. The church is cruciform; occupies the site of an ancient Saxon one; is supposed to have been used by the monks of the abbey on great festivals, but stands at some distance from the site of the abbey buildings; has, at different times, been entirely remodelled; was recently subjected to thorough restoration; is chiefly early English, of much size and great beauty, but has, or recently had, debased Corinthian character in its nave; has also a curious western tower, of about the year 1800; and contains a very fine modern font of alabaster and serpentine, a number of interesting early English paintings recently laid open, three sedilia with detached pilasters, a richly canopied later English altar-tomb, another tomb with decorated canopy, alleged to be the tomb of King Stephen, a brass of Henry Hathe, of 1533, who was a great benefactor to the town, and a mural monument of Thomas Mendfield, who figured as a prominent official in the Cinque ports. There were formerly in the church a chapel of Thomas of Canterbury, and altars of Erasmus, Crispin, and Crispina. These altars were much frequented by devotees; and the persons, or reputed saints, to whom they were dedicated, were locally held in high veneration. Crispin and Crispina were said to have been shipwrecked and buried at Stone Point, near Lydd; and the festival of St. Crispin was long the chief holiday of the town. The abbey stood on ground now called Abbey Farm; was commonly called St. Saviour's of Faversham; was first Cluniac, afterwards Benedictine; was the burial-place of King Stephen, his queen Matilda, their son Eustace, and many noble personages; held such rank that its abbots, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., sat in thirteen several parliaments; was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Cheney, and sold afterwards to Thomas Arden, the subject of a tragedy printed in 1592; is now represented only by foundations and part of a boundary wall. An Independent chapel was built in 1865, at a cost of £3,000; and is in the second pointed style. The grammar-school was founded, in 1527, for novices in the abbey; passed, at the dissolution, to the crown; was regranted by Elizabeth; and has now a house built, in 1577, at the town's expense, and an endowed income of £200. The national schools were recently erected, at a cost of upwards of £7,500; and are an extensive suite of building, in the Gothic style. A new row of alms-houses, under a new scheme for the administration of Wreight's charity, was erected in 1863; includes a chapel; and cost upwards of £11,500. The income of the borough charities is above £3,740. There are also some parochial charities; and there is, on the E side of the town, a recreation ground of 20 acres. The workhouse can accommodate 500 inmates. The vicar buried, in December 1863, four individuals, whose united ages amounted to 377 years.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and four chief inns; is a bonding-port, and member of Dover Cinque port; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on 25 Feb., 12 Aug., and 11 Oct. A considerable trade in corn, hops, and wool is carried on. The growth of madder, in the vicinity and at Dartford, was introduced in 1660. An extensive oyster fishery dates from remote times, and belongs to a "company of free fishermen and dredgermen" of the hundred of Faversham. An extensive manufacture of cement employs a large number of persons. Gunpowder mills were established adjacent to the town before the time of Elizabeth; exploded, with dreadful effects, in 1781; were rebuilt at some distance from their former site; and are now among the most important in the kingdom. An ancient quay, called the Thorn,

and mentioned by Leland, was long ago relinquished; and three new quays, now in use, are close to the town. The creek, at the harbour, has about 12 feet of water at ordinary spring tides; and the navigation of it has been improved at a cost of upwards of £30,000. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1863, were 14 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 5,692 tons; 162 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 22,058 tons; and 2 steam vessels, of jointly 22 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 1 British vessel, of 80 tons, from the colonies; 64 British vessels, of aggregately 1,829 tons, from foreign countries; 9 foreign vessels, of aggregately 648 tons, from foreign countries; and 1,599 sailing vessels, of aggregately 126,985 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 1 British vessel, of 44 tons, to the colonies; 65 British vessels, of aggregately 1,654 tons, to foreign countries; 12 foreign vessels, of aggregately 748 tons, to foreign countries; 1,039 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 40,180 tons, coastwise; and 1 steam-vessel, of 152 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £1,294. The exports consist chiefly of country produce; and the imports are chiefly timber, iron, pitch, and tar from Sweden and Norway, and coals from Sunderland. Faversham is a borough by prescription; had numerous charters; and is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The limits include the In-liberty of Faversham parish, and a part of Ospringe parish. Real property, in 1860, £19,350; of which £105 were in gas-works. Pop. of the In-liberty, in 1851, 4,440; in 1861, 5,708. Houses, 1,089. Pop. of the whole, in 1861, 5,858. Houses, 1,119. The increase of pop. arose from the conversion of extensive grounds into a brick-field, and from the erection of houses for the brick-workers. Hamo de Faversham, Simon de Faversham, Wilson the musician, and Bishop Herbert Marsh, were natives. Some curious chalk caverns, with columns, are in the neighbourhood; and were thought by Camden to be excavations, by the ancient Britons, for chalk-dressing.

The parish consists of In-liberty and Out-liberty. Acres, 2,469; of which 200 are water. Real property, exclusive of the town, £7,104. Pop. in 1851, 5,057; in 1861, 6,383. Houses, 1,177. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £342.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Ospringe, Preston-next-Faversham, Goodnestone, Davington, and Oare. Acres, 8,371. Pop., 9,473. Houses, 1,772. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Teynham, containing the parishes of Teynham, Luddenham, Buckland, Stone-next-Faversham, Norton, Eastling, Stalfield, Newnham, Doddington, and Linstead; and the sub-district of Boughton, containing the parishes of Boughton-under-Blean, Hernhill, Graveney, Selling, Sheldwich, Badlemere, Leaveland, and Throwley. Acres, 46,448. Poor-rates in 1862, £8,974. Pop., in 1851, 16,684; in 1861, 18,867. Houses, 3,690. Marriages in 1860, 140; births, 577,—of which 29 were illegitimate; deaths, 334,—of which 125 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,352; births, 5,746; deaths, 3,496. The places of worship, in 1851, were 25 of the Church of England, with 6,665 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 751 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 300 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,713 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 40 s.; 5 of Bible Christians, with 381 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 1,300 scholars; 40 private day schools, with 1,682 s.; and 28 Sunday schools, with 2,109 s.—The hundred is in the lathe of Scray; and contains eighteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 24,792. Pop., 5,173. Houses, 943.

FAVINGLEY. See FAIRNLEY.

FAWCET FOREST, a township in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; 7 miles NNE of Kendal. Pop., 51. Houses, 8. The area is extensive, wild, mountainous, and barren; and so much as 5,000 acres of it have been let for less than £500 a-year. It anciently belonged to Byland Abbey.

FAWDINGTON, a township in Cundall parish, N.R.

Yorkshire; adjacent to the Great North of England railway, 5½ miles NNE of Boroughbridge. Acres, 423. Pop., 35. Houses, 6.

FAWDON, a township in Gosforth parish, Northumberland; 3 miles NNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 522. Pop. in 1851, 254; in 1861, 436. Houses, 113. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of collieries. A fossil tree was found here at the forming of a coal-shaft.

FAWDON, CLINCH, AND HARTSIDE, a township in Ingram parish, Northumberland; near the river Dreamish, 9½ miles S of Wooler. Acres, 2,082. Pop., 62. Houses, 12.

FAWEATHER, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bingley.

FAWFIELD-HEAD. See FAIRFIELD-HEAD.

FAWKHAM, a parish in Dartford district, Kent; adjacent to the Mid Kent railway, 2½ miles W of Meopham r. station, and 5½ SE of Dartford. It has a post-office under Dartford. Acres, 1,195. Real property, £1,700. Pop., 233. Houses, 54. The property is subdivided. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £252.* Patron, alternately P. Pusey, Esq. and T. C. Adams, Esq. The church is good.

FAWLER, a hamlet in Sparsholt parish, Berks; 4½ miles W of Wantage. Pop., 134. Houses, 30.

FAWLER, a hamlet in Charlbury parish, Oxford; on the river Evenlode, 4½ miles NNE of Witney. Acres, 980. Real property, £2,549. Pop., 143. Houses, 29.

FAWLEY, a parish in the district of Henley and county of Buckingham; contiguous to Oxfordshire, and near the river Thames, 3 miles NNW of Henley-upon-Thames r. station. Post-town, Henley-upon-Thames. Acres, 2,216. Real property, £2,903. Pop., 272. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Whitelocks; one of whom wrote "the Memorials." Fawley Court is the seat of Edw. Mackenzie, Esq.; was built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1684; is a large and handsome structure, amid fine grounds; and occupies the site of a previous mansion which was garrisoned, in 1642, for Charles I. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £397.* Patron, W. P. W. Freeman, Esq. The church contains monuments of the Whitelocks, and is tolerable.

FAWLEY, a township in Dilwyn parish, Hereford; 2 miles NNE of Weobly. Pop., 142.

FAWLEY, a township in Fownhope parish, Hereford; on the river Wye, and on the Hereford and Gloucester railway, 4 miles NNW of Ross. It has a station on the railway; and it forms a curacy with Fownhope. Pop., 57. Fawley Court was the seat of the Kyrles; one of whom was the "Man of Ross." The church is old.

FAWLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hants. The village stands on the W of Southampton Water, 5½ miles SSE of Southampton r. station; commands a charming view of Southampton Water and its shores; and has a post-office under Southampton. The parish includes the hamlets of Badminton, Butsash, Cadlands, Hardley, Holbury, Langley, Stanswood, and Stone, the chapelry of Hythe-St. John, and a tract of 2,670 acres in the Denny-Lodge walk of the New Forest. Acres, 9,722; of which 3,360 are water. Real property, £9,451. Pop., 1,849. Houses, 378. The property is not much divided. Eaglehurst and Cadlands are fine seats. A tract of upwards of an acre, at Stanswood, used often to shift its position. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £879.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is ancient; has a fine Norman western door; consists of nave, chancel, and three aisles, with a Norman tower; dates, as to most of its portions, about 1260; and was restored in 1844. The vicarages of Exbury and Hythe are separate benefices. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.—The sub-district includes three other parishes, three extra-parochial tracts, and a farther tract of 4,765 acres in the New Forest; and is in the New Forest district. Acres, 33,430. Pop., 4,202. Houses, 853.

FAWLEY, a hundred in Winchester division, Hants; containing nearly the central portion of the county. The

lower half of it contains Avington parish, ten other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 23,474. Pop., 5,340. Houses, 1,039. The upper half contains Old Alresford parish, five other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 15,173. Pop., 2,359. Houses, 449.

FAWLEY (NORTH), a parish in Wantage district, Berks; near Icknield-street, 5 miles S by W of Wantage, and 7 S by E of Faringdon Road r. station. It includes the liberties of South Fawley and Watcombe. Post-town, Brightwaltham, under Wantage. Acres, 2,870. Real property, £2,452. Pop., 243. Houses, 52. The manor belonged to the nunnery of Ambresbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton. The church is good.

FAWLEY (SOUTH). See preceding article.

FAWNS, a township in Kirkwelpington parish, Northumberland; 13½ miles W of Morpeth. Acres, 269. Pop., 6. House, 1.

FAWSLEY, a parish and a hundred in Northampton. The parish is in Daventry district; and lies 4 miles S of Daventry, and 5½ WSW of Weedon r. station. Post-town, Badby, under Daventry. Acres, 1,554. Real property, £3,243. Pop., 64. Houses, 7. The manor has belonged, since the time of Henry III., to the family of Knightley. Fawsley Hall, the seat of that family, stands in a charming situation, amid an extensive park; is an ancient edifice, in various styles of architecture; and includes a magnificent apartment, 54 feet long, 24 wide, and 43 high, with an open timber roof. The parish had formerly a market; and is now a meet for Lord Southampton's hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £100.* Patron, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. The church is good and interesting, and contains monuments of the Knightleys. Bishop Wilkins was a native.—The hundred contains twenty-one parishes; and, prior to the time of Henry III., existed as the two hundreds of Alwardeslea and Gravesend. Acres, 42,386. Pop. in 1851, 11,750; in 1861, 10,841. Houses, 2,472.

FAXFLEET, a township in South Cave parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Humber, opposite the influx of the Trent, 6½ miles SSW of South Cave. It includes the hamlet of Osmerdyke. Acres, 2,034; of which 396 are water. Real property, £2,384. Pop., 290. Houses, 58. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FAXTON, a chapelry in Lamport parish, Northampton; 2 miles E of Lamport r. station, and 4½ SSW of Rothwell. Post-town, Lamport, under Northampton. Acres, with Mawsley, 2,120. Pop., exclusive of Mawsley, 79; inclusive, 90. Houses, exc., 17; inc., 19. It was returned as a parish in 1831, and previous decades; as a chapelry belonging to Lamport, in 1841; as a chapelry or parish, inclusive of Mawsley, in 1851; and as a parish, exclusive of Mawsley, in 1861. It appears ecclesiastically not to have any status, but to be considered as part of Lamport.

FAY GATE, a railway station in Sussex; on the Crawley and Arundel railway, 3¼ miles NE of Horsham.

FAYNOL, a township in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd parish, Denbigh; 2 miles SE of Ruthin. Real property, £961. Pop., 194.

FAZAKERLEY, a township in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Bolton railway, 5½ miles N of Liverpool. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,638. Real property, £5,479. Pop., 407. Houses, 65. Fazakerley Hall is the seat of the Bullins.

FAZELEY, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Tamworth district, Stafford. The village stands on Watling-street and on the Fazeley canal, adjacent to the river Tame, and near the Birmingham and Derby railway, 1¼ mile S of Tamworth; and has a post-office; under Tamworth, and a station, jointly with Wilnecote, on the railway. It is famous for the cotton manufacture carried on at it by the first Sir Robert Peel; and its chief business still is the cotton manufacture and extensive bleaching. Fairs are held on the second Monday of Jan., Feb., April, Sep., and Dec.; on the third Monday of July, Aug., and Nov.; on the last Monday of

March, May, and June; and on the first Monday after Old Michaelmas. A bridge over the Tame here is on the line of Watling-street, and connects Staffordshire with Warwickshire. The Fazeley canal goes into junction with the Coventry and Birmingham canals.—The township includes the village; and is in Tamworth parish. Real property, £7,395. Pop., 1,341. Houses, 258. The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 1,652. Houses, 327. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, 220.* Patron, Sir R. Peel, Bart. The church is modern; and there are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.—The sub-district includes two Warwickshire townships of Tamworth parish, four Staffordshire liberties of that parish, two entire Warwickshire parishes, and three entire Staffordshire parishes. Acres, 20,564. Pop., 6,857. Houses, 1,387.

FAZELEY CANAL. See BIRMINGHAM CANAL and FAZELEY.

FEARBY, a township in Masham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Masham. Acres, 853. Real property, £1,421. Pop., 242. Houses, 61. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists.

FEARDUNE. See FARINGDON, Berks.

FEARNALL-HEATH, a railway station in Worcestershire; on the West Midland railway, 2¼ miles NNE of Worcester.

FEARNDUN. See FARINGDON, Berks.

FEARNHAM. See FARNHAM.

FEARNHEAD. See POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD.

FEATHERSTAL. See BLATCHINWORTH.

FEATHERSTONE, a township-chapelry in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on the South Tyne river, and on the Alston and Haltwhistle railway, near the boundary with Cumberland, 3 miles S by W of Haltwhistle. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Haltwhistle, under Carlisle. Acres, 2,844. Pop., 307. Houses, 61. Featherstone Castle here was, for many ages, the seat of the Featherstones of Featherstonehaugh; passed to the Earls of Carlisle; and is now the seat of J. Hope Wallace, Esq. The edifice is picturesque; consists partly of an ancient square tower, with two turrets; but includes a modern castellated mansion, with a gallery 60 feet long. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £90.* Patron, J. Hope Wallace, Esq. The church is a Gothic structure, attached to the castle; and there was added to it, in 1829, a mausoleum for Lady Jane Hope.

FEATHERSTONE, a township in Wolverhampton parish, Stafford; on the North-western railway, 6 miles N by E of Wolverhampton. Acres, 488. Real property, £906. Pop., 54. Houses, 13.

FEATHERSTONE, a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the Knottingley and Wakefield railway, 2¼ miles W by S of Pontefract; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Pontefract. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £2,655. Pop., 353. Houses, 71. The parish contains also the townships of Whitwood, Ackton, and Purston-Jaglin. Acres, 4,273. Real property, £16,240; of which £2,950 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,274; in 1861, 2,406. Houses, 480. The increase of pop. arose from increased working of coal-mines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, 256.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is ancient. The rectories of Whitwood-St. Philip and Whitwood-Mere are separate benefices. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £10.

FECKENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Alcester and county of Worcester. The village stands near the boundary with Warwick, 4½ miles SSW of Redditch r. station, and 7 E by S of Droitwich; and has a post-office; under Bromsgrove. The manufacture of needles and fish-hooks is carried on; and fairs are held on 26 March and 30 Sept. The parish comprises 6,786 acres. Real property, £11,547. Pop., 3,217. Houses, 701. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Culpeppers and the Hanburys. A forest anciently covered large part of the area; had in

it a prison belonging to the manor; and was cut down for consumption at the salt-works of Droitwich before the introduction of coals. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £386.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is neat and good; and contains many ancient monuments. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists. Hanbury's free grammar-school has £57; and other charities have £50. John de Feckenham, last abbot of Westminster, an opponent of the Reformation, was a native.—The sub-district contains three parishes of Worcestershire and one of Warwickshire. Acres, 15,636. Pop., 5,068. Houses, 1,132.

FEDW, a township in Hernat parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles NNW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 96.

FEELSTEAD. See FELSTEAD.

FEERING, a parish in Witham district, Essex; on the river Blackwater, and on the Eastern Union railway, 2 miles SE of Coggeshall. Post-town, Kelvedon. Acres, 3,230. Real property, £6,201. Pop., 804. Houses, 166. The property is much subdivided. A small extent of the land is under hops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £278.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is Tudor, with porch and tower; was recently restored in the interior; and has an antique font, and a finely-carved pulpit.

FEETHAM, a hamlet in Melbecks township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; ¼ mile W of Reeth.

FEIGOR, a hamlet in Lawkland township, Clapham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Ribble, 3 miles NW of Settle. Pop., 36.

FELAWS-HOUSES, an extra-parochial tract in Ipswich district, Suffolk; contiguous to St. Stephen parish, within Ipswich borough. Pop., 25. Houses, 4.

FELBOROUGH, a hundred in Kent; in the lathe of Shepway; containing Challock parish and four other parishes. Acres, 16,225. Pop., 3,532. Houses, 693.

FELBRIDGE, a parochial chapelry in Godstone district, Surrey; on a brook of its own name, near the East Grinstead railway, 2 miles NW of East Grinstead. Post-town, East Grinstead. Pop., 400. Felbridge Park belonged to the Evelyns, and passed, by marriage, to the Earl of Liverpool. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, G. Gatty, Esq. The church was built in 1865.

FELBRIGG, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; near the line of the telegraph from Norwich to Cromer, 3 miles SW of Cromer, and 8 NW of North Walsham railway station. Post-town, Cromer, under Norwich. Acres, 1,557. Real property, £1,333. Pop., 136. Houses, 31. The manor belonged to Sir Simon de Felbrigg, of the 14th century; and passed, by purchase, first to Lord Scales, and next to the Wyndhams,—one of whom was the eminent statesman, the Right Hon. William Wyndham. Felbrigg Hall, the family seat, is partly of the time of Henry VIII., partly of the time of Elizabeth; underwent recent improvement, rendering it an elegant mansion; stands in a fine situation, on comparatively high land, amid a fine demesne of 200 acres; and contains some valuable pictures by the Dutch and Italian masters, and a bust of the Right Hon. W. Wyndham by Nollekins. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Metton, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £420.* Patron, John Ketton, Esq. The church contains brasses and monuments, some of them very fine ones, of the De Felbriggs and the Wyndhams.

FELDERLAND, a hamlet in Eastry parish, Kent; 1 mile S of Sandwich.

FELDOM, a township in Marske parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NW of Richmond. Pop., 39.

FELINDRE, a village in Carmarthenshire; on the river Dulas, 9½ miles E by N of Carmarthen.

FELINDRE, a place 2 miles from Knighton in Radnorshire, at the E border of Wales; with a post-office under Knighton, Radnorshire.

FELISKIRK, or FELIXKIRK, a township and a parish in Thirsk district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies under the Hambleton hills, 3½ miles NE of Thirsk r. station. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £1,561. Pop., 111. Houses, 21. The parish contains also the town-

ships of Thirby, Bolthby, and Sutton-under-Whitstone-Cliffe; and its post-town is Thirsk. Acres, 8,331. Real property, £10,466. Pop., 878. Houses, 193. The property is divided among a few. Mount St. John here, now belonging to the Elsley family, was anciently the site of a preceptory of the Knights of St. John. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £450. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1860; and was constructed on the model of the previous church, which had a Norman chancel and an early English nave. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

FELIX HALL, the seat of T. S. Western, Esq., formerly of Lord Western, in Essex; near the Eastern Union railway, 2 miles SSW of Coggeshall.

FELIXSTOW, or FELSTOW, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the coast, between the rivers Deben and Stour, near Bawdsey Haven and Landguard Fort, ¼ mile NE of Harwich r. station, and 1¼ SE of Ipswich. It has a post-office, of the name of Felixstow, under Ipswich. Acres, 2,823; of which 900 are water. Real property, £4,016. Pop., 673. Houses, 118. A small headland bears the name of Felixstow Point. The name Felixstow is said to have been derived from Felix, the Burgundian, who landed here on his first arrival in England, and became the first Bishop of Dunwich. A priory was built here by Roger Bigod, dedicated to Felix, made subject to Rochester abbey, and given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey and the Seckfords; but has completely disappeared. Edward III. resided at Old Hall here, for some time previous to his expedition to France; and some remains of his residence still exist. Felixstow Cottage is the seat of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Walton, in the dio. of Norwich. The church is good. A railway to F. from Westerfield station was authorised in 1865.

FELKINGTON, or FILKINGTON, a township in Northham parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SSW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It includes Grievestead. Acres, 1,431. Pop., 122. Houses, 24.

FELKIRK, a parish in Hemsforth district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Rotherham railway, 1¼ mile NE of Royston and Notton r. station, and 5 NE by N of Barnesley. It contains the townships of Brierley, Shafton, South Hiendley, and Havercroft-with-Cold-Hiendley; the first of which has a post-office under Barnesley. Acres, 5,872. Real property, £3,831. Pop., 1,106. Houses, 248. The place which gives name to the parish is only a single farm-house. Building-stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, 136.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient but good, and has an embattled tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An endowed school has £19; and other charities £14.

FEL-BECK, a hamlet in High and Low Bishopside township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles ENE of Pateley Bridge.

FELLEND, a village in Ravenstone-Dale parish, Westmoreland; near Ravenstone-Dale.

FELLEY, an extra-parochial tract in Basford district, Notts; near Annesley Hall, 6½ miles SSW of Mansfield. Real property, £368. Pop., 33. Houses, 6. A small priory of black canons, under Worskop abbey, was founded here in 1152, by Ralph de Brito; and some remains of it still exist.

FELLING, a large village and a chapelry in Yarrow parish, Durham. The village stands on the Northeastern railway, 1¼ mile SE of Gateshead; increased recently from two hamlets to its present condition; is maintained by factories and by mining operations; connects with Felling-Shore, a coal-shipping place on the Tyne; and has a post-office; under Gateshead, a r. station, a church built in 1866, four dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The chapelry was constituted in 1866. Pop., 5,105. The living is a vicarage. Value, £300. Patrons, Five Trustees.

FELLISCLIFFE, a township in Hampsthwaite parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles SW of Ripley. It includes the hamlets of Kettleasing, Swincliffe, and West Syke-

Green. Acres, 2,320. Real property, £2,535. Pop., 347. Houses, 33.

FELL-LANE, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Keighley.

FELLOW-GREEN, a place in the NW of Surrey; 7½ miles SW of Chertsey. It has a post-office under Farnborough station.

FELLSIDE, a township in Whickham parish, Durham; 5½ miles SW of Gateshead. Real property, £3,045; of which £3,500 are in mines. Pop., 1,602. Houses, 286.

FELLY. See FELLEY.

FELMERSHAM, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands on the river Ouse, 2 miles SW of Sharnbrook r. station, and 7 NNW of Bedford; and has a post-office under Bedford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Radwell. Acres, 2,400. Real property, £2,039. Pop., 433. Houses, 110. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £177.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is early English, cruciform, and good. There are a Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £12.

FELMINGHAM, a village and a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Bure, and near the line of the telegraph from Norwich to Cromer, 2¼ miles WSW of North Walsham railway station, and 14 N by E of Norwich; and is a straggling but pleasant place. The parish comprises 1,386 acres; and its post-town is North Walsham, under Norwich. Real property, £3,443. Pop., 434. Houses, 104. The property is much subdivided. Felmingham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a double one, a vicarage and a rectory, in the diocese of Norwich. Value of the vicarage, £169; of the rectory, £137. Patron of the v., the Bishop of Norwich; of the r., John Postle and others. The church is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and a charity allotment.

FELPHAM, a village and a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex. The village stands on the coast, near the Bognor railway, 1 mile NE of Bognor; and has a post-office under Bognor. The parish includes also the hamlets of Flansham and Anhton. Acres, 2,254; of which 202 are water. Real property, £4,992. Pop., 592. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The low lands here are liable to inundation by the sea. The poet Hayley inhabited a villa near the centre of the village, and was buried in the churchyard. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £166.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church has portions of various periods, with a later English tower; contains a marble tablet to Hayley, with inscription by Mrs. Opie; and was recently repaired. The churchyard has a monument to Cyril Jackson, the early preceptor of George IV., and dean of Christchurch, Oxford.

FELSHAM, a village and a parish in Stow district, Suffolk. The village stands 5½ miles S by E of Thurston r. station, and 7 W by S of Stowmarket; and has a post-office under Bury St. Edmunds, and a fair on 16 Aug. The parish comprises 1,630 acres. Real property, £2,871. Pop., 394. Houses, 86. The property is much subdivided. Felsham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. T. Anderson. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel. There is a town and poor's estate, with £60 a-year.

FELSTEAD, a village and a parish in Dunmow district, Essex. The village stands near the river Chelmer, and near the Baintree railway, 3½ miles ESE of Dunmow; and has a st. on the railway, and a post-office under Chelmsford. The parish comprises 6,247 acres. Real property, £10,734. Pop., 1,804. Houses, 401. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, Earl Cowley. The church is partly Saxon, has a tower, and needs restoration. There is an Independent chapel. A free grammar school for boys, natives of Essex, is here; has an income of upwards of £2,000 from funds

left by Lord Rich in 1554; and, since a settlement in chancery in 1852, has been under the control of a board of trustees.

FELSTOW. See FELIXSTOW.

FELTHAM, a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands on the Richmond Extension railway, near the Longford river, 4¼ miles E by N of Staines; has a station on the railway with telegraph, and a post-office under Hounslow, London W; and is a pleasant rural place, environed by many ornate dwellings. The parish comprises 2,620 acres. Real property, £8,615. Pop. in 1851, 1,109; in 1861, 1,337. Houses, 306. The increase of pop. arose partly from the facilities of railway communication with London, and partly from the establishment of industrial and Welsh schools. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Earl Mortaigne; passed to the Cottingtons, the Beaunclers, and others; was held, in 1537, by Henry VIII.; went to the Veres; and belongs now to Messrs. Barnett and Birch. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £302.* Patron, W. J. Jemmett, Esq. The church occupies the site of an ancient one; was built in 1302, and enlarged in 1856; and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. Charities, £90.

FELTHORPE, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; 3 miles W of the line of projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, and 7 NNW of Norwich. Post-town, St. Faith's, under Norwich. Acres, 2,286. Real property, £2,050. Pop., 514. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. Felthorpe Hall is a principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £190. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is very good; and there are charities £36.

FELTON, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; 5½ miles E by N of Moreton r. station, and 7¼ NE of Hereford. Post-town, Stoke-Lacey, under Worcester. Acres, 1,699. Real property, £1,954; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 149. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £207.* Patron, J. Wood, Esq. The church is good.

FELTON, a township in Alnwick district, and a parish partly also in Morpeth district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Coquet, 3½ miles SW of Acklington r. station, and 9 S of Alnwick; has a post-office under Acklington, and a three-arched bridge over the Coquet; and enjoys picturesque scenery along that river's winding course. The parish contains also the townships of Elyhaugh, Swarland, Bockenfield, Eshott, Greens and Glantlees, Acton and Old Felton, and East and West Thirston-with-Shothaugh. Acres, 12,330. Real property, £12,224; of which £104 are in mines. Pop., 1,591. Houses, 307. The property is not much divided. Felton Hall was built by the Widdringtons; and passed to the Riddells. The barons of Northumberland did homage at Old Felton, in 1216, to Alexander of Scotland; and King John was so enraged at their conduct as to devastate the place. An obelisk to the memory of Lord Nelson, erected by Sir W. Davison, is at Swarland. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Long Framlington, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £275.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are chapels for Presbyterians and Roman Catholics and a national school.

FELTON, a tything in Winford parish, Somerset; 6½ miles SW of Bristol. Pop., 246.

FELTON, in Keynsham, Somerset. See WHITECHURCH.

FELTON-BUTLER, a township in Great Ness parish, Salop; 6½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 65.

FELTON (OLD). See ACTON AND OLD FELTON.

FELTON-PATH, an extra-parochial tract in Morpeth district, Northumberland; contiguous to Felton parish. Pop., 5. House, 1.

FELTON-RYE, a place in Salop; 1¼ mile NNW of Ludlow.

FELTON (WEST), a township and a parish in Oswestry district, Salop. The township lies on the river Perry, near the Ellesmere canal, 2 miles E of Rednall r.

station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Oswestry; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. The parish includes also the townships of Houghton, Rednam, Sandford, Sutton, Tedsmore, Twyford, and Woolston. Acres, 5,991. Real property, £11,446. Pop., 1,067. Houses, 218. The property is divided among a few. The Nursery is the seat of the Dovastons. St. Winifred's well, in Woolston township, was formerly in high repute. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £1,023.* Patron, the Rev. R. K. Haslehurst. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, and charities £26.

FELTWELL, a village and a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk. The village stands near Sams Cut in the Fen, 3 miles N by E of Lakenheath r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Brandon; is large and neatly built; and has a post-office under Brandon, and a fair on 20 Nov. The parish comprises 14,060 acres. Real property, £11,556. Pop., 1,553. Houses, 352. The property is much subdivided. There are four manors; and they belong to four parties. About 8,000 acres in the parish are fen; and about 300 under wood. The upland tracts were enclosed in 1815. Feltwell Lodge is a chief residence. The parish comprises two quondam parishes, St. Mary and St. Nicholas; and is sometimes called Feltwell-St. Mary and St. Nicholas. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,207.* Patron, alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Norwich. St. Mary's church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with massive square tower; has a brass of 1482; and was altered and enlarged in 1862. St. Nicholas church is ancient, and serves now as a cemetery chapel. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Mundeford's free schools and alms-houses have £300; and other charities, including a fuel allotment of 360 acres, have £33.

FENAY-BRIDGE. See FENNY-BRIDGE.

FENBY. See ASHBY-WITH-FENBY.

FENCE, a hamlet in St. Briavells parish, Gloucester.

FENCE-HOUSES, a place in the county of Durham, on the York and Newcastle railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Durham. It has a station, with telegraph, on the railway, and a head post-office. †

FENCE-IN-PENDLE, a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the E border of the county, 3 miles N of Burnley r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Fence, under Burnley. It was constituted in 1845. Pop., 1,331. Houses, 257. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, not reported.* Patron, W. Holden, Esq. The church is good.

FENCOTES (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in Kirkby-Fleetham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bedale. They form a curacy with Kirkby-Fleetham; and they have a church and a Wesleyan chapel.

FENCOTT AND MURCOTT, a conjoint hamlet in Charlton-on-Otmoor parish, Oxford; near the river Ray, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bicester. Real property, £1,546. Pop., 313. Houses, 68.

FENCOTT-WITH-WESTWOOD, a township in Thornbury parish, Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bromyard.

FEN-DITTON. See DRITTON-FEN.

FEN-DRAYTON. See DRAYTON-FEN.

FENHAM, a township in Newcastle-St. Andrew parish, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 420. Pop., 89. Houses, 14. The manor belonged to the Knights-Templars; was transferred to the Knights-Hospitallers; and passed to the Crown and to the Riddells. Fenham Hall is a handsome mansion, amid fine grounds; and commands a charming view to Shields and Tynemouth. A coal mine here caught fire from a candle; smouldered slowly for nearly thirty years; and burst eventually into such flame as, for a time, menaced great destruction.

FENHAM, a township in Holy Island parish, Northumberland; on Fenham Flats, between Holy Island and the mainland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Belford. Pop., 140.

FENISCOWLES, a chapelry in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; near Blackburn. It was constituted in 1842; and its post-town is Blackburn. Rated property, £9,833.

Pop., 3,501. Houses, 640. The property is divided among a few. Feniscowles House is the seat of Sir William H. Feilding, Bart. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Livesey, in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £215.* Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The church is good.

FENITON, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands in the valley of the river Otter, near Ottery Road r. station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Honiton; and has a post-office under Honiton. The parish includes also the hamlets of Curscombe and Colestock. Acres, 1,822. Real property, £3,322. Pop., 361. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The manor was long held by the Malchardes, and belongs now to Sir John Pateson. The Cornish rebels, in the time of Edward VI., sustained a sanguinary defeat at Feniton Bridge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £372.* Patron, G. B. Northcote, Esq., two turns, and B. Woolley, Esq., one turn. The church has an aisle with Norman arches, but seems to be mainly of the 14th century; consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with low western tower; contains an ancient screen, and a highly decorated ancient altar-tomb; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £10.

FENLAKE, a hamlet in East Cotts township, Cardington parish, Beds; on the river Ouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Bedford. Pop., 138.

FENNEMERE, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 43.

FENNSBANK, a hamlet, with a r. station, in Flint; on the Cambrian railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Whitchurch.

FENNY-BENTLEY. See BENTLEY (FENNY).

FENNY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Almondsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Huddersfield. It has a post-office under Huddersfield, and a r. station.

FENNY-COMPTON. See COMPTON-FENNY.

FENNY-DRAYTON. See DRAYTON (FENNY).

FENNY-STRATFORD. See STRATFORD (FENNY).

FENROTHER, a township in Hebburn parish, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,415. Pop., 78. Houses, 15.

FENS (NEW). See BRONINGTON and FENNSHALL.

FENS (THE GREAT). See BEDFORD LEVEL.

FEN-STANTON, a village and a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. The village stands near the river Ouse, the boundary with Cambridgeshire, and the St. Ives and Cambridge railway, 2 miles S of St. Ives; and has a post-office under St. Ives. The parish comprises 2,400 acres. Real property, £8,253; of which £168 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,120. Houses, 249. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Hilton, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £320.* Patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is good; and there are two dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £30, and charities £153.

FENTON, a hamlet in Hayton parish, Cumberland. See FAUGH and FENTON.

FENTON, a hamlet in Pidley parish, Huntingdon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ramsey.

FENTON, a township in Kettlethorpe parish, Lincolnshire; on the river Trent, 9 miles NW by W of Lincoln. Real property, £2,994. Pop., 277. Houses, 60. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FENTON, a parish in the district of Newark, and county of Lincoln; near the river Witham, 2 miles ENE of Claypole r. station, and 5 SE by E of Newark. Post-town, Claypole, under Newark. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £2,053. Pop., 103. Houses, 26. Fenton Hall, once the seat of the Lucases, is now a farm-house. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Beckingham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has a pinnacled tower, and is good.

FENTON, a township in Wooler parish, Northumberland; near the river Till, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Wooler. Pop., 205.

FENTON, a hamlet in Sturton parish, Notts; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of East Retford. Pop., 74.

FENTON, a chapelry and a sub-district in Stoke-upon-Trent parish and district, Stafford. The chapelry lies on

the Hanley branch of the North Staffordshire railway, near the Grand Trunk canal. 1 mile SE of Stoke-upon-Trent; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent. It was constituted in 1841. Pop., 5,348. Houses, 1,062. The property in it is not much divided. Fenton Hall is a principal residence. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the potteries, and many in mines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £240.* Patron, the Rev. R. B. Baker. The church is very good.—The sub-district is conteminate with the conjoint township of Fenton-Culvert and Fenton-Vivian. Real property, £31,772; of which £12,042 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 5,767; in 1861, 7,382. Houses, 1,573. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of railway engineering works, the erection of two large iron furnaces, and the operations of a building society.

FENTON-CULVERT. See preceding article.

FENTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), a conjoint township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; the same as Fenton-Culvert and Fenton-Vivian. See FENTON, Stafford.

FENTON (KIRK). See CHURCH-FENTON.

FENTON (LITTLE), a township in Church-Fenton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles SSE of Tadcaster. Pop., 102.

FENTON-VIVIAN. See FENTON, Stafford.

FENWICK, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; on an affluent of the river Pont, 13½ miles NW by W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 1,634. Pop., 103. Houses, 16. Fenwick Tower here was for ages the seat of the Fenwicks; but was forfeited in 1688, and has long been in ruins. A large quantity of gold nobles, of Edward III., was found at the taking down of a part of the wall of it, in 1775. The remains of it now are small, and have been absorbed into the structure of a modern farm-house. The Fenwicks were long conspicuous actors in the Border wars; and they are noticed as follows in the ballad of the Raid of the Redswire:—

“I saw come marching o'er the knows
Fyve hundred Fenwicks in a flock,
With jack and spurs and bowis all bent,
And warlike weaponis at their will.”

FENWICK, a township in Kyloe parish, Northumberland; 5½ miles NNW of Belford. Pop., 227.

FENWICK, a township and a chapelry in Campsall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wente, 2½ miles NE by N of Askern r. station, and 5½ SW by S of Snaith. Acres, 2,060. Real property, £3,116. Pop., 244. Houses, 56. The chapelry is larger than the township, and was constituted in 1852. Post-town, Askern, under Doncaster. Pop., 486. Houses, 112. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Askern, in the diocese of York. The church is small; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FENWORTHY, a place in Dartmoor, Devon; 7 miles WSW of Moreton-Hampstead. A Druidical circle is near it, 60 feet in diameter, formed of twenty-seven stones, all erect, and standing at distances of about 3 feet from one another.

FEOCK (Sr.), a village and a parish in Truro district, Cornwall. The village stands at the expansion of the Fal or Truro river into Falmouth harbour, near the Peranwell station of the Falmouth railway, 4½ miles S of Truro; and has a post-office under Truro. The parish comprises 3,090 acres of land, and 675 of water. Real property, £6,937; of which £95 are in quarries, and £2,354 in the railway. Pop. in 1851, 1,934; in 1861, 2,411. Houses, 447. The property is subdivided. Trehissick House, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, is an elegant mansion in the Ionic style, with portico on the model of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; is surrounded by picturesque and romantic scenery; and stands on an acclivity, commanding a rich view over Falmouth harbour and its shores to the ocean. Killiganeen belonged to the Husseys, and passed to the Sprys. Low Feock belonged to the brave seaman Penrose, of the time of Charles II. The Redruth and Chacewater railway terminates at Point quay in this parish. The living

is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Doveran, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £175.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church has an ancient cross, and a separate tower; was the place in which service was last performed in the Cornish language; and was reported in 1859 as not very good. Another church is at Devoran; and is a recent edifice, in the early English style, with a spire. There are Wesleyan chapels, and an old Quakers' chapel, the oldest in the county.

FEREMFAWR, a hamlet in Llandeblie parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles SSW of Llandeilo-fawr.

FERENSBY, or FERNSBY, a township in Farnham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles NE by N of Knaresborough. Acres, 400. Pop., 86. Houses, 24. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FERNHAM, a hamlet in Shrivensham parish, Berks; near the Great Western railway, 2½ miles SSE of Faringdon. Real property, £2,116. Pop., 246. Houses, 51. A church for Longcott chapelry was built here in 1861, at a cost of £819, exclusive of the site; consists of nave, chancel, and south porch, with bell-turret; and is in the geometric style.

FERNHILL, a township in Whittington parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Oswestry. Pop., 65.

FERN-HILL, a seat of the Earl of Lichfield, in Berks; 3½ miles SW of Windsor.

FERN-HILL, the seat of the Saunders family, in the Isle of Wight; on the Wootton river, 2½ miles NE of Newport. It was built by the Hon. T. Orde, afterwards Lord Bolton; shows the characters of Batty Langley Gothic, with a high tower; and stands amid fine grounds, which slope to the river's edge.

FERN-HILL, a place about a mile SW of Kenilworth, in Warwick. It is a meet for the North Warwick hounds.

FERN-HILL, a hamlet in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devon.

FERNHILL-HEATH, a place 3 miles from Worcester; with a post-office under Worcester.

FERNHURST. See FARNHURST.

FERNILEE, a township in Hope parish, Derby; 6 miles NNE of Tideswell. Acres, 2,240. Real property, £3,449; of which £150 are in mines. Pop., 767. Houses, 153. There are a powder-mill, barytes-works, a Wesleyan chapel, and two public schools.

FERN ISLANDS, FARN ISLANDS, or STAPLES, an extra-parochial group of islets and rocks in Belford district, Northumberland; from 2 to 10 miles E and ENE of Bambrough. Pop., 23. Houses, 5. The islets are seventeen in number; are small and precipitous; are farmed by persons on the mainland; are frequented by enormous numbers of sea-fowl; and are notable for the intricacy of the navigation through the channels which separate them, and for the numbers of shipwrecks which have happened on the shores; and have two lighthouses, maintained at a cost of about £600 a-year, for guiding the navigation. One of the most disastrous of the shipwrecks was that of the “Forfarshire” steamer, in September 1838. See BAMBROUGH CASTLE. House Island, lying nearest the mainland, was the place where St. Cuthbert spent the last two years of his life; was afterwards made the site of a Benedictine priory, subordinate to Durham; and still has some parts of the buildings, including a square tower and the remains of the church. The interior of the church was refitted in 1848, and is occasionally used for the lighthouse-men; but the building is rude and small. A deep chasm is on the north end of this isle, from top to bottom of the cliff; and receives the billows in a storm in such a manner as to throw up a jet d'eau 60 feet high. The Pinnacles, at the outer extremity of the group, is an island named from vast columnar rocks at its southern end. Chief places among the islets are a channel between the Megstone and the Oxscar, and a channel between the Ploughseat and the Goldstone,—also the Wide Opens, the Scare Crows, the Bush Reefs, the Elbow, the Glorum Shad, and the Iselstone rocks.

FERN-S-BANK, a railway station near the boundary between Flint and Cheshire; on the Whitchurch and

Ellesmere branch of the Cambrian and Shrewsbury railway, 3 miles WSW of Whitchurch.

FERRER GATE, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 3½ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

FERRIBY, a railway station and a sub-district in E. R. Yorkshire. The station is on the Hull and Selby railway, at North Ferriby, 7¼ miles W by S of Hull. The sub-district is in Sculcoates district, and contains North Ferriby and Welton parishes, and Wauldby township. Acres, 10,595. Pop., 1,858. Houses, 339.

FERRIBY (NORTH), a township and a parish in Sculcoates district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Humber, and on the Hull and Selby railway, at Ferriby station, 7¼ miles W by S of Hull; and has a post-office under Brough. Acres, 1,934; of which 324 are water. Real property, £3,320. Pop., 434. Houses, 85. The parish contains also the township of Swanland. Acres, 6,052; of which 1,242 are water. Real property, £9,447. Pop., 948. Houses, 190. The manor was desolated by the Danes; belonged afterwards to the Mortimers; and passed to the De la Poles and the Bacons. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here in 1200, by Eustace de Vesci; became afterwards an Augustinian priory; and has completely disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £163. Patron, W. W. Wilkinson, Esq. The church is modern; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel. An endowed school has £30; and other charities £33.

FERRIBY (SOUTH), a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the Humber, near the Sluice, opposite North Ferriby, 3¼ miles WSW of Barton-on-Humber r. station, and 8¼ N of Glanford-Brigg. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 3,245; of which 1,495 are water. Real property, £3,111. Pop., 573. Houses, 135. Ferriby Hall is a chief residence. Part of the land is the side of a range of hills which intersects the county. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, 192.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

FERRILL, a district of Alvechurch parish, Worcester; 4½ miles E of Bromsgrove. Pop., 239.

FERRING, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on the coast, and on the South Coast railway, 1 mile W of Goring r. station, and 3¼ W of Worthing. It has a post-office, of the name of West Ferring, under Worthing. Acres, 1,055; of which 120 are water. Real property, £2,158. Pop., 253. Houses, 58. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage, united with Kings-ton and East Preston, in the dio. of Chichester. Value, £427.* Patron, the Bishop of C. The church is good.

FERRIS-BEER. See **BEER-FERRIS**.

FERRIS-NORTON. See **NORTON-FERRIS**.

FERRY, a station on the Peterborough and Lynn railway; 3½ miles N of Wisbeach.

FERRYBRIDGE, a village in Frystone-Ferry parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, near the junction of other railways with that, 2 miles NE by N of Pontefract. It is a neat, well-built place; and has a post-office under Normanton. It was the scene of a skirmish in 1461, previous to the battle of Towton Field; it figures frequently in history, in consequence of its occupying an important pass over the Aire; it has yielded pieces of ancient armour and other relics, indicating warlike contests at it; and it was long an important stage, with a number of excellent inns, on the great coach road from Berwick and York to London; but, since the railway period, it has sunk into quietude and neglect. It is included within the parliamentary borough of Pontefract.

FERRY-CORNER, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; 1 mile SW of Swineshead. Pop., 50. Houses, 13.

FERRY (EAST). See **EAST-FERRY**.

FERRY-FRYSTONE. See **FRYSTONE (FERRY)**.

FERRY-HILL, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Merrington parish, Durham. The village stands near the Great North of England railway, the Durham branch of the Clarence railway, and the terminus or junction of

the Ferry-Hill and Hartlepool railway, 5¼ miles E by N of Bishop-Auckland; is a large and well-built place; was anciently called Feery; and gave name to a resident family. The township includes also a new village, called Low Spennymoor, which is inhabited partly by coal-miners, and partly by workmen employed at adjacent foundries; and it has a railway-station with telegraph, called Ferry-Hill Junction, a head post-office, called Ferry-Hill, and another post-office of Ferry-Hill Village, under Ferry-Hill. Acres, 2,495. Real property, £7,301; of which £3,296 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 958; in 1861, 1,423. Houses, 277. The chapelry includes also the township of Chilton; and was constituted in 1843. Pop., 2,879. Houses, 553. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £276.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is modern.

FERRY-HOUSE, a place on the N border of Lancashire; on the W shore of Windermere, 1¼ mile SW of Bowness. It has a commodious inn, is a ferry-station on the lake, and commands noble views.

FERRY-NAB, a promontory on the W border of Westmoreland; on the E shore of Windermere, opposite Ferry-House. It commands a brilliant view.

FERRYSIDE, a village and a chapelry in St. Ishmael parish, Carmarthen. The village stands on the river Towy, near its mouth, and adjacent to the South Wales railway, 4 miles NW of Kidwelly; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Kidwelly. It is a pretty place; overlooks a great expanse of tidal sand; is a rising watering-place, frequented by the people of Carmarthen and neighbouring towns; has a good inn; and possesses the recommendations of beautiful situation, pure air, excellent bathing-ground, cheapness of living, and command of excursions. An extensive cockle fishery is carried on at it; and so many as from 800 to 1,000 persons may be seen on its sands, and on those of Langharne, seeking for cockles, on the day before the steamer sails for Bristol. The chapelry does not seem to have definite limits; and its statistics are returned with those of the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £23. Patron, the Vicar of St. Ishmael.

FERRY (WEST). See **WEST-FERRY**.

FERSFIELD, a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk; 2¼ miles N of the river Waveney and the boundary with Suffolk, 4 WNW of Diss, and 5 WNW of Diss r. station. Post-town, Kenninghall, under Thetford. Acres, 1,386. Real property, £2,182. Pop., 295. Houses, 63. The manor belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The land was nearly all covered with wood in the time of Edward III. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400.* Patron, Charles S. M. Kyrie, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a tower.

FESTINIÖG, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Merioneth. The village stands in a small but enchanting vale, near the confluence of two rivers, near the Sarn Helen way, at the terminus of a branch railway, 16 miles SW by W of Llanrwst; and has a post-office; under Carnarvon, a railway station, a banking-office, two good inns, a church, a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and fairs on 7 March, 24 May, 30 June, 15 Aug., 26 Sept., 23 Oct., and 13 Nov. The church stands at the edge of a cliff, overlooking the vale; and is a modern structure, in the Norman style. Much business is done in connection with extensive neighbouring slate quarries; from which a railway of 14 miles goes to Port Madoc. The town's name signifies "the place of hastening;" and its site is a hill at the head of a vale. The Cynfael in its vicinity, rushes down a romantic wooded glen, and forms two falls, of no great height, but of much beauty. The upper fall occurs about 300 yards above a rustic bridge, and is formed by three steep rocks; the lower fall occurs about 300 yards below the bridge, and passes broadly down a shelving rock about 40 feet in height; and a tall columnar rock, called Hugh Lloyd's pulpit, stands on the bed of the stream, between the bridge and the lower fall, and is the scene of a legend respecting an enchanter who used it as a rostrum.—The parish comprises 16,456 acres. Real property, £38,459; of which £33,472 are in

quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,460; in 1861, 4,553. Houses, 885. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of slate-quarrying. The property is not much divided. The slate quarries are situated on the side of Yr-Allt-fawr, a bold offshoot of the Moelwyn mountains; and show more brokenness of outline and wildness of scenery than any other Welsh quarries. They belong to Mrs. Oakley, of Plas Madoc; and are worked partly by her, and partly by the Welsh Slate Company. The trains conveying the slates to Port Madoc go down by their own gravity, and are drawn back by horses, which ride in the descending trains to be ready to bring them back. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Maentwrog, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £254.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. There is also a chapelry, called St. David's, in charge of a p. curate; but no statistics of it, either civil or ecclesiastical, are returned. A new church and a new hospital stand contiguous to the quarries.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Maentwrog, Llanfrothen, and Trawsynydd. Acres, 51,353. Pop., 7,783. Houses, 1,547.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, containing the parishes of Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, Llandanwg, Llandecwyn, Llanbedr, and Llanfair-juxta-Harlech; and the sub-district of Tremadoc, containing the parishes of Beddgelert, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Dolbenmaen, Penmorfa, Ynysynhaiarn, and Treflys,—all, except Nantmore hamlet, electorally in Carnarvon. Acres, 138,714. Poor-rates in 1862, £9,678. Pop. in 1851, 16,182; in 1861, 18,289. Houses, 3,734. Marriages in 1860, 112; births, 564,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 386—of which 111 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,098; births, 5,612; deaths, 3,333. The places of worship, in 1861, were 18 of the Church of England, with 4,370 sittings; 14 of Independents, with 2,493 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 1,318 s.; 22 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 6,369 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,302 s.; and 1 undefined, with 171 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,010 scholars; 1 private day-school, with 45 s.; and 70 Sunday schools, with 6,422 s. The workhouse is in Llanfihangel-y-Traethau.

FETCHAM, a parish in Epsom district, Surrey; adjacent to the river Mole and to the Epsom and Horsham railway, 1½ mile W by S of Leatherhead. It has a post-office under Leatherhead. Acres, 1,723. Real property, £2,948. Pop., 390. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Fetcham Park is the seat of J. P. Hankey, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £363.* Patron, Alderman Sidney. The church contains much Roman tile in its walls; has Norman and transition Norman portions; and is in good condition. Charities, £66.

FEVERSHAM. See FAVERSHAM.

FEWCOTT, a hamlet in Stoke-Lyne parish, Oxford; 5 miles NNW of Bicester. Pop., 160. Houses, 35.

FEWSTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Washburn, in Knaresborough forest, 4½ miles SSW of Darley r. station, and 6 N of Otley. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £1,950. Pop. in 1851, 399; in 1861, 496. Houses, 100. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of a large silk mill. The parish contains also the townships of Blubberhouses, Great Timble, and Clifton-with-Norwood; the first of which has a post-office under Otley. Acres, 16,584. Rated property, £8,235. Pop., 1,485. Houses, 313. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Thurcross, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The parish church has a square tower, and is good. The church of Thurcross is small. There is also a new chapelry of Blubberhouses, with p. curate; but no statistics of it, either civil or ecclesiastical, are returned. There are three Wesleyan chapels, a Primitive Methodist chapel, two public schools, and charities £36. The sub-district contains also another parish, and parts of two others. Acres, 21,273. Pop., 2,526. Houses, 511.

FFAIRFACH. See FAIRFACH.

FFOREST, a hamlet in Llan-y-Crmys parish, Carmarthen; 11 miles NW of Llandovery. Pop., 310. Houses, 69.

FFOS-Y-BLEDDIAID, an old seat in Cardigan; on the river Ystwith, near Crosswood. It belonged to the Lloyds of Mabus, and is now a farm-house.

FFRAW (THE), a rivulet of Anglesey; running 5½ miles south-south-westward to Aberffraw bay, at Aberffraw.

FFRITHOED, a township in Gyffylliog parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles W of Ruthin. Pop., 87.

FFRYDD, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; 4½ miles NW of Montgomery. Pop., 236.

FIDDINGTON, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; 3½ miles SSW of Bridgewater bay, and 6 WN of Bridgewater town and r. station. Post-town, Cannington, under Bridgewater. Acres, 325. Real property, £923. Pop., 213. Houses, 53. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200. Patron, the Rev. H. W. Rawlins. The church was repaired in 1859. There is an Independent chapel.

FIDDINGTON, a tything in West Lavington parish, Wilts; 5½ miles S of Devizes. Pop., 41.

FIDDINGTON AND NATTON, a tything in Ashchurch parish, Gloucester; on the West Midland railway, 3 miles ESE of Tewkesbury. Real property, £3,266. Pop., 194.

FIDDLEFORD, a place 1½ mile E of Sturminster Newton, in Dorset. It has a post-office under Blandford.

FIDDLER'S FERRY, a place on the S border of Lancashire; on the river Mersey, adjacent to the Warrington and Garston railway, 4 miles WSW of Warrington. It has a station, jointly with Penketh, on the railway.

FIDDLER'S REACH. See CLEMENT'S REACH (Str.).

FIELD, a township in Leigh parish, Stafford; on the river Blithe, 4½ miles W of Uttoxeter. Real property, £1,387. Pop., 84. Houses, 12. The manor belonged to the Pipes, and passed to the Bagots. A wych-elm was felled here in 1680, so large that two able workmen took five days to cut it down. Its length was 120 feet; its girth, at the base, 52 feet; its girth, at the middle, 25½ feet. Its branches furnished upwards of 60 loads of fire-wood; and its timber weighed about 100 tons, and furnished 80 pairs of naves for wheels, and 8,000 feet of boards and planks.

FIELD-BROUGHTON. See BROUGHTON (EAST).

FIELD-BURCOTE, a hamlet in Greens-Norton parish, Northampton; 1½ mile NW of Towcester.

FIELD-DALLING, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 5 miles ENE of Walsingham town and r. station. Post-town, Bingham, under Wells, Norfolk. Acres, 1,619. Real property, £3,023. Pop., 342. Houses, 84. The property is much subdivided. An alien priory, a cell to Savigny, was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Maude de Harscoyle; was given to Chartreuse, in Coventry; and passed to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £137. Patron, R. K. Cobbold, Esq. The church is good. There is a poor's estate of 27 acres.

FIELD-HEAD, a hamlet in Gomersal township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles E of Halifax.

FIELD-PLACE, a seat in Sussex; 2 miles NW of Horsham. It belonged to the Michells; passed, by marriage, to Sir Bysshe Shelley; and was the birth-place of the poet Shelley. It includes some ancient portions; but has been much altered.

FIELDS (SOUTH), a liberty in Leicester-St. Mary parish; within Leicester borough. Pop., 2,566.

FIENDS' FELL. See CROSS-FELL.

FIF-BURGAS, the five towns given by the Saxons to the Danes, as places for Danish settlements. They were Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Stamford.

FIFEHEAD. See FFFIELD.

FIFEHEAD-MAGDALEN, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; on the river Stour, 4½ miles NE of Stalbridge r. station, and 6 W by S of Shaftesbury. Post-town, West Stour, under Blandford. Acres, 976. Real property, with Marnhull and Thornton, £11,390. Rated

property of F. M. alone, £2,020. Pop., 200. Houses, 39. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to St. Augustine's in Bristol; and passed to the bishops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church contains monuments of the Newmans, and is good.

FIFEHEAD-NEVILLE, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; 2½ miles SW of Sturminster town and r. station. Post-town, Sturminster-Newton, under Blandford. Acres, 791. Real property, with Belchawell, £3,188. Rated property of F. N. alone, £800. Pop., 87. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £193.* Patron, Lord Rivers. The church is very good; and there are charities £15.

FIFIELD, a hamlet in Bensington parish, Oxford; near the river Thames, 3 miles NE by N of Wallingford. Pop., 12. Houses, 2. Fifield House is a strong and ancient mansion.

FIFIELD, a parish in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford; on the W verge of the county, 3¼ miles SSW of Shipton r. station, and 4¼ N by W of Burford. It has a post-office under Chipping-Norton. Acres, 1,148. Real property, £1,386. Pop., 234. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united in 1865 with Idbury, in the dio. of Oxford. Value, £267. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church has an early English chancel, an E window with flowing tracery and stained glass, and an octagonal tower with a spire; and is good. Charities, £49.

FIFIELD, a tything in Enford parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, 8¼ miles W of Ludgershall. Pop., 83. Houses, 17.

FIFIELD-BAVANT, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, 4¼ miles S by W of Dinton r. station, and 6¾ SW of Wilton. Post-town, Broad Chalk, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,145. Real property, with Ebbesbourne-Wake, £3,129. Rated property of F. B. alone, £763. Pop., 33. Houses, 6. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £170.* Patron, the Marquis of Bath. The church was recently in disrepair.

FIGBURY RING. See **CHLORUS' CAMP**.

FIGGS-MARSH, a hamlet in the N of Surrey; ¾ of a mile N by E of Mitcham. It has a post-office under Mitcham, London S.

FIGHELDEAN, or **FITTLEDEAN**, a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; on the river Avon, 4¼ miles N of Amesbury, and 9 S of Pewsey r. station. It includes the hamlet of Ablington; and its post-town is Duddington, under Salisbury. Acres, 5,279. Rated property, £4,326. Pop., 472. Houses, 94. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Salisbury. Value, £310.* Patron, the Bishop of S. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1859.

FIGHTING-COCKS, a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway; 3¼ miles E of Darlington.

FILBY, a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk; near Rollesby Broad, 3 miles WNW of Caistor, and 5¼ NW of Yarmouth r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,425. Real property, £3,294. Pop., 517. Houses, 120. The property is divided. About 100 acres are in plantation, and about 160 in a fine lake, which abounds with fish and wild ducks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £505. Patron, the Rev. Charles Lucas. The church stands in a grove; has a nave with a roof of trussed rafters, a clerestory of small quatrefoils, a lofty later English tower, and a curious turret; contains an oak rood-screen and an octagonal font; and is in very good condition. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Unitarians and a church school.

FILEY, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Scarborough district, Yorkshire. The village and the township are in the E riding; but the rest of the parish, and also another parish of the sub-district, are in the N riding. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Hull and Scarborough railway, 7 miles SE of Scarborough. "As the shore," says Camden, "winds itself back from hence, a thin slip of land, like a small tongue

thrust out, shoots into the sea, such as the old English called File, from this the little village of Filey takes its name." The place appears to have been known and peopled by the Romans; and either it or Dunsley was the "well-havened bay" of Ptolemy. Remains of a Roman work, seemingly of a station, were discovered on the cliff at it in 1857; and have been described in the Transactions of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The village, however, has made no figure in history; and, till some time after the commencement of the present century, was only an obscure fishing-place; but, latterly, it has risen into considerable note as a sea-bathing resort. It consists of two parts, old and new, running parallel to a ravine. The old part consists mainly of two streets, and has undergone some renovation. The new part consists chiefly of lodging-houses, arranged in a crescent, and in handsome streets. Drainage has been effected, at a cost of £2,000; and waterworks have been constructed. The village has a post-office; under York, a railway station, four hotels, two churches, two dissenting chapels, a public library and newsroom, and a weekly market. The parish church is cruciform, partly Norman, partly early English; has a massive square central tower; and contains a Norman font, three sedilia, and a piscina. The other church is an iron one, a chapel of ease, erected in 1857. The bathing-beach is sandy, smooth, and firm. A spa is on the top of Nab Hill, about ¼ a mile to the N, has reputation for cases of scintula, dyspepsia, and nervousness; and contains, in a pint of its water, 6·12 grains of sulphate of magnesia, 4·45 of chloride of magnesia, 5·15 of chloride of calcium, 26·35 of chloride of sodium, 7·26 of carbonate of soda, a minute quantity of iron, and traces of iodine and bromine. Filey Brig, Filey Point, or Filey Head, in the vicinity of the spa, projects about ¼ a mile into the sea, forms a fine promenade at low water, and possesses many attractions for naturalists and geologists. The village is famous for its fish, especially lobsters; and it publishes a weekly newspaper.—The township comprises 700 acres of land, and 268 of water. Real property, £7,726; of which £35 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,511; in 1861, 1,881. Houses, 429.—The parish contains also the townships of Gristhorpe and Leberston. Acres, 3,628; of which 538 are water. Real property, £11,447. Pop., 2,244. Houses, 499. The property is much subdivided. An ancient coffin, supposed to be ancient British, consisting of a hollowed block of oak, was found in a tumulus at Gristhorpe in 1834, and contained a skeleton intensely blackened, apparently from the action of the tannin and the gallic acid of the wood, and contained also some ancient warlike implements and other articles. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £125.* Patron, Miss Brook two turns, and Admiral Mitford one turn.—The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 13,477. Pop., 3,728. Houses, 784.

FILGRAVE, a quondam parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; 2 miles N of Newport-Pagnell. Pop., 175. It still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Tyrringham, in the diocese of Oxford; but its church is in ruins.

FILKINGTON. See **FELKINGTON**.

FILKINS, a chapelry in Broadwell parish, Oxford; 5 miles SSW of Burford. It has a post-office under Swindon. Acres, 3,430. Real property, £2,420. Pop., 641. Houses, 154. F. Hall is the seat of C. Smith, Esq. The living is a vicarage. Value, £76.* The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

FILLEIGH, a parish in South Molton district, Devon; near the river Bray, 3¼ miles WNW of South Molton, and 6 E of Umberleigh r. station. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 2,038. Real property, £2,092. Pop., 311. Houses, 70. Castle Hill is the seat of Earl Fortescue, and a very stately edifice; stands on a wooded eminence, crowned with an artificial structure in form of a ruined castle; and has fine gardens, shrubbery, and deer park. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of East Buckland, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was rebuilt in 1732; has an old tower; and contains many handsome monuments to the

Fortescues. There is a suite of alms-houses, near a model farm.

FILLEY. See PHILLEIGH.

FILLHAM, a hamlet in Ugborough parish, Devon.

FILLINGHAM, a village and a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincolnshire. The village stands under a hill-range, near Ermine-street and the Lincoln and Althorpe railway, 9 miles N by W of Lincoln; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lincoln. The parish comprises 3,980 acres. Real property, £3,805. Pop., 316. Houses, 60. The property is mostly in one estate. Summer Castle here was built, in 1760, by Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.; is a castellated structure, in embattled style; stands on an eminence, commanding extensive views; and has a wooded and well-watered park. Vestiges exist of a Roman camp; and coins, spears, and other relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £709.* Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is of the 14th century, much disfigured by repairs.

FILLONGLEY, a parish, with a village, in Meriden district, Warwick; near Arley and Fillongley railway station, 6 miles NW by N of Coventry. It has a post-office under Coventry. Acres, 4,731. Real property, £9,694. Pop., 1,105. Houses, 247. The property is much subdivided. Old Fillongley belonged to the monks of Coventry; and the rest of the land was given to Robert Dispensar, and passed to the Hastings family. "Here," says Dugdale, "were two castles, the one north-east of the church, about one-fourth of a mile, to this day called by the name of Castle-hill; the other southward from the church, scarce half the distance, bearing still the name of Castle-yard, and unto which a park, of very large extent, was attached." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £249.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. Avery's charity, for educating and apprenticing poor children, has £231; Green's school has £12; and other charities have £36.

FILLY-CLOSE. See REEDLEY-HALLOWS.

FILSHAW, a manor in several parishes of Ninfield hundred, Sussex; in the rape of Hastings.

FILTON, or FYLTON, a parish in Clifton district, Gloucester; on the Bristol and South Wales Union railway, 5 miles N of Bristol. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £2,631. Pop., 317. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Fyltons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £242.* Patron, R. Poulden, Esq. The church, with the exception of the tower, was recently rebuilt; and the tower contains a stone coffin, which was discovered at the re-building. Charities, £5.

FILTON, or FELTON. See WHITCHURCH.

FIMBER, a township-chapelry in Wetwang parish, E. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Driffeld and Malton railway, 8½ miles WNW of Great Driffeld. It has a station, jointly with Stedmere, on the railway; and its post-town is Wetwang, under Driffeld. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £1,591. Pop., 204. Houses, 34. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Wetwang, in the diocese of York. The church was rebuilt in 1369. There is a Methodist chapel.

FIN, a prefix in names of places, signifying "a limit" or "a boundary."

FINBOROUGH (GREAT), a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; on the river Orwell, 3 miles WSW of Stowmarket r. station. Post-town, Buxhall, under Stowmarket. Acres, 1,631. Real property, £1,558. Pop., 419. Houses, 98. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Wollastons, and passed to the Pettwards. Finborough Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £130. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is ancient but good, and contains monuments of the Wollastons. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £53. Wollaston, the writer of the "Religion of Nature," was a native.

FINBOROUGH (LITTLE), a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 3¼ miles SW of Stowmarket r. station. Post-town, Stowmarket. Acres, 367. Assessed property, £453. Pop., 62. Houses, 15. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient. Charities, £12.

FINCHALE, a place on the river Wear in Durham-shire; 3¼ miles NE of Durham. Synods were held here in 783, 792, 798, and 810; Godric fixed his hermitage here in 1100; and Henry de Pusar, afterwards Bishop of Durham, founded an abbey here in 1196. The abbey was Benedictine; and considerable ruins of it still exist. The church was early English, and measured 244 feet by 62. The nave has four piers on each side, alternately round and hexagonal. The choir is longer than the nave; has lost its east wall; but retains a circular turret, two circular columns, and remains of canopied sedilia. The two transepts are co-equal in dimensions; and the north one has two fine lancet windows. The central tower is 21 feet square; and had a low heavy spire till 1655. The chapter-house is on the east side of the cloister; the refectory is on the south side; and the latter measures 86 feet by 23, has six early English windows, and surmounts a crypt, with a row of four octagonal pillars. A farm-house now adjoins the ruins.

FINCHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Downham district, Norfolk. The village stands 5 miles E of Stow r. station, and 5 ENE of Downham-Market; consists of a long street, with several good houses; and has a post-office under Downham.—The parish comprises 2,963 acres. Real property, £6,145. Pop., 836. Houses, 190. The property is divided among a few. An old seat here was built in the time of Edward IV., and became a farm-house. The present parish comprises two ancient ones, St. Martin and St. Michael; and the living is a conjoint one, consisting of the vicarage of St. Martin and the rectory of St. Michael, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £581.* Patron, alternately the Lord Chancellor and the Rev. W. Blyth. St. Martin's church is an ancient structure of flint and stone, with lofty square tower; has a square Norman font; and is in very good condition. St. Michael's church was taken down in 1745. There are a Methodist chapel, a partially endowed national school, and charities £95.—The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 22,349. Pop., 5,215. Houses, 1,104.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, a parish in Wokingham district, Berks; near the river Blackwater, the boundary with Hants, and the Reading and Guildford railway, 3¼ miles SSW of Wokingham. It was known to the Saxons as Flinchamsted; and it formerly had a cattle fair on the first Wednesday of April. Post-town, Wokingham. Acres, 3,926. Real property, £4,275. Pop., 637. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £500.* Patron, the Rev. Edward St. John. The church is Norman, with a square tower, and was recently restored. There are a Baptist chapel, a free school, and about 57 acres of fuel allotment.

FINCHDEAN, a hundred in Petersfield division, Hants. It takes its name from a place 4½ miles N of Havant, and is cut into lower half and upper half. The l. half contains Petersfield borough and four parishes. Acres, 20,566. Pop., 5,231. Houses, 1,010. The u. half contains Blendworth parish, and three other parishes. Acres, 10,561. Pop., 2,298. Houses, 463.

FINCHINGFIELD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Braintree district, Essex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Pant, 5 miles ENE of Thaxted, and 6¼ SW of Yeldham r. station; and has a post-office under Braintree. The parish comprises 8,387 acres. Real property, £14,455. Pop., 2,441. Houses, 531. The property is much subdivided. The manor was held, in the reign of Edward III., by John de Compes, for the service of turning the spit at his coronation. A few acres are under hops. The straw-plait trade has employed many of the inhabitants, but recently underwent depression. The parish is a meet for the East Essex hounds.

Both the head living and another living called St. John's are vicarages in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the former, £733; * of the latter, £200. * Patron of the former, the Rev. J. Stock; of the latter, the Bishop of Rochester. The churches of both are good; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £111. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 16,706. Pop., 5,289. Houses, 1,168.

FINCHLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Barnet district, Middlesex. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Finchley-Road r. station; and has two stations of Finchley-East-End and Finchley and Hendon on the London and Edgware railway, a post-office; under London N, and a police-station. The parish includes also part of Whetstone village. Acres, 2,899. Real property, £22,571. Pop. in 1851, 4,120; in 1861, 4,937. Houses, 942. The property is much subdivided. Finchley common, a tract of upwards of 1,000 acres, was long noted as a resort of highwaymen; and was also the place where Monk drew up his forces, in 1660, when approaching the metropolis for restoring Charles; was likewise the place of the mustering of the guards, in 1745, on their march to Scotland,—and in that connection is associated with Hogarth's humorous picture of the "March to Finchley;" but it is now, for the most part, enclosed, and is surrounded by neat villas of London merchants. The new cemeteries for St. Pancras, London, St. Mary, Islington, and St. Mary-le-Bone, are within the parish; the first and the second occupy 88 acres; and the third has buildings which cost £15,000, and occupies 33 acres. The parochial living is a rectory, and another charge called Holy Trinity is a vicarage, in the diocese of London. Value of the rectory, £417; * of the vicarage, £150. * Patron of both, the Bishop of London. The parish church is Norman. The churchyard has an obelisk to Major John Cartwright. Holy Trinity church was built in 1846. Another church was built in 1869. The vicarage of Whetstone is a separate charge. An Independent chapel was built in 1865, at a cost of £5,500. There are two other dissenting chapels, national schools built at a cost of £2,500, other national and industrial schools, an Independent school, and charities £333. The sub-district includes also Fryern-Barnet parish.

FINCHLEY-ROAD, a railway station in Middlesex; on the Blackwall, Richmond, and Kingston railway, between Hamstead Heath and Edgware Road.

FINDEN HILL, a village in Witton-Gilbert parochial chapelry, Durhamshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Durham.

FINDERN, or **FINDERON**, a township-chapelry in Mickleover parish, Derbyshire; on the Grand Trunk canal, and on the Birmingham and Derby railway, near the river Trent, about 2 miles N of Willington r. station, and 5 SSW of Derby. Post-town, Willington, under Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £3,203. Pop., 399. Houses, 90. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Mickleover, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church was built in 1864, on the site of a previous edifice; is in the decorated English style; and has a nave 38 feet long, and a chancel 24 feet. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Unitarians.

FINDON, a village and a parish in Thakeham district, Sussex. The village stands near Cissbury Hill, 4 miles NNW of Worthing r. station, and 4 WSW of Steyning; is a pleasant place, with fine environs; and has a post-office under Worthing, and a fair on Holy Thursday. The parish comprises 4,336 acres. Real property, £4,481. Pop., 655. Houses, 128. The property is subdivided. Findon Place belonged formerly to the Westwoods, and passed to the Richardsons. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £500. * Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church has early English portions; contains two stone seats, with intermediate door; and is good. There is a national school.

FINEDON, or **THINGDON**, a village and a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The village stands near the Leicester and Bedford railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by N of Wellingborough; and has a station on the

railway, and a post-office under Higham-Ferrers, both of the name of Finedon. Acres, 3,850. Real property, £3,418. Pop. in 1851, 1,588; in 1861, 1,840. Houses, 423. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of the shoe manufacture. The property is much subdivided. Finedon Hall is the seat of the Dolbens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £843. * Patron, the Rev. G. W. Paul. The church is later English, in very good condition; and has a tower and spire, and an octagonal font. There are chapels for Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists. A free school has £60; a girls' school has £73; and other charities have £55.

FINES (AD), three localities in the Roman topography of England. One is Braughing, in Essex, on Ermine-street, at the W boundary of the Trinobantes; another is Temple-Brough, W. R. Yorkshire, on the river Don, at the boundary between Flavia and Maxima Cæsariensis; and another is Chew-Green, in Northumberland, on Watling-street.

FINES FLAVIÆ ET SECUNDÆ, a quondam Roman locality in Cheshire; at Chester city, on the boundary between Britannia Secunda and Flavia Cæsariensis.

FINESHADE, a ville-chapelry in the district of Uppingham and county of Northampton; near the river Welland and the boundary with Rutland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ketton r. station, and 8 NNW of Oumdle. Post-town, Duddington, under Stamford. Acres, 840. Real property, £920. Pop., 73. Houses, 15. An Augustinian priory was built here, in the time of King John, by Richard Hymel, on the site of an ancient fortress called Castle Hymel; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Russells. Finesshade House now occupies the priory's site. The living is a donative in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patron, C. Kirkham, Esq.

FINES MAXIMÆ ET FLAVIÆ, a quondam Roman locality in Lancashire; at Stretford-on-Mersey, on the boundary between Maxima and Flavia Cæsariensis.

FINGALL, or **FINGHALL**, a township and a parish in Leyburn district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Leyburn; and has a station, of the name of Finghall Lane, on the railway. Acres, 534. Real property, £2,396. Pop., 111. Houses, 18. The parish contains also the townships of Akebar, Hutton-Hang, and Burton-Constable; and its post-town is Thornton-Steward, under Bedale. Acres, 4,436. Real property, £5,634. Pop., 406. Houses, 72. The property is divided among four. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £342. * Patron, M. Wyvill, Esq. The church is ancient but good, and contains monuments of the Wyvills. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £5.

FINGEST, a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; contiguous to Oxfordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Wycombe r. station. Post-town, Ibstone, under Tetsworth. Acres, 1,304. Real property, £1,515. Pop., 352. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The manor was anciently called Thinghurst, and belonged to St. Alban's abbey. The bishops of Lincoln had a palace here; and Bishop Burghersh was buried here. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ibstone, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £236. Patron, alternately the Bishop of Oxford and Merton College, Oxford. The church has a Norman tower and a circular font; and is good. Charities, £23.

FINGHALL. See **FINGALL**.

FINGLAND, a township in Bowness parish, Cumberland; near the river Wampool, 6 miles N of Wigton. Real property, £1,808. Pop., 219. Houses, 45.

FINGLE-BRIDGE, a picturesque locality on the NE border of Dartmoor, in Devon; on the river Teign, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Moreton-Hampstead. The bridge which gives name to it is a narrow, buttressed, picturesque, old structure, resting on rocks and covered with ivy. The adjacent reach of the river, for at least 2 miles, is highly romantic; has banks of precipices and screes; and is flanked or rather enclosed by lofty hills. The ancient camp of Preston-Berry, with an area of about

5 acres and a double rampart, is on the top of a Leigh-bouring eminence.

FINGRINGHOE, a village and a parish in Lexden district, Essex. The village stands on the river Roman, near its influx to the Colne, 2 miles W by S of Wivenhoe r. station, and 4 SSE of Colchester; and has a post-office under Colchester, and a fair on Easter Monday. The parish comprises 2,913 acres of land, and 520 of water. Real property, £4,270. Pop., 670. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £140. Patron, the Rev. J. M. Leir. The church has a brass of 1610, and is very good. Charities, £36.

FINHAM, a quondam village in Warwickshire; 3½ miles S of Coventry. It belonged to the monks of Stoneleigh; and was going to decay in the time of Henry VII.

FININGHAM. See **FINNINGHAM**.

FINKLE-STREET, a hamlet in Wortley township, Tankersley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Barnsley.

FINMERE, a parish in the district of Brackley and county of Oxford; on the river Ouse, and on the Tring and Banbury railway, contiguous to Bucks, 4½ miles SE of Brackley. Post-town, Mixbury, under Brackley. Acres, 1,542. Real property, £2,180. Pop., 338. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. Finmere House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £345.* Patron, William Ashwell, Esq. The church is very good; and there are charities £14.

FINNINGHAM, a village and a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands adjacent to the Eastern Union railway, 6½ miles SW of Eye; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Stowmarket, and a fair on 4 Sept. The parish comprises 1,242 acres. Real property, £2,639. Pop., 542. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £350.* Patron, G. E. Frere, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a fine font, and monuments of the Freres and the Fenns. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £26.

FINNINGLEY, a township and a parish in Doncaster district, and in Notts and W. R. Yorkshire. The township is all in Notts; lies on the Doncaster and Gainsborough railway, 4½ miles N by E of Bawtry; and has a station on the railway. Acres, 2,360. Real property, £2,406. Pop., 434. Houses, 94. The parish contains also the township of Blaxton, in W. R. Yorkshire, and the township of Awkley, partly in W. R. Yorkshire, and partly in Notts; and its post-town is Cantley, under Doncaster. Acres, 5,970. Real property, £5,812. Pop., 896. Houses, 195. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Frobishers; one of whom was the arctic explorer, Martin Frobisher. Finningley Park is the seat of J. Harvey, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £600.* Patron, J. Harvey, Esq. The church has a pinnacled tower, and is pretty good. There are three Wesleyan chapels and two national schools.

FINSBURY, a borough, a division, and a sub-district, in Middlesex. The borough is an integral part of the metropolis; lies between the Tower Hamlets and Marylebone; took its name, which signifies "fen-town," from a marshy common, now partly occupied by Finsbury square; and was constituted a borough by the act of 1832. The marshy common was the burial-place of many victims of the great plague; was made traversable by causeways to Hoxton and Islington in 1415; and was first drained in 1527. The borough contains the parishes, townships, liberties, or places of St. George-Bloomsbury, St. George-the-Martyr-Holborn, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Luke, Stable-Inn, Stoke-Newtoning, Charter-House, Glasshouse-Yard, Grays-Inn, Lincoln's-Inn, Islington, Rolls, Saffron-Hill, Hatton-Garden, Ely-Place, and Ely-Rents, and parts of Clerkenwell, St. Andrew-Holborn, St. Sepulchre, and Furnivals-Inn. Acres, 2,513. Real property, £1,904,039. Pop. in 1841, 265,043; in 1851, 323,772; in 1861, 387,273. Houses, 44,410. The borough is within the jurisdiction of the Clerkenwell

and Worship-street police courts, the Clerkenwell, Shore-ditch, and Bloomsbury county courts, the Clerkenwell Session's court, and the Central criminal court; and it sends two members to parliament, and had 25,491 electors in 1868. Its limits include the British museum, the Middlesex house of correction, the Pentonville model and city prisons, St. Luke's hospital, New River head, the Metropolitan market, the new militia barracks, and many other buildings and places of note. The places of worship in it, in 1851, were 46 of the Church of England, with 48,879 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 600 s.; 2 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,500 s.; 24 of Independents, with 15,070 s.; 19 of Particular Baptists, with 3,661 s.; 1 of other Baptists, with 30 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 200 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,804 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,230 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 659 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 200 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 2,000 attendants; 1 of the New Church, with 520 s.; 7 of isolated congregations, with 1,766 s.; 3 of Latter Day Saints, with 700 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 300 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 2,010 s.—The division is part of Osulstone hundred; and excludes part of the borough, but includes Old Artillery Ground, Fryern-Barnet, Finchley, and Hornsey. Acres, 11,492. Pop. in 1851, 239,738. Houses, 30,863.—The sub-district is part of the parish and district of St. Luke, and consists of the portions known as East and West Finsbury liberties. Acres, 58. Pop. in 1861, 12,931.—Finsbury public park was formed in 1866-9, at a cost of £94,698.

FINSTHWAITE, or **FINTHWAITE**, a chapelry in Colton parish, Lancashire; near the foot of Windermere, 7 miles N of Carl and Cartmel r. station, and 8 NE of Ulverstone. Post-town, Newby-Bridge, under Newton-in-Cartmel. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £76. Patrons, Landowners.

FINSTOCK, a hamlet and a chapelry in Charlbury parish, Oxford. The hamlet lies near the river Evenlode, 2½ miles SSW of Charlbury r. station, and 4½ N of Witney. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £1,526. Pop., 533. Houses, 118. The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Fawler; bears the name of Finstock and Fawler; and was constituted in 1860. Post-town, Charlbury, under Eustone. Acres, 2,200. Real property, £4,075. Pop., 676. Houses, 147. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £75.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is modern; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FINTHWAITE. See **FINSTHWAITE**.

FIRBANK, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; near the river Lune, the boundary with Yorkshire, the Ingleton railway, and the Sedbergh r. station, 10 miles N of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Post-town, Middleton-in-Lonsdale, under Burton, Westmoreland. Acres, 3,017. Real property, £1,453. Pop., 345. Houses, 47. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is moor and mountain; and a conspicuous part of it is Firbank fell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £83.* Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The church is good.

FIRBECK, a parish in Workop district and W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to Notts, 4 miles SSW of Tickhill, and 6 NNW of Workop r. station. It includes part of the hamlet of Stone; and its post-town is Letwell, under Workop. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £2,323. Pop., 195. Houses, 42. Firbeck Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Letwell, in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is later English. Charities, £5.

FIRBY, a township in Westow parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent and the Scarborough railway, 4½ miles SW of Malton. Pop., 51. Houses, 7. Firby Hall is the seat of the Harrisons.

FIRBY, a township in Bedale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile S of Bedale. Acres, 629. Pop., 82. Houses, 19.

FIRLE (WEST), a village, a parish, and a sub-district

in Lewes district, Sussex. The village stands under Firle Beacon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Glynde r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Lewes; and has a post-office, of the name of Firle, under Lewes.—The parish comprises 3,392 acres. Real property, £3,934. Pop., 631. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. Firle Place, a Tudor mansion, is the seat of Lord Gage. Firle Beacon rises behind that residence, and commands a fine view of the coast. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Beddingham, in the diocese of Chichester. The church has six brasses of the Gages, from 1569 onward; has also some other monuments; and is very good.—The sub-district forms a poor-law union, with workhouse in West Firle parish; and contains eight parishes. Acres, 14,494. Pop., 2,379. Houses, 416.

FIRNSBY. See FERENSBY.

FIRSBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the river Steeping and the Great Northern railway, 2 miles SSW of Burgh, and 4 SE of Spilsby. It has a station with telegraph on the railway; at the junction of the Spilsby branch. Post-town, Burgh, under Boston. Acres, 910. Real property, £2,201. Pop., 237. Houses, 53. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Great Steeping, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £242. Patron, the Rev. Joseph Walls. The church was recently restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £13. Bishop Warburton was rector.

FIRSBY (EAST), a township and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The township lies on the Wolds, 5 miles W of Market-Rasen r. station. Real property, £746. Pop., 47. Houses, 7. The parish contains also the township of West Firsby; and its post-town is Glentham, under Market-Rasen. Acres, 2,292. Real property, £2,086. Pop., 108. Houses, 17. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Saxby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is in ruins.

FIRSBY (WEST), a township in East Firsby parish, Lincoln. Real property, £1,340. Pop., 61.

FIR-TREE, a chapelry in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; constituted in 1862. Pop., 1,782. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £200.

FISHBOURNE, a locality on the N coast of the Isle of Wight; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ryde. Yachts used to be built here, and are still laid up here for the winter.

FISHBOURNE (NEW), a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on Chichester harbour and the South Coast railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Chichester. It has a post-office, of the name of Fishbourne, under Chichester. Acres, 610. Real property, £2,485. Pop., 341. Houses, 80. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £189. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English, and very good.

FISHBOURNE (OLD), a tything in Bosham parish, Sussex. Pop., 90.

FISHBURN, a township in Sedgfield parish, Durhamshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Durham. Acres, 2,082. Real property, £1,966. Pop., 255. Houses, 55. It has a Wesleyan chapel, and is a meet for the Durham hounds.

FISHER, a hamlet in North Mundham parish, Sussex; 2 miles S of Chichester. Pop., 61.

FISHERGATE, a hundred in the rape of Bramber, Sussex. It contains New Shoreham borough, and three parishes. Acres, 4,309. Pop., 4,211. Houses, 710.

FISHERGATE, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, Sussex. It contains Aldrington parish and two other parishes. Acres, 4,100. Pop., 799. Houses, 131.

FISHERS-CROSS, an alternative name for Port Carlisle, in Cumberland.

FISHER-STREET, a township in Carlisle-St. Mary parish, Cumberland; within Carlisle city. Pop. in 1851, 471.

FISHERTON-ANGER, a village and a parish in Alderbury district, Wilts. The village stands on the right bank of the river Avon, and on the Southwestern railway, suburban to Salisbury; and communicates with that city by a stone bridge, near which is the Salisbury infirmary. It has a station on the railway, transferred hither from Milford; and the station building is nearly

800 feet long, and has a glass roof over the platform. It also is a seat of petty sessions, and shares in the business of Salisbury; and it had, on the site of the Sun inn, a black priory, founded in the time of Edward III.—The parish is partly within Salisbury borough; and comprises 323 acres. Real property, £6,422; of which £760 are in gas-works. Pop. of the part within Salisbury, 2,334. Houses, 361. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 1,905; in 1861, 2,424. Houses, 378. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of houses, consequent on the opening of the Great Western and the Southwestern railway stations. The property is much subdivided. Fisherton House is now a private lunatic asylum; and a chapel, connected with it, in the early decorated style, was built in 1859. The county jail also is in this parish; and comprises 102 cells, 15 rooms, and 10 airing-yards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £212.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern, and has a tower and spire. There are a primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, alms-houses with £200, and other charities with £55.

FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on the river Wile, adjacent to the Somerset and Weymouth railway, near Wile r. station, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Wilton. It includes Bapton hamlet; and its post-town is Codford-St. Mary, under Bath. Acres, 2,861. Rated property, £2,785. Pop., 333. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the De la Meres of Nunney Castle, in Somerset; and Fisherton House, now the seat of John Davis, Esq., is thought to occupy the site of their mansion. The parish is a meet for the South Wilts hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £135. Patron, John Davis, Esq. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1833, and has a tower.

FISHERWICK, a township in Lichfield-St. Michael parish, Stafford; on the river Tame, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Lichfield. Real property, £2,122. Pop., 101. Houses, 15. Fisherwick Park was the seat of the Howards, and passed to the Marquis of Donegal.

FISHGUARD, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The town stands at the mouth of the river Gwayne, at the head of Fishguard bay, 12 miles NNW of Clarboston-Road r. station, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ N of Haverfordwest; and is sometimes called Abergwayne. Martin de Tours landed at it after the Conquest; a body of French troops, about 1,400 in number, landed in its neighbourhood in 1797, and surrendered to Earl Cawdor; and Dyfrigg St. Dubricius, the first bishop of Llandaff, is said to have been a native. Some curious remains of antiquity, indicative of settlements by the Britons and the Romans, including ruins, tumuli, Roman coins, and other relics, either exist or have been found in the vicinity. The town consists of two parts, upper and lower; presents a picturesque appearance; and forms a good centre for tourists in search of striking scenery. The upper part stands on a cliff; is irregularly built; has very steep streets; and contains the market-place, the parish church, the principal inns, and many tolerable shops. The lower part is adjacent to the quay, and exhibits considerable bustle of industry and trade. A five-arched bridge spans the river; chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists are in the town; and the sands and cottages of Goodwick, on the W side of the bay, about a mile distant, offer attractions for sea-bathing. The town was originally designed to be the terminus of the South Wales railway; and it is a sub-port to Cardigan, a contributory borough to Haverfordwest, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on 5 Feb., Whit-Monday, 25 June, 16 Sept., 8 Oct., and 17 Nov. An extensive fishery is carried on, in salmon and herring, by the natives, and in turbot and John Dory by small craft from Liverpool. Ship-building and ship-repairing also are carried on. About 100 vessels belong to the port, and are employed as coasters. A bar lies across the mouth of the river. A plan for a breakwater, a pier, an inner basin, and lighthouses, at a cost of £250,000, was projected in 1837, and a plan for a

harbour and other works, and for a railway 15½ miles long from the S. Wales line at Pembroke, also at a cost of £250,000, was authorised in 1865. The bay measures 3 miles by 2; is the chief, or almost only, refuge on the coast between Milford haven and Cardigan bay; and affords anchorage, with perfect shelter, in from 2 to 6 fathoms. The town has a post-office; under Haverford-west, and three chief inns. Pop., 1,593. Houses, 428. —The parish comprises 4,163 acres of land and 45 of water. Real property, £5,958. Pop., 2,084. Houses, 535. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £111.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. —The sub-district contains twenty parishes. Acres, 50,092. Pop., 7,895. Houses, 1,792.

FISHLAKE, a township and a parish in Thorne district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Dearne, and on the Doncaster and Keadby railway, 1 mile ENE of Stainforth r. station, and 2 W by S of Thorne; and includes the villages of Potherhouses and Hay-Green. Acres, 2,950. Real property, £5,689. Pop., 585. Houses, 144. The parish contains also the chapelry of Sykehouse; and its post-town is Stainforth, under Doncaster. Acres, 6,170. Real property, £11,424. Pop., 1,208. Houses, 236. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £375.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is old and interesting, with Norman porch and battlemented tower; but was recently in disrepair. The vicarage of Sykehouse is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. An endowed school has £103; and other charities £70.

FISHLEY, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, 4 miles NNE of Buckenham r. station, and 11 E of Norwich. Post-town, Acle, under Norwich. Acres, 476. Real property, £1,666. Pop., 10. House, 1. The property is chiefly in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £141. Patron, Miss Edwards. The church is old but good.

FISHPONDS, a chapelry in Stapleton parish, Gloucester; near the West Midland railway, 3½ miles NE of Bristol. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Bristol. The acreage and pop. are returned with the parish. The rated property amounts to £10,955, and is not much divided; but there are many good villas. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stapleton. The church is good.

FISHPOOL, a hamlet in Blidworth parish, Notts; 4½ miles SE of Mansfield. Pop., 92.

FISHTOFT, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; between the river Witham and Boston deeps, and near the East Lincoln railway, 3 miles SE of Boston. It has a post-office under Boston; and it includes a fen allotment. Acres, 6,425; of which 1,845 are water. Real property, £8,020. Pop. of the fen allotment, 149. Houses, 31. Pop. of the entire parish, 586. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. An ancient manor-house of Lord Monteville, described by Leland, as "goodly and great," stood here; but was all in ruin when Leland wrote. A considerable creek once ran up, near the outfall of the present Hob-hole sluice, towards the church; and is supposed to have afforded great facilities for fishing, and to have given rise to the name Fishtoft. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £700.* Patron, W. Hopkinson, Esq. The church has traces of early English, but is mainly later English; was restored in 1856; and contains a chancel-screen of open work and an octagonal font. An endowed school has £23; and other charities have £66.

FISHWICK, a township in Preston parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, 1½ mile E of Preston. Acres, 672. Real property, £7,431; of which £50 are in fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 1,005; in 1861, 1,884. Houses, 318. Many of the inhabitants are factory operatives. Fishwick Hall is the seat of the Shaws.

FISKERTON, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, and on the Lincoln and Boston railway, near Washingborough r. station, and 5

miles E of Lincoln. It has a post-office under Lincoln. Acres, 2,040. Real property, £5,237. Pop., 524. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £447.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is partly Norman; has a brass of 1490; and was reported in 1859 to be unsatisfactory. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists. Charities, £34.

FISKERTON, a township in Rolleston parish, Notts; on the river Trent, and on the Derby and Lincoln railway, 3 miles SE of Southwell. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Newark, a ferry to East Stoke, and a Wesleyan chapel; and it anciently had an Augustinian friary, founded in 1132 by Ralph D'Eyncourt, made subject to Thurgarton abbey, and suppressed in the time of Philip and Mary. Acres, 1,043. Real property, £3,169. Pop., 319. Houses, 77.

FISTRAL BAY, a small bay on the W coast of Cornwall; between Kellan head and Pentire point, 4½ miles NE of Padstow.

FITLING, a township in Humbleton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NE of Hedon. Acres, 1,504. Real property, £1,914. Pop., 139. Houses, 27.

FITTLEDEAN. See FIGHLEDEAN.

FITTLETON, a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts; on the river Avon, 6 miles S by W of Pewsey r. station, and 6½ N of Amesbury. It includes the tything of Hacklestone; and its post-town is Enford, under Marlborough. Acres, 3,185. Real property, with Chisenbury, Compton, and Enford, £10,414. Rated property of F. alone, £2,200. Pop., 393. Houses, 75. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £444.* Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is good. An endowed school has £10, and other charities £9.

FITTLEWORTH, a village and a parish in Chichester district, Sussex. The village stands near a bridge on the river Rother, 2½ miles W by N of Pulborough r. station, and 2½ SE by E of Petworth; and has a post-office under Petworth. The parish comprises 2,367 acres. Real property, £3,291. Pop., 633. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. Fittleworth wood is a meet for the Wyndham hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £371.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is very good; and there are charities £73.

FITZ, a parish in Ateham district, Salop; on the rivers Perry and Severn, and on the Shrewsbury and Oswestry railway, 4 miles NW of Shrewsbury. Post-town, Bicton Heath, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,512. Real property, £3,077. Pop., 323. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £272.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

FITZFORD, a quondam mansion in Devon; at the southern outskirts of Tavistock. It was anciently a seat of the Fitz family; but belonged, in 1644, to Sir Richard Grenville, and was then garrisoned for Charles I., but taken by Lord Essex. A fine old gateway of it is still standing.

FITZHEAD, a parish in Wellington district, Somerset; 3 miles ENE of Wiveliscombe, and 3½ WSW of Bishops-Lydiard r. station. It has a post-office under Taunton. Acres, 1,208. Real property, £2,233. Pop., 309. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200. Patron, the Vicar of Wiveliscombe. The church is good.

FITZPAINE-STAPLE. See **STAPLE-FITZPAINE**.

FITZPAYNE. See **CHARLTON-MACKRELL**.

FITZ'S WELL, a spring in Dartmoor, Devon; 1½ mile N of Dartmoor prison. It is alleged to possess many great virtues; it once was a resort of young persons on Easter day; it was brought into notice by John Fitz of Fitzford; and it bears a rude inscription, with the letters J. F., and the date 1568.

FIVE-ASHES, a place 2½ miles from Mayfield, in Sussex. It has a post-office under Hurst Green.

FIVE-BARROW-DOWN, a range of bleak heights in Cornwall; between St. Neot and Lostwithiel.

FIVE-BELLS, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; near Watchet.

FIVE-FATHOM-CHANNEL, a passage in the Thames, opposite Sheppey island, between the Spaniard and the Middle ground shoals, from the Nore to Margate roads. It has from 13 to 18 fathoms water.

FIVEHEAD, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Langport town and r. station. It includes the tythings of Carthanger-cam-Stowey, Moor-town, and a small portion of Burton-Pynsent; and has a post-office under Taunton. Acres, 1,721. Real property, with Swell, £4,778. Rated property of F. alone, £1,707. Pop., 489. Houses, 96. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Swell, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £234.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient, with a tower; has a brass of a richly-dressed woman; and is good. There is a National school.

FIVE-LANES, a village in Alternun parish, Cornwall; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Launceston. It lies amidst a moorish desolate tract; and has two annual fairs.

FIVE-MILE-HOUSE, a station on the Lincoln and Boston railway; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Lincoln.

FIVE-OAKS, a village in Sussex; 5 miles WSW of Horsham. It has a post-office under Horsham.

FIVE-WAYS. See BRIMMINGHAM.

FIXBY, a township in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Manchester railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Huddersfield. Acres, 890. Real property, £2,109. Pop., 388. Houses, 75. Fixby Hall is the seat of the Thornhills.

FLACKWELL-HEATH, a place in High Wycombe, parish, Bucks; 3 miles SE of High Wycombe.

FLADBURY, a village in Pershore district, and a parish partly also in Evesham and Droitwich districts, Worcester. The village stands on the river Avon, adjacent to the West Midland railway, 3 miles E of Pershore; was anciently known as Fleathanbyrig; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Pershore. The parish includes also the hamlets of Abbots-Lench and Hill and Moor, and the chapelries of Wyre-Piddle, Throckmorton, and Stock and Bradley. Acres, 7,862. Real property, £8,558. Pop., 1,514. Houses, 338. The property is subdivided. The manor was given, in 671, by Etheldred to Bishop Ostorfus. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Wyre-Piddle and Throckmorton, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £721.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, and contains some interesting monuments; and the chancel was restored in 1865. The chapelry of Bradley became a separate charge in 1864. There are churches at Wyre-Piddle and Throckmorton, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £62.

FLAGG, a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bakewell. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 238. Houses, 48.

FLAMBARDS, a mansion in Harrow-on-the-Hill parish, Middlesex; $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of London. It took its name from Sir John Flambard, who resided here in the time of Edward III. It passed to the Gerards, the Pages, and the Lords Northwick; it was re-built, on an extended scale, by one of the Lords Northwick; and it contains some paintings by the Italian masters, and many Greek and Roman medals.

FLAMBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in a hollow, near the centre of a promontory, 2 miles E of Marton r. station, and 4 NE by E of Bridlington. It was known to the Saxons as Fleamburg, signifying "light town;" and it is supposed to have derived its name either from a flame-tower or beacon erected near it at some early period, or from the Continental town of Flansburg, belonging to the Jutes. It evidently is a place of much antiquity; it is even supposed to have been an important Roman station; and it probably continued to be somewhat notable in the middle ages;

but it is now little if anything more than an ordinary fishing village, and coast-guard station. It has a post-office under Hull, a church, two dissenting chapels, and some remains of an ancient tower. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with small western turret; was partially restored in 1865; and contains a carved screen, an ancient font, and an old brass. The remains of the ancient tower are at the west end of the village, and bear the name of the Danish tower; but no record exists to throw light upon its history. The parish comprises 2,980 acres of land, and 598 of water. Real property, £4,773. Pop., 1,287. Houses, 306. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to King Harold; was given, after the Conquest, to William le Gros; and passed to the Constables. Flamborough Head terminates the promontory, at about 2 miles from the village; consists of chalk cliffs, rising to the height of from 300 to 450 feet; is the resort of many myriads of sea-fowl; and has been pierced, by the action of waves and weather, into numerous caverns, the more remarkable of which are called Kirk-hole, the Dove-cot, and Robin Lyth's hole. Only two landing places, and these not good, are on the promontory; yet Ida the Saxon landed here with forty ships, to fight for the crown of Northumbria. A lighthouse, built in 1806, stands about 400 yards from the extreme point of the promontory, at an elevation of 250 feet; is a neat circular structure, 82 feet high; and shows three revolving faces, each of seven reflectors, one painted red,—the revolutions being so timed as to distinguish this light from any other. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £130.* Patron, W. Strickland, Esq. See DANES DYKE, and BRIDLINGTON.

FLAMSTEAD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Hemel-Hempstead district, Herts. The village stands near the river Ver, near Watling Street, and near the boundary with Beds, 4 miles S by W of Luton r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Hemel-Hempstead; was anciently called Verlamsted, and was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Dunstable. The parish comprises 5,929 acres. Real property, £10,602. Pop., 1,919. Houses, 412. The property is much subdivided. The manor, soon after the Conquest, was so infested by robbers from the adjacent woods, that William gave it to three knights on condition of their defending it and the surrounding country from future depredations; and it passed to the Todenis and the Beauchamps. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £180. Patron, University College, Oxford. The church has a carved screen, a rood-loft, two stalls, a piscina, a canopied effigies of a knight, and a brass of 1414. A parsonage house was erected in 1865. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a National school, and charities £26. The sub-district contains also the parish of Great Gaddesden. Acres, 10,003. Pop., 3,066. Houses, 636.

FLANESFORD, a quondam priory in Goodrich parish, Hereford; on the river Wye, at Herne Bridge, 4 miles SSW of Ross. It was founded, in 1347, for Augustinian canons, by the Talbots; and the extant remains of it are now a barn.

FLANSHAM, a hamlet in Felpham parish, Sussex; 2 miles NE of Bognor. Pop., 76.

FLASBY-WITH-WINTERBURN, a township in Gargrave parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Skipton. Acres, 4,311. Real property, £3,623. Pop., 113. Houses, 19. Flasby Hall is the seat of the Prestons.

FLASH, a village in Quarnford chapelry, Allstonefield parish, Stafford; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Longnor. Quarnford church is here.

FLASHBROOK, a township in Adbaston parish, Stafford; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Newport. It includes the hamlet of Batchacre. Pop., 111. Houses, 19.

FLATHOLM, an island in Uphill parish, Somerset; in Bristol channel, 8 miles WNW of Uphill. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference; has excellent pasture, farmed for sheep; and is a resort of many visitors in summer. It consists of magnesian limestone; breaks

down to the sea in low cliffs; lies on the axis of the Mendip hills, so as to be an outspur of them; and stands directly in the course of vessels going up or down the channel. A lighthouse is on its S point; erected in 1737, standing 156 feet high, and showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 17 miles.

FLAUNDEN, a parish in Hemel-Hempstead district, Herts; on the river Chess, at the boundary with Bucks, 4 miles ENE of Amersham, and 5 NW of Rickmansworth r. station. It has a post-office under Amersham. Acres, 899. Real property, 1,225. Pop., 244. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £108. Patron, Lord Chesham. The church was, not long ago, rebuilt and enlarged; and is good. There is an independent chapel.

FLAVEL-FLYFORD. See FLYFORD-FLAVEL.

FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS, a quondam Roman province in England. It was bounded by the German ocean, and by the rivers Thames, Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Don; and it included the territories of the ancient British Cattieuchlani, Dobuni, Cornavii, Coritani, Icenii, and Trinobantes.

FLAWBOROUGH, a chapelry in Staunton parish, Notts; near the river Smite, 2½ miles NNE of Elton r. station, and 6½ ENE of Bingham. Post-town, Orston, under Nottingham. Acres, 965. Real property, £1,768. Pop., 64. Houses, 12. The property is all in one estate. A Roman station was here. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Staunton, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was rebuilt in 1840.

FLAWITH, a township in Ane parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Great North of England railway, 4½ miles SW of Easingwold. Acres, 630. Pop., 84. Houses, 18.

FLAXBOURTON, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; on the Bristol and Exeter railway, at Bourton r. station, 5½ miles WSW of Bristol. It has a post-office designated Flaxbourton, Somerset. Acres, 621. Real property, £2,849. Pop., 215. Houses, 42. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £90. Patron, the Rector of Nailsea. The church has a fine doorway, and is very good.

FLAXBY, a township in Goldsborough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles ENE of Knaresborough. Acres, 580. Pop., 76. Houses, 19.

FLAXLEY, a parish in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester; near the river Severn, the South Wales railway, and the Gloucester and Hereford Junction railway, 2½ miles N of Newnham. Post-town, Newnham. Acres, 1,375. Real property, £2,252. Pop., 272. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in the time of Stephen, by Roger Fitz-Milo, second Earl of Hereford; was endowed by Henry II. with an iron forge in Dean forest, and with several neighbouring manors; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Kingstons. Flaxley Abbey, now the seat of Sir M. H. C. Boevey, Bart., was rebuilt in 1777, and retains some vestiges of the monastic edifice. Iron-works are still carried on at Abbott's Wood, the place of the forge given by Henry II.; and the iron produced at them, in consequence of being worked solely with charcoal, is held in much esteem. The scenery in Flaxley and its neighbourhood is picturesque. The living is a donative in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £108. Patron, Sir H. H. C. Boevey, Bart. The church is recent, and in the decorated English style; and has a tower and spire. Charities, £50.

FLAXPOOL, a hamlet in Crowcombe parish, Somerset; 12 miles W of Bridgewater. Pop., 52.

FLAXTON, a township-chapelry and a sub-district, in the district of York and N. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry is in Bossall parish; lies adjacent to the York and Scarborough railway, near the river Foss, 9 miles NNE of York; and has a station on the railway, and two post-offices under York, the one called Flaxton, the other called Flaxton Station. It is sometimes called Flaxton-on-the-Moor. Acres, 1,827. Real property, £2,951. Pop., 367. Houses, 86. About 300 silver Saxon coins,

together with other relics, were found here in 1807. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £250. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district contains two parishes and part of a third. Acres, 13,159. Pop., 1,677. Houses, 354.

FLAXWELL, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln. It contains Anwick parish, twelve other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 51,233. Pop. in 1851, 9,684; in 1861, 7,835. Houses, 1,611.

FLEAMBURG. See FLAMBOROUGH.

FLEATHAMBYRIG. See FLADBURY.

FLECKNEY, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicesters; on the Union canal, near the Kibworth station of the Leicester and Bedford railway, 7 miles NW of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Kibworth-Harcourt, under Leicester. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £2,530. Pop., 581. Houses, 130. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £155.* Patron, the Earl of Lovelace. The church is tolerable; and there is a Baptist chapel.

FLECKNOE, a hamlet in Wolfhamcote parish, Warwick; 6½ miles ENE of Southam.

FLEDBOROUGH, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on the river Trent, 4 miles ENE of Tuxford r. station, and 5 ENE of Tuxford. It includes Woodcotes hamlet; and its post-town is Dunham-on-Trent, under Newark. Acres, 1,427. Real property, £2,387. Pop., 115. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. Some acres are under hops. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £340.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church has some stained glass, and is good. There is a National school.

FLEET, a village and a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset. The village stands on Fleet-water, 3½ miles WNW of Weymouth town and r. station; is a coast-guard station; and suffered much damage in a great storm of 1824, when the sea broke through the Chesil bank. The parish comprises 845 acres of land, and 540 of water. Real property, £384. Pop., 160. Houses, 31. The manor belonged to Christchurch priory; and passed to the Mohuns and the Goulds. Fleet House is the seat of the Rev. G. Goodden. Fleet-water runs up from Portland roads inside the Chesil bank; and is 7 miles long, and a ¼ of a mile broad. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £66. Patron, the Rev. G. Goodden. The church was destroyed by the storm of 1824; and a new church, in the early English style, with apsidal chancel, open porch, and bell-turret, was built in 1862.

FLEET, a village and a parish in Holbeach district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Spalding and Sutton-Bridge railway, 2 miles ESE of Holbeach; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wisbeach. The parish comprises 6,667 acres; and includes a tract called Fleet Fen. Real property, £14,726. Pop. of the Fleet Fen tract, 167. Houses, 32. Pop. of the whole, 1,312. Houses, 247. The property is divided among a few. Many copper coins of Gallienus, and other relics, have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £1,250.* Patron, Rev. J. Jerram. The church is ancient but good; and an embattled tower, with lofty spire, stands apart from it. There are chapels for Baptists and Unitarians. An endowed school has £48; and other charities have £69.

FLEET, a chapelry in Crondall parish, Hants; on the Southwestern railway, at Fleetpond station, 3½ miles WSW of Farnborough. Post-town, Fleetpond, under Winchfield. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £108.* Patron, J. W. M. Lefroy, Esq.

FLEET-DITCH. See FLEET-RIVER, Middlesex.

FLEET-FEN. See FLEET, Lincoln.

FLEETHAM, a township in Bambrough parish, Northumberland; 6 miles SSE of Belford. Acres, 562. Pop., 67. Houses, 13.

FLEETHAM-KIRKBY. See KIRKBY-FLEETHAM.

FLEET-MARSTON. See MARSTON-FLEET.

FLEETPOND, a locality on the NE border of Hants;

on the Southwestern railway, 3½ miles WSW of Farnborough. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Winchfield. A lake which gives name to it is one of the largest of the lakelets among the heaths of Hants and Surrey; and is traversed by the railway on a high bank of sand. The engineer, at the forming of the railway, found difficulty in projecting this bank; but he contrived first to face the slopes with sods, then to lay on a thatch of hazel rods, and then to pin down the thatch with willows, which soon took root, and matted the turf on the sand.

FLEET RIVER, a stream of Middlesex. It rises about 5 miles N of Kentish-town and St. Pancras; runs under Fleet-market, and across the lower end of Fleet-street, to the Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge; and, like several other streams passing through the metropolis, is arched over throughout the lower part of its course. It was made navigable for small craft to Holborn-bridge in 1502, and was arched over in 1734-7.

FLEET-RIVER, a stream of Notts. It rises near Winthorpe; and runs northward, past Collingham, to the Trent at Girton.

FLEET WATER. See **FLEET**, Dorset, and **CHESILBANK**.

FLEETWOOD, a town and a chapelry in Poulton-le-Fylde parish, Lancashire. The town stands on the river Wyre, within 2 miles of the open sea, and 18 NW of Preston. Its site, so late as 1836, was a mere rabbit warren; but was observed by its proprietor, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, to be situated so advantageously for inter-communication between the great marts of England and the seaports of the Isle of Man and the North of Ireland, that he determined to make it a seat of commerce. A harbour was planned; a railway was formed; a quarry was laid out; and buildings of all sorts appropriate to a seaport town were begun. The town speedily took form, sprang into activity, realized the hopes of its founder, and became both a bonding-port and a sea-bathing resort. The Preston and Wyre railway, opened in 1840, connects it with the general railway system at Preston; the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction railway, partly opened in 1849, carries on the connexion from Preston eastward; and other lines of railway, in other directions, have been projected. The town has a post-office; under Preston, a railway-station with telegraph, good hotels, a good market-place, bazaars and fancy shops, a custom-house, gas-works, public bathing establishments, a coast-guard station, a large military school, extensive barracks, a large national school, a mechanics' institute, a literary institution, a church, and Independent Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels. The literary institution was erected, in 1864, at a cost of about £3,000; and is in the Gothic style. The church is a stone edifice, in the early English style. A weekly market is held on Friday; various kinds of industry, suitable to a port, are carried on; and a weekly newspaper is published. Rossall Hall, in the vicinity, formerly the seat of Sir P. H. Fleetwood, is now a collegiate school of high character, but on moderate terms, in connexion with the Church of England; possesses accommodation for 300 pupils; and has a chapel, a music-room, a lecture-room, and an extensive playground. The harbour has a quay 600 feet long, a line of rails to the main railway, and three lighthouses; and, in 1869, was soon to have docks 600 feet long and 400 feet wide. The port's jurisdiction commences at Hundred-end, about 2 miles W of Hesketh bank; continues up to Preston; goes along the coast, on the N side of the river, to Lytham; round the coast, to Blackpool, and on to Fleetwood; thence to the river Broadfleet, 4 miles from Sea-Dyke, including both sides of the Wyre and the river Broadfleet. The vessels belonging to the port, at the commencement of 1863, were 42 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 1,625 tons; 47 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 12,692 tons; 1 small steam-vessel, of 25 tons; and 3 large steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,224 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 14 British vessels, of aggregately 7,906 tons, from British colonies; 1 foreign vessel, of 592 tons, from British colonies;

two British vessels, of jointly 389 tons, from foreign countries; 13 foreign vessels, of aggregately 3,084 tons, from foreign countries; 409 sailing vessels, of aggregately 32,606 tons, coastwise; and 414 steam-vessels, of aggregately 129,973 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 7 British vessels, of aggregately 4,133 tons, to British colonies; 1 foreign vessel, of 170 tons, to British colonies; 3 British vessels, of aggregately 1,024 tons, to foreign countries; 7 foreign vessels, of aggregately 1,712 tons, to foreign countries; 195 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 16,578 tons, coastwise; and 409 steam-vessels, of aggregately 129,329 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867 was £3,716. Steam-vessels sail regularly to Belfast and Londonderry. Fleetwood has been regarded as a good starting point for tourists from the south to the Lake district, by way of Piel pier and Furness. Pop. of the town, in 1861, 3,834. Houses, 546. The chapelry is part of the township of Thornton-with-Fleetwood-on-Wyre; and was constituted in 1841. Acres of the township, 9,730; of which 4,550 are water. Real property, £16,459; of which £200 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,134; in 1861, 5,084. Houses, 708. Pop. of the chapelry, 4,258. Houses, 547. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patron, Sir P. H. Fleetwood.

FLEGG, a district and two hundreds, in Norfolk. The district lies on the E border of the county, contiguous to the sea, and is cut into two sub-districts—E and W. The E sub-district contains the parishes of Caistor-next-Yarmouth, Mautby, Runham, Stokesby-with-Herringby, Thrigby, Filby, Scratby, Ormsby-St. Michael and Ormsby-St. Margaret. Acres, 13,301. Pop., 4,060. Houses, 916. The W sub-district contains the parishes of Hemsby, Winterton, East Somerton, West Somerton, Marham, Rollesby, Burgh-St. Margaret-and-St. Mary, Billockby, Clippeby, Ashby, Oby, Thirne, and Repps-with-Bastwick. Acres, 15,786. Pop., 4,571. Houses, 1,029. Acres of the district, 2,908. Poor-rates in 1862, £4,468. Pop. in 1851, 8,497; in 1861, 8,631. Houses, 1,945. Marriages in 1860, 53; births, 302,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 185,—of which 94 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 535; births, 3,053; deaths, 1,702. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 3,598 sittings; 2 of Baptists, with 240 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 100 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 345 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 683 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 40 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 789 scholars; 17 private day schools, with 336 s.; and 13 Sunday schools, with 784 s. The poor's affairs are administered under a local act; and the workhouse is in Rollesby.—The two hundreds are East Flegg and West Flegg; and are conterminat with respectively the two sub-districts.

FLEMINGSTON, or **FLEMSTONE**, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; near the coast, 3¼ miles SSE of Cowbridge r. station, and 9¼ SSW of Llantrissant. Post-town, Cowbridge. Acres, 672. Real property, £1,003. Pop., 63. Houses, 10. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to John Fleming, one of the twelve knights who came in with Robert Fitz Hamon, in the time of William Rufus. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £196. Patron, the Earl of Dunraven. The church is good. Edward Williams, the poet, was a native.

FLEMPTON, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, 3 miles N of Saxham r. station, and 5 NW of Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 789. Real property, £1,641. Pop., 190. Houses, 40. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Hengrave, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £398.* Patron, the Rev. W. R. Bain. The church is very good; and there are charities £10.

FLENDISH, a hundred in Cambridge; in the centre of the county. It contains Cherry-Hinton parish and four other parishes. Acres, 11,906. Pop., 3,496. Houses, 725.

FLENSOP, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township,

Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of Middleham.

FLESHWICK BAY, a small bay on the SW coast of the Isle of Man; 5 miles NNE of the Calf of Man. It is overhung, on the S side, by Brada hill, which has a height of 758 feet.

FLETCHAMSTEAD, a village in Stoneleigh parish, Warwick; adjacent to the Birmingham railway, 2 miles SW of Coventry. Over Fletchamstead here was given, as a manor, by Henry VIII., to John Beaumont, Esq.; passed to the Humberstons and the Leighs; and had a fine Gothic mansion erected on it by Sir Thomas Leigh, —which gave shelter for a short time to Charles I., and the remains of which were afterwards converted into a farm-house. Lower Fletchamstead belonged, in the time of Henry VII., to John Smith, one of the Commissioners for levying men against the threatened invasion by France; and was partly converted by his son into a park.

FLETCHING, a village and a parish in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village stands on the river Ouse, 3¼ miles NW of the Uckfield station of the Brighton, Lewes, Groomsridge, and Tunbridge-Wells railway; and has a post-office under Uckfield, and a fair on the Monday before Whit-Sunday. The parish comprises 8,463 acres. Real property, £8,222. Pop., 2,028. Houses, 411. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Earl Godwin; passed to the Delawarres, the Nevilles, the Sackvilles, and others; and belongs now to the Earl of Sheffield. Sheffield Place, the seat of the Earl, includes some ancient portions; was, at various times, enlarged and altered, and not long ago almost entirely rebuilt; presents Gothic features, but scarcely in good taste; presents, on its exterior, the shields of the several owners of the manor since the Conquest; was the place where the historian Gibbon spent much of the latter part of his life; contains a portrait of Gibbon, by Sir Joshua; and stands in a beautiful park, embellished with noble trees. About 84 acres are under hops. There is a number of mineral springs, almost all chalybeate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Sheffield. The church has Norman features, but is chiefly early English; is cruciform; has a Norman tower, with a spire; contains, in the S transept, an altar-tomb with very fine brass of a Dalyngrasse of 1395, and another altar-tomb with effigies of a Leche of 1596; and has, in connexion with the N transept, the mausoleum of the Sheffield family, containing the grave of Gibbon, with a Latin inscription by Dr. Parr. The vicarage of Danehill is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £56.

FLETHUR-HILL, a ruined seat near Haverfordwest, in Pembroke. It belonged to the Haywards, and passed to the baronet family of Lewis.

FLETTON, a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; on the Great Northern railway, adjacent to the junction with it of several other railways, and at the boundary with Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, 1 mile SSE of Peterborough. It has a post-office, the name of New Fletton, under Peterborough. Acres, 780. Real property, £5,766. Pop. in 1851, 603; in 1861, 1,449. Houses, 312. The increase of pop. arose from the residence of persons employed by several railway companies. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Peterborough abbey, and passed to the Flettons and the Probys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £292.* Patron, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is very good; and there are a British school and charities £49.

FLEXBOROUGH, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, in Sussex. It contains East Blatchington parish, and two other parishes. Acres, 3,979. Pop., 1,220. Houses, 246.

FLIMBY, a parish in Cockermonth district, Cumberland; on the coast, and on the Maryport and Whitehaven railway, 1½ mile SSW of Maryport. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Maryport. Acres, 1,842; of which 253 are water. Real property,

£6,363; of which £4,108 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 555; in 1861, 1,178. Houses, 216. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of extensive coal-mines, and the erection of houses for the workers. The property is divided among a few. The parish was constituted out of Commerton in the time of Henry VIII. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £82.* Patrons, the Landowners. The church is good.

FLIMSTONE. See FLEMINGTON.

FLIMWELL, a hamlet in Ticehurst parish, and a chapelry in Ticehurst, Etchingham, and Hawkhurst parishes, Sussex. The hamlet lies 2 miles ENE of Ticehurst village, and 3¼ N of Etchingham r. station; and has a post-office under Hurst-Green. The chapelry was constituted in 1841. Pop., 811. Houses, 146. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £130.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

FLINCHAMSTEAD. See FINCHAMSTEAD.

FLINT, a town, a parochial chapelry, and a sub-district, in Holywell district, Flintshire. The town stands on the estuary of the Dee, at the ferry to Parkgate, and on the Chester and Holyhead railway, 12¼ miles NW of Chester. It is thought, by some antiquaries, to occupy the site of a Roman station, or at least to have had some fortress at a very early period; but it first comes into distinct notice in connexion with a castle begun by Henry II., and finished by Edward I.; and it probably got its name either from some early manufacture of flint glass at it, or from the abundance of siliceous rock in its neighbourhood. It gives name to the county, and was originally the county town; but, as respects at least the seat of assizes, it has been superseded by Mold; and it is now little better than a mere village, and not a very pleasant one. It consists chiefly of two streets, and is irregularly built; but it is the place of election for the county, and a polling-place, a seat of petty sessions, and a sub-port to Chester; and it has a head post-office; a railway station, a town-hall, a jail, a church, five dissenting chapels, a national school, alms-houses, and large part of its ancient castle. The town-hall is a handsome modern edifice. The jail was built in 1785, and contains 16 cells, 6 day-rooms, and 6 airing-courts. The church was built in 1843, on the site of a previous one; and is an elegant edifice, with a spire. The castle stands on a low freestone rock, washed by the Dee; and was originally united to the town by a drawbridge. It was the meeting-place of Edward II. with Piers Gaveston; was taken by Llewelyn; was given by Edward III. to the Black Prince; passed to the De Veres and the Earl of Northumberland; was the place of the betrayal of Richard II. to Bolingbroke, and in that connexion has been immortalized by Shakspeare; was garrisoned, for Charles I., by Sir Roger Mostyn; suffered capture, after a long siege, by Sir W. Brereton; was retaken for the king, and captured again by General Mytton; and was dismantled, by order of parliament, in 1647. It forms a square court, truncated at the corners, with a large round tower at each of three of the corners, and with a massive keep, called the double tower, detached from the main building, but structurally communicating with it by a drawbridge. This keep probably got its name from having concentric walls, with intermediate gallery opening into a central area of fully 22 feet in diameter; and it is by far the most interesting portion of the existing ruin. The castle, as a whole, has a crumbling aspect, and now wants portions of towers and wall which have been undermined by the sea; yet it retains enough both of bulk and character, to make it an instructive specimen of the architecture of its age, and to show that its military strength was not small. The town had once considerable commerce, but lost great part of it by the gradual silting up of the estuary; and it once had also considerable inland trade, but lost much of this by the removal of the county business to Mold. Yet, in consequence of the establishment at it of large alkali and smelting works, and of the erection of a new wharf, it has, of late years, undergone considerable revival, in so much that vessels frequent it to discharge their cargoes into small craft for conveyance to Chester. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and

fairs are held on the first Tuesday of Feb., 3 May, 4 July, and 3 Nov. The town was made a borough by Edward I.; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and unites with St. Asaph, Caerwrlle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold, Overton, and Rhuddlan, in sending a member to parliament. The borough boundaries, both municipal and parliamentary, comprise Flint chapelry and Coleshill-fawr township. Pop. in 1851, 3,296; in 1861, 3,428. Houses, 768.—The chapelry contains 1,514 acres of land and 1,125 of water. Real property, £8,676; of which £1,015 are in mines, and £100 in gas-works. Pop., 3,088. Houses, 688. The property is not much divided. A famous ancient cross, the shaft of which still exists, stood at Croes-Ati, about a mile from the town, on the lower road to Chester; and some interesting Roman antiquities, lead scoræ, and traces of furnaces have been found there. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £311.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The sub-district includes also Halkin and Northop parishes. Acres, 18,145. Pop., 8,079. Houses, 1,806.

FLINT, a county. See FLINTSHIRE.

FLINTHAM, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; on the Fosse way and the river Trent, at Hazleford ferry, 3½ miles ESE of Thurgarton r. station, and 6¼ SW of Newark. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 2,450. Real property, £4,927. Pop., 524. Houses, 119. The manor belongs to T. B. Thoroton Hildyard, Esq. Flintham Hall succeeded an ancient mansion of the Hoses, and was the seat of the Hackers, the Disneys, and the Thorotons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £364.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1828, but retains the chancel and the tower of a previous church, which was cruciform. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An endowed school has £24; and other charities have £46.

FLINTHAM, a hamlet in Oaksey parish, Wilts; 5½ miles NE of Malmesbury. Pop., 42.

FLINTHILL, a place 1 mile from Dorking, in Surrey; with a post-office under Dorking.

FLINTON, a township in Humbleton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles NNE of Hedon. Acres, 1,397. Real property, 2,070. Pop., 125. Houses, 23. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FLINTSHIRE, or FLINT, a maritime county of North Wales; comprising a main body and a detached district. The main body is bounded by the estuary of the Dee, the Irish sea, Denbighshire, and Cheshire; and forms an oblong, extending north-westward, and measuring about 27 or 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 12½ in breadth. The detached district is separated, at the mean distance of about 9 miles, by Denbighshire; lies on the right bank of the river Dee; is bounded, on the S and the E, by Salop; and forms an oblong of about 10 miles by 6½. The area of the entire county is 184,905 acres. The tract along the coast is level, finely sheltered, and highly fertile. The surface inland rises in variety of contour to the boundary with Denbighshire; includes, toward that boundary, the north-eastern declivities of the Clwydian hills; and attains, on the summit-line, in the peaks of Moel Cloddian, Moel Arthur, and Moel Famma, elevations of 1,452, 1,491, and 1,845 feet. The ravine of Holywell is the only picturesque spot on the coast; but many parts of the interior present fine scenery; and the summit line of the Clwydian hills is cloven by several elevated roads or passes. The rivers Dee and Clwyd contribute beauty to respectively the detached district and the north-western corner; and innumerable streamlets, descending from the Clwydian hills, diversify and adorn many parts of the interior. The chief streams are the Alun, going to the Dee, the Elwy, going to the Clwyd, the Terrig, the Wheeler, and some others. A carboniferous formation, comprising the coal measures, lies along the estuary of the Dee, and expands thence to the SE; a carboniferous formation, consisting chiefly of millstone grit, flanks the coal measures from end to end of the county; a formation of carboniferous limestone and shale commences near the coast, and extends parallel to all the millstone grit; an upper silurian forma-

tion, rising into the Clwydian hills, flanks most of the carboniferous limestone; and a trias formation of new red or Bunter sandstone, lies along the SW. The coal seams are surpassed in thickness only by those at Wednesbury in Stafford; and have been found, in some places, to possess an aggregate of 59 feet, within a depth of only 216 yards. Some of the coal contains 90 per cent. of combustible matter; and 37 collieries are worked. Ironstone and a fine kind of silicious freestone abound in the coal tracts; a rich hematitic iron ore is found in the mountain limestone; and a lead ore, containing appreciable quantities of silver, has been worked to the extent of 1,056 tons a-year, but has latterly been less productive. The lead ore appears, from remains or traces of ancient smelting-hearths, to have been worked by the ancient Britons and Romans.

The soils of the low tracts show much diversity, according to the character of the detritus and the rocks, but in general are very productive; and those of the hills are, for the most part, a mixture of clay and gravel, with predominance of clay. About 20,000 acres are arable; about 110,000 are in pasture; and most of the remainder is waste. Good crops of wheat are raised on all the sea-board's low lands. Barley, oats, rye, potatoes, and occasional green crops, also are raised. The native horses and cattle are of fair size and character; the cows are excellent milkers; and the sheep, though crossed by the Southdowns and the Leicesters, are small. Butter, cheese, and wool are exported. Farm-buildings and other edifices are of stone; fences, for the most part, are quick-set; and estates, in general, are large. Chemical manufacture is carried on at Flint; copper and brass works employ a number of persons at Holywell; several cotton mills also employ about 300 hands; and the produce of the mines is an abundant material of commerce. The Chester and Holyhead railway goes along all the coast; a branch from it goes to Mold; and another branch goes up the Clwyd. Good roads traverse most parts of the interior, and afford ready communication between towns and villages.

Flintshire contains 23 parishes and parts of 12 others; and is divided into the hundreds of Prestatyn, Rhuddlan, Coleshill, Mold, and Maylor. The registration county takes in part of one parish from Denbigh; gives off nine parishes and six other tracts to Denbigh, a parish and a township to Cheshire, two parishes and two chapelries to Salop; comprises 89,479 acres; and is all included in the district of Holywell. The towns in it are St. Asaph, Flint, Mold, Holywell, Caerwrlle, Caerwys, Overton, and Rhuddlan; and all these are boroughs, and the first of them a city. The chief seats are Halkin Hall, St. Asaph Palace, Downing, Gredington, Pengwern, Talacre, Greenfield, Aston, Bodelyyddan, Emral, Hamner Hall, Hawarden Castle, Kinmael Park, Leeswood, Mostyn, Bodryddan, Kilken, Rhual, Gwernhailed, Bryn-y-Pys, Nerquis Hall, Pentre-Hobyn, Plas-Teg, Golden Grove, Gyrn, and Fron. Real property in 1835, £153,930; in 1843, £274,471; in 1861, £339,012,—of which £50,758 were in mines, £1,709 in quarries, £1,000 in ironworks, and £2,341 in railways. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, and about 25 magistrates; and is in the North Wales judicial circuit, and the Northwestern military district. The assizes are held at Mold. The county jail is at Flint. The police force, in 1862 comprised 4 men for Flint borough, and 35 men for the rest of the county. The crimes committed, in that year, were 4 in Flint borough, and 51 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were 4 in Flint borough, and 30 in the rest of the county; the depredaters and suspected persons at large were 5 in Flint borough, and 47 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were 4 in Flint borough, and 41 in the rest of the county. One member is sent to parliament by the boroughs, and one by the county at large. Electors of the county in 1863, 2,993. The entire county is in the diocese of St. Asaph. Pop. in 1801, 93,469; in 1821, 53,893; in 1841, 66,919; in 1861, 69,737. Inhabited houses, 15,113; uninhabited, 801; building, 85.

The territory now forming Flintshire belonged anciently to the Ordovices; was included, by the Romans, in their Britannia Secunda; formed part of the Welsh Venedotia or Gwynedd; and was, by the Saxons, called Englefield, and made part of Mercia. The Picts and Scots overran it after the departure of the Romans, but were defeated by the British. The Northumbrians overran it, in the 7th century, and perpetrated a fearful massacre at Bangor-Iscoed, but were repelled by the Welsh. The Mercians, headed by their King Offa, overran and subdued it in the 8th century; and formed, for its defence, the great rampart called Offa's dyke. The Normans annexed it to Cheshire. Henry II., during his vain efforts to subdue Wales, met serious repulses in Flintshire, yet contrived first to get possession of Rhuddlan castle, and next to subjugate most other parts of this county. Llewelyn, in 1282, regained possession of all the county's strengths except Rhuddlan castle; but Edward I. retook Caerwyrle, maintained a severe struggle elsewhere with Llewelyn, and eventually pushed on to Conway. Later incidents will be found noticed in connexion with the towns. Watling-street traversed the county from the boundary with Cheshire, through Bodfari, toward Conway. Roman stations were at Bangor-Iscoed, Caerwyrle, and Bodfari,—perhaps also at Flint. Wat's dyke, parallel with Offa's, and sometimes mistaken for it, extends from the neighbourhood of Basingwerk south-eastward into Denbighshire. Ancient pillars are at Diserth and on Mostyn hill. Old castles are at Diserth, Flint, Caerwyrle, Basingwerk, Rhuddlan, Mold, Hawarden, and Eulo. An ancient cathedral is at St. Asaph; an ancient abbey at Basingwerk; and ancient churches at Kilken, Overton, Hanmer, and Holywell.

FLITCHAM, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; on the river Babingley, 4½ miles ENE of Castle-Rising, and 5½ E by S of Wolverton r. station. It includes Appleton; and its post-town is Castle-Rising, under Lynn. Acres, 4,200. Real property, £4,091. Pop., 533. Houses, 98. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the great Coke, and belongs now to the Earl of Leicester. A number of cottages, for farm-labourers, were recently erected. An Augustinian priory, a cell to Walsingham abbey, was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by Robert d'Aiguillon, and given, at the dissolution, to the Clintons; and some remains of it exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £80.* Patron, the Earl of Leicester. The church is old but good.

FLITT, a hundred in Beds; forming the south-eastern extremity of the county. It contains eleven parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 36,675. Pop., in 1851, 19,889; in 1861, 24,793. Houses, 4,661.

FLITTON, a township and a parish in Amphill district, Beds. The township lies on the river Ivel, 2½ miles SE of Amphill, and 5½ ESE of Liddington r. station; and has a post-office under Amphill. Acres, 1,025. Real property, £2,082. Pop., 597. Houses, 127. The parish includes also the hamlet of Silsoe. Acres, 3,185. Real property, £5,930. Pop., 1,310. Houses, 277. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, 234.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is ancient and good; was much enlarged in 1835; and contains the burial-place of the Grey family, a monument to the fifth Earl of Kent, and a brass of Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, when 128 years old. The vicarage of Silsoe is a separate benefice. Charities, £74.

FLITTON, a hamlet in North Molton parish, Devon.

FLITWICK, a parish in Amphill district, Beds; on the river Ivel, 2½ miles S by W of Amphill, and 4½ SE of Liddington r. station. Post-town, Amphill. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £3,379. Pop., 773. Houses, 167. The property is divided among a few. Flitwick House is the seat of J. T. Brooks, Esq. A small priory, a cell to Dunstable abbey, was founded at Rokesac here in 1170, by Philip de Sannerville. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £230.* Patron, J. T. Brooks, Esq. The church is good; and there is a national school.

FLIXBOROUGH, a township and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The township lies adjacent to the river Trent, near the Keadby terminus of the Thorne and Keadby railway, 10 miles NW of Glanford-Brigg. Acres, 2,650. Real property, £1,711. Pop., 214. Houses, 43. The parish includes also a small part of Crosby township; and its post-town is Barton, under Brigg. Rated property, £2,261. Pop., 236. Houses, 46. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Barton-upon-Stather, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, 752.* Patron, Sir R. Sheffield, Bart. The church is good. Chief Justice Anderson was a native.

FLIXTON, a township and a parish in Barton-upon-Irwell district, Lancashire. The township lies in the peninsula between the rivers Irwell and Mersey, 3¼ miles SSE of Barton-Moss r. station, and 7 WSW of Manchester; and has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,575. Real property, £6,966. Pop., 1,302. Houses, 251. The parish includes also the township of Urmoston. Acres, 2,549. Real property, £11,477. Pop., 2,050. Houses, 409. The property is subdivided. Flixton Hall is the seat of the Wright family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is good; and there were placed in it, in 1859, two memorial windows of Mr. Thomas Rogers and of the Wright family. The vicarage of Urmoston is a separate charge, constituted in 1868. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and charities £11.

FLIXTON, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Waveney and to the Lowestoft railway, 3 miles WNW of Lowestoft. Post-town, Blundeston, under Lowestoft. Acres, 602. Real property, £806. Pop., 37. Houses, 8. The name is a corruption of Felix-ton; and was taken from Felix, the first Bishop of the East Saxons. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Blundeston, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was destroyed by a hurricane in 1703, and is now an ivy-clad ruin; and the walls of it consist of tile and brick, and have herring-bone masonry.

FLIXTON, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Waveney, and the boundary with Norfolk, 3 miles SW of Bungay r. station. Post-town, Bungay. Acres, 1,761. Real property, £2,853. Pop., 165. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Flixton Hall is the seat of Sir R. S. Adair, Bart.; superseded a structure by Inigo Jones; burnt down in 1846; contains valuable pictures by the Dutch and Italian masters; and stands in a park of 400 acres. An Augustinian nunnery was founded in the parish in 1253, by Margery de Creek; and given, at the dissolution, to the Tasburghs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £140. Patron, Sir R. S. Adair, Bart. The church is ancient, but good; has a square tower of uncut flints; and contains a carved pulpit, an iron hour-glass frame, and a quatrefoil panelled pew.

FLIXTON, a township in Folkton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Wolds, near the Hull and Scarborough railway, 6½ miles S of Scarborough. Acres, 2,500. Real property, £1,563. Pop., 362. Houses, 71. An hospital was founded here, in the time of Athelstan, by Acc-horn or Acehorne; and afterwards bore the name of Carmans-Spittle. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

FLOCKTON, a chapelry in Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles WNW of Haigh r. station, and 6½ E by S of Huddersfield. It has a post-office under Wakefield. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £7,067; of which £2,480 are in mines. Pop., 1,090. Houses, 238. The property is much subdivided. Flockton Hall is a principal residence. Many of the inhabitants are coal-miners. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, 94.* Patrons, Certain Trustees. The church is tolerable; and there are four dissenting chapels. An endowed school has £6; and other charities have £95.

FLODDEN, a famous battle-field in Kirk-Newton parish, Northumberland; on the river Till, 3 miles ESE of Cornhill. It was the scene of the defeat of the Scottish

army, under James IV., by the Earl of Surrey. Flodden Hill, on which the Scottish army was posted, is an outskirt of the Cheviots, sloping to the Till; the plain of Milfield, across which the English army advanced to the attack, extends down the Till toward the Tweed; and the actual battle-field lies around the junction of the hill and the plain,—is now intersected by the road from Coldstream to Newcastle,—and has an unhewn pillar, called the King's Stone, marking the spot where James IV. fell. This place has been characterized as—

“ Flodden's fatal field,
Where shivered was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield.”

FLOOKBURGH, a village and a chapelry in Cartmel parish, Lancashire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile SSE of Cark r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ESE of Ulverston; was once a market town; has a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel, and two good inns; and is frequented by persons using the waters of Holywell medicinal spring, about 2 miles distant. The chapelry includes the village, and appears to be conteminate with Lower Holker township. Acres, 2,130. Rated property, £4,040. Pop., 1,160. Houses, 243. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £121.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was repaired and enlarged in 1838.

FLOORE, or **FLOWER**, a village and a parish in Daventry district, Northampton. The village stands on the river Nen, 1 mile NE of Weedon r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ESE of Daventry; was known at Domesday as *Flora*; and has a post-office under Weedon. The parish comprises 3,390 acres. Real property, £6,889. Pop., 1,138. Houses, 255. The property is much subdivided. Floore House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £467. Patron, Christchurch, Oxford. The church belonged to Merton abbey, and is good. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed school, and charities £37.

FLORDON, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the Eastern Union railway, near the river Yare, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Norwich. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Long Stratton. Acres, 929. Real property, £1,737. Pop., 163. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Flordon Hall is the seat of Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £7.

FLORENCE (S.), a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on the river Tenby, near the Manorbier station of the Pembroke and Tenby railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Pembroke. It has a post-office under Tenby. Acres, 2,490. Real property, £3,198. Pop., 450. Houses, 78. The property is much divided. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of St. David's. Value of the vicarage, £94;* of the s. rectory, £177. Patron of the vicarage, the S. Rector; of the s. rectory, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is later English, cruciform, and good; and has, at the extremity of the S transept, a lofty tower.

FLOREY-COMBE. See **COMBE-FLOREY**.

FLORISTON, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Caledonian railway, 6 miles NNW of Carlisle.

FLOTMANBY (EAST and WEST), two hamlets in Flixton township, Folkton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of Scarborough.

FLOTTERTON, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; near the river Coquet, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles W of Rothbury. Acres, 768. Pop., 79. Houses, 12.

FLOUTERN TARN, a mountain lakelet in Cumberland; under Blake fell, between Ennerdale water and Crummock.

FLOWER. See **FLOORE**.

FLOWER'S BARROW, an ancient circular camp in Dorset; on the seaboard downs, 1 mile S of Lulworth. It occupies five acres, and has three ramparts and ditches.

FLOWTON, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; $\frac{3}{8}$ miles WNW of Bramford r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW by W

of Ipswich. Post-town, Bramford, under Ipswich. Acres, 495. Real property, £394. Pop., 151. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £140.* Patron, Henry Thornton, Esq. The church is good.

FLUSHDYKE, a station on the Wakefield and Batley railway, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Wakefield.

FLUSHING, a village and a chapelry in Mylor parish, Cornwall. The village stands on the Falmouth branch of Falmouth harbour, opposite Falmouth town and r. station; is reputed to be the warmest place in Cornwall; serves as a sub-port to Falmouth; was founded by the Trefusis family; and has a post-office under Falmouth. Iron-founding, ship-building, and oyster-fishing are carried on. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,006. Houses, 224. The living is a vicarage, annexed in 1863 to the vicarage of Mylor, in the diocese of Exeter. There are three dissenting chapels, and a national school.

FLYFORD-FLAVEL, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; $3\frac{1}{8}$ miles E of Spetchley r. station, and $6\frac{1}{8}$ NNE of Pershore. Post-town, Spetchley, under Worcester. Acres, 730. Real property, £845. Pop., 173. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. Remains of fossil shells are plentiful; and there is a medicinal spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £100.* Patron, W. Laslett, Esq. The church is ancient, with a tower; and was restored in 1845.

FLYFORD GRAFTON, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles E of Spetchley r. station, and $6\frac{1}{8}$ N by E of Pershore. It includes the hamlet of Libbery. Post-town, Spetchley, under Worcester. Acres, 1,640. Real property, £1,832. Pop., 225. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £75.* Patron, the Earl of Coventry. The church is decorated and later English, with a pinnacled tower. An endowed school has £31; and other charities £8.

FOBBING, a village and a parish in Orsett district, Essex. The village stands on a hill, near Holehaven creek, 2 miles N of the Thames, $2\frac{1}{8}$ NE by E of Stanford-le-Hope r. station, and $7\frac{1}{8}$ SSE of Billericay; and was the place where Jack Cade's rebellion began. The parish comprises 2,654 acres of land, and 300 of water. Post-town, Stanford-le-Hope, under Romford, London E. Real property, £3,478. Pop., 393. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is marshy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £564.* Patron, the Crown. The church stands high; has a lofty tower; forms a conspicuous object at a great distance; and is good. There is a national school. Cowper describes the adjacent scenery thus:—

“ Here, Thames, slow gliding through a level plain
Of spacious meads, with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along its sinuous course,
Delighted.”

FOCHRIV, a station on the Brecon and Newport railway; at the border of Wales, $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles SW of Tredegar.

FOCKERBY, a township in Adlingfleet parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles SE of Howden. Pop., 108.

FOE BANK, a village in Tooting-Higher-End township, Bury parish, Lancashire; $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles N of Bury.

FOFFANT. See **FOVANT**.

FOGGATHORPE, a township in Bubwith parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near Foggathorpe Gate r. station, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N by E of Howden. Acres, 1,284. Real property, £1,559. Pop., 128. Houses, 23. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FOGGATHORPE GATE, a railway station in E. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 9 miles ENE of Selby.

FOGHANGER, a hamlet in Milton-Abbot parish, Devon.

FOLDS, a village in Sharples township, Bolton parish, Lancashire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Chorley.

FOLDS-IN-THE-WOOD, a locality, the site of an au-

cient British town, in Westmoreland; on Knype Scar, near Bampton.

FOLE, a hamlet in Checkley parish, Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Uttoxeter.

FOLESHILL, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Warwick. The town stands adjacent to the Oxford canal and the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Coventry; has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Coventry; and participates in the ribbon, silk, and other manufactures of Coventry. The parish comprises 2,594 acres. Real property, £23,950; of which £2,437 are in mines. Pop., 8,140. Houses, 1,913. Foleshill Manor House and Foleshill Hall are chief residences. Iron-founding, coal-mining, and brick-making are carried on. Both the head living and another living called St. Paul's are vicarages in the diocese of Worcester. Value of the former, £353;* of the latter, £180. Patron of the former, the Lord Chancellor; of the latter, the Vicar of F. The head church was enlarged in 1816; and has an ancient font. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and two national schools.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Exhall and Bedworth, and the hamlet of Keresley. Acres, 7,799. Pop., 15,327. Houses, 3,503.—The district includes likewise the sub-district of Sowe, containing the parishes of Sowe, Anstey, Shilton, Withybrook, Wyken, Stoke, and Binley, and the hamlet of Willenhall. Acres, 19,389. Poor-rates in 1862, £11,555. Pop. in 1851, 18,527; in 1861, 19,997. Houses, 4,556. Marriages in 1860, 114; births, 804,—of which 54 were illegitimate; deaths, 407,—of which 185 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,535; births, 8,161; deaths, 4,880. The places of worship, in 1851, were 12 of the Church of England, with 5,909 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 2,008 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,141 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 818 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,126 s.; and 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 150 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 1,090 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 268 s.; 26 Sunday schools, with 2,074 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. There are two workhouses in Foleshill, and another in Exhall.

FOLKE, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; 3 miles SSE of Sherborne town and r. station. It includes the hamlet of Allweston, which has a post-office under Sherborne. Acres, 1,722. Rated property, £1,763. Pop., 332. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury and W. N. Allford, Esq. The church is tolerable.

FOLKESTONE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Kent. The town stands on the coast, and on a branch of the Southeastern railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dover, and 15 SSE of Canterbury. Its name was written Folcestane by the Saxons, and Fulchestan in Domesday book; and has been regarded as a corruption of variously Fulke's town, signifying "the town of Fulke," Folk's-stane, signifying "the fairies' rock," and Flos-stane, signifying "the break in the rock." Its site is a congeries of cliffs and hillocks, such as to have induced Thomas Ingoldsby to say,—“Rome stood on seven hills; Folkestone seems to have been built on seventy.” Folkestone hill is 575 feet high; and commands a fine view of the town, and a rich and extensive prospect over coast and sea. A ridge of cliffs, overhanging a coast-road, extends, on the one hand, to Sandgate; another ridge of cliffs extends, on the other hand, all the way to Dover; and these cliffs, besides affording very fine sea-views, command, in clear weather, a distinct prospect of the French coast. The original town was known to the Romans, but has disappeared beneath the waves; and even the succeeding town dates from remote times, but suffered such ravages by the Danes and the French, and has, at different times, sustained such damage by the beating of the billows, that it now presents far fewer ancient remains than might have been expected from its antiquity. Roman coins and bricks have been found;

pieces of Saxon arms and pottery also have been found; but the extant ancient remains consist merely of traces of building, and can be observed only as shapeless fragments embodied in walls. A Roman watch-tower is believed to have stood on a cliff a short distance S of the present parish church; a castle was built on the same site, about the year 630, by Eadbald, king of Kent; a nunnery was founded, within the castle, by Eanswith, daughter of King Eadbald,—was ravaged by the Danes,—and was afterwards replaced by a Benedictine priory; another castle, for a fortress, was built on the same site, by the Avranches de Abrincia, who became lords of the manor soon after the Norman conquest; but all these structures, and the very cliff on which they stood, have been swept away by the sea. Part of the area which they occupied is marked by the present Bail—a name corrupted from ballium; a reservoir here, called the Bail-pond, is supplied from a spring which St. Eanswith is fabled to have brought hither by a miracle; and a reach of ancient wall still standing on the E side may perhaps be Norman. The Benedictine priory was rebuilt on another site, at a distance of 560 yards; was made a cell to Lonlay abbey, in Normandy; and served, for a time, to maintain the previous importance of the town, by attracting devotees; and some slight traces of building, supposed to indicate its site, are still observable in the parsonage garden. “Great ruins of a solemn old nunnery” are mentioned by Leland as existing in his time; and Roman tiles are said, by another writer, to have been traceable among these ruins; but all these, both walls and tiles, have vanished. The town, at Domesday, had five churches, and was an honour held by Nigel de Munde-ville; but, in spite of its continuing to possess the attraction of Eanswith's priory, it appears to have declined; and, after the Reformation, it sank into obscurity till toward the end of last century, when it came into notice as a fishing town. But, by the opening of the railway to it in 1844, by consequent improvements on its harbour, by the constituting of it a packet station to Boulogne, and by the discovery of its position and environs as eminently suited for sea-bathing quarters, it has undergone vast change, and become a place of much stir and concourse.

The town, previous to the recent change upon it, was one of the most disagreeable in England. It was ostensibly a fishing town, but practically a smuggling town; it possessed, in intricacy of site and brokenness of shore, wonderful facilities for contraband operations; and it presented every kind of repulsion to the visits of strangers. Its thoroughfares were ill-paved and muddy; its streets were mere alleys, on steep inclines, partly progressing and partly communicating with one another by coarse flights of steps; and many of its houses were badly built, almost overtopped others, and contained hiding-places and remote rooms or cellars for the storage of smuggled goods. But, in the course of the recent change, the old streets were, partially or wholly, renovated; new streets were formed; numerous villas were built; warehouses were erected; a custom-house establishment was provided; a fine harbour was constructed; a fine townhall, a market-place, and a magnificent hotel were erected; and all sorts of appliances, suitable both for a packet station and a sea-bathing resort, were created. The railway company purchased the old harbour; enclosed a space of 14 acres; and brought the railway hither through difficult passages, by means of vast rock-cuttings, and along a grand viaduct. Even Rendezvous-street, formerly an alley noted as the meeting-place of smugglers, has been enlarged to a uniform width of 40 feet, and rebuilt, in a pleasing style, entirely on one side, and largely on the other. The old Tontine-street also, which was formerly a nuisance amid tortuous lanes, has been swept away, and replaced by a good new street. An elegant drinking fountain, of bronze, with square base, and about 8 feet high, has been constructed at the outlet facing the harbour. The new townhall was completed in 1861; stands on a plot of 100 feet by 60; is in the Grecian style, with both Corinthian and Ionic features; contains a magistrates' room, a council-room, a reading-room, and other

apartments; and cost about £12,000. The new market is behind the townhall, and measures 50 feet by 40. The new custom-house and the railway station, at the harbour, are elegant and commodious. A strong battery is on the heights; and three martello towers are on the coast. The parish church stands on the west cliff, overtopping all the town; has an interesting early English chancel, with very high pitched roof; lost great part of its nave by a storm in 1705; presents a defaced appearance in consequence of only a portion of the nave having been built; has a tower, between the nave and the chancel; and contains a later English font, a late decorated altar-tomb to one of the Fiennes family, a monument of the 17th century to John Herdson, and a brass to Joan Harvey, the mother of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Christ church, serving for a chapelry constituted in 1851, is an edifice in plain Gothic. A church for mariners and fishermen on the east side of the railway arches, was opened in 1862. Two new chapels, called Holy Trinity and St. Peter, were constituted in 1868. A Wesleyan chapel, at a cost of £4,000, was built in 1866. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Quakers; an endowed school with £43; three other public schools; a literary institution; a dispensary; and reading-rooms and libraries.

Folkestone has a head post-office; a railway station outside the town, called Folkestone Junction, with telegraph, another railway station at the harbour, with telegraph, a banking-office, and four chief inns; is a seat of sessions, a coast-guard station, and a member of the cinque port of Dover; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and a fair on 23 June. A considerable fishery is carried on, but is not so prosperous as formerly. Steamers sail twice a-day to Boulogne. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1863, were 7 small ones of aggregately 111 tons, and 24 large ones of aggregately 3,381 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 1, of 50 tons, from the colonies; 9, of aggregately 1,365 tons, from foreign countries; and 272, of aggregately 32,735 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £12,731. The piers of the harbour were commenced in 1808, and were carried out by Telford; but they did not become available till the opening of the railway. A lighthouse, with fixed light, was erected in 1810; and has a height of 36 feet. The bathing-grounds afford similar advantages to those of Dover and Ramsgate, with greater seclusion. The climate is salubrious; the environs and neighbourhood abound with excursion places; and a chalybeate spring is about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile distant. The town is a borough by prescription; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and forms part of the parliamentary borough of Hythe. Real property, £34,445; of which £61 are in gas-works, and £49 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 6,726; in 1861, 8,507. Houses, 1,478. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Radnor. Philipott, the author of "Villare Cantianum," and Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, were natives.

The parish includes also part of the village of Sandgate. Acres, 4,690; of which 340 are water. Real property, besides that of the borough, £7,020. Pop., 9,674. Houses, 1,691. Pop. of Christ church chapelry, 2,744. Houses, 486. The property of the chapelry is all in one estate; but that of the rest of the parish is subdivided. The manor went from Nigel de Mundeville to the Avranches; passed to the Crevecoeurs, the Clintons, and others; and belongs now to the Earl of Radnor. The Martello tunnel, on the railway, in the vicinity of the town, is 1,908 feet long; and the Food viaduct of the railway, over the town valley, is 758 feet long. The head living and that of Christchurch are vicarages, and those of H. T. and St. P. are p. curacies, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of the head living, £300.* Patron of that, the Archbishop; of C. and H. T., the Earl of Radnor; of St. P., the Vicar of F.—The sub-district includes also the parishes of Hawkinge and Cheriton, with Shorncliffe camp; and is in Elham district. Acres, 7,072. Pop., 17,341; of whom 4,204 were military in Shorncliffe

camp. Houses, 2,057.—The hundred excludes Folkestone borough; contains six parishes, and parts of three others; and is in the lathe of Shepway. Acres, 20,252. Pop. in 1851, 4,462. Houses, 799.

FOLKINGHAM. See FALKINGHAM.

FOLKINGTON, a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; adjacent to the South Coast railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Polegate r. station, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ SSW of Hailsham. It has a post-office under Hurst Green. Acres, 1,521. Real property, £2,048. Pop., 154. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £190.* Patron, Earl Delawarr. The church is small. There are a parochial school and three alms-houses.

FOLKSWORTH, a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; adjacent to Billing brook, at the boundary with Northamptonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Stilton, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NW by W of Holme r. station. Post-town, Stilton, under Peterborough. Acres, 867. Real property, £1,380. Pop., 207. Houses, 47. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £135.* Patron, the Rev. H. Freeman. The church is very good.

FOLKTON, a township and a parish in the district of Scarborough and E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the coast, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Filey r. station, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ S by E of Scarborough. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £2,595. Pop., 197. Houses, 29. The parish contains also the township of Flixton; and its post-town is Filey, under York. Acres, 5,040. Real property, £4,158. Pop., 559. Houses, 100. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £550.* Patron, Admiral Mitford. The church is ancient, and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

FOLLIFOOT, a township in Spofforth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Nidd, 5 miles NW by W of Wetherby. It contains part of the hamlet of Spacey-Houses. Acres, 1,799. Real property, £2,401. Pop., 419. Houses, 96. There are a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel.

FOLLY-HALL, a village in North Bierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Bradford.

FOLLY (OLD AND NEW). See BEAUSALL.

FONABY, a hamlet in Caistor parish, Lincoln; 1 mile N of Caistor.

FONMON, a village in Penmark parish, Glamorgan; near the coast, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Cowbridge. Fonmon Castle is a late Norman or early English edifice; belonged to the St. Johns de Bletsoe; passed by sale to Col. Philip Jones, the famous Cromwellian leader; and is now the seat of R. O. Jones, Esq. Fonmon was often visited by John Wesley.

FONT (THE), a river of Northumberland. It rises in South Forest, near Elsdon; and runs east-south-eastward, about 17 miles, to the Wansbeck at Morpeth.

FONTHILL-ABBEY. See FONTHILL-GIFFORD.

FONTHILL-BISHOPS. See BISHOPS-FONTHILL.

FONTHILL-GIFFORD, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE by E of Hindon, and 2 NNW of Tisbury r. station. Post-town, Hindon, or Tisbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,961. Real property, with Hindon, Berwick-St. Leonard, and Chicklade, £5,111. Rated property of F.-G. alone, £1,640. Pop., 430. Houses, 87. The manor belonged, about the time of the Conquest, to the Giffards; passed to the Maundevilles, the Manduits, the Molyns, the Hungerfords, the Mervyns, the Cottingtons, and the Beckfords; was sold and divided, in 1823; and belongs now in part to the Morrisons, and in part to the Marquis of Westminster. An ancient mansion of the Mervyns on it was destroyed by fire; another mansion, built by the Cottingtons, and inherited by Alderman Beckford, also was destroyed by fire; a third, built by the alderman, at a cost of £240,000, went rapidly to decay, and was sold by his son for £9,000; and a fourth, built by that son, the author of "Vathek," on a new site, likewise underwent a disastrous fate. This last was founded in 1796; took the name of Fonthill Ab-

bey; was designed by Wyatt; had aggregately a cruciform outline, with central octagonal tower, 273 feet high; measured 312 feet from north to south, and 250 from east to west; was fitted interiorly in a style of great magnificence; stood in a park about 7 miles in circuit, all enclosed with a wall 12 feet high; had the reputation of being a sort of fairy palace, one of the most splendid edifices in the kingdom; cost directly about £273,000, and indirectly not less than £500,000; came to a sudden end, partly by the sale of the manor in 1823, partly by the fall of the central tower, and accompanying crash of the whole edifice in 1825; and is now represented by little else than interesting features within its grounds. A mansion on another site was erected in 1859, by the Marquis of Westminster; and another mansion, on another part of the grounds, an edifice in the Italian style, with a lofty tower, was altered by the late Mr. Morrison. Fonthill Abbey, while it stood, was the scene of some great fetes, and was visited by Lord Nelson, in company with Sir William and Lady Hamilton. The builder and proprietor of it sustained his reverses in connexion with West Indian property; retired, after these reverses, to a house at Bath, and died in 1844, at the age of 84. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £351. Patron, the Lord of the Manor. The church was rebuilt in 1865, by the Marquis of Westminster; and is a handsome edifice, after designs by T. Wyatt.

FONTIGARY, a village in Penmark parish, Glamorgan.

FONTMELL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Shaftesbury district, Dorset. The village stands 4 miles S of Shaftesbury, and 4 N by E of Shillingstone r. station; and has a post-office under Salisbury. The parish includes also the tythings of Bedceter and Hartgrove; and bears the name of Fontmell Magna. Acres, 2,353. Real property, with Compton Abbas, £4,796. Rated property of F. alone, £3,338. Pop., 875. Houses, 189. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory and a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of West Orchard, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £440. Patron, George Carr Glyn, Esq. The church was built in 1864, on the site of a previous edifice; is in the later English style, after designs by Mr. Evans; and is richly ornamented. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 14,944. Pop., 3,358. Houses, 745.

FOOLOW, a hamlet in Eyam parish, Derby; 2½ miles E by N of Tideswell. Real property, £996. Pop., 243. Houses, 56. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FOOLSTONE, or **FULSTONE**, a township in Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SSE of Huddersfield. It includes part of Newmill village and part of Scholes hamlet. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £5,273; of which £323 are in mines and £74 in quarries. Pop., 2,414. Houses, 455. See **NEWMILL**.

FOORD, a valley in the western vicinity of Folkestone, in Kent. It has a viaduct of the Southwestern railway, comprising 19 arches of 30 feet in span, and measuring 758 feet in length.

FOOTHOG, **FWRHOG**, or **TOOTHOG**, a hamlet in Cwmyoy parish, Hereford; 10 miles NNW of Abergavenny. Acres, 2,081. Real property, £541. Pop., 110. Houses, 30.

FOOTS-CRAY. See **CRAY (FOOTS)**.

FORBURY, an eminence at the north-east side of Reading, in Berks. It commands an extensive and beautiful view. See **READING**.

FORCETT, a hamlet in Richmond district, and a parish partly also in Teesdale district, and all in N. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies on the N border of the county, 3½ miles S of Gainford r. station, and 7 N of Richmond. Acres, 1,572. Real property, £2,655. Pop., 167. Houses, 30. The parish contains also the hamlet of Carkin, and the townships of Eppleby, Barforth, and Ovington; the last of which has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 5,815. Real property, £8,516. Pop., 777. Houses, 161. Forcett Hall is the seat of the Mitchells. A railway to Forcett, 8 miles long, from the Darlington and Barnard-Castle line, was authorised in 1865. The living

is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £139.* Patron, the Vicar of Gilling. The church is ancient; and there is a Free Methodist chapel.

FORCHAMAN, a hamlet in Aberdare parish, Glamorgan; at the confluence of the Amman and the Cynon, 5½ miles SSW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £54,871; of which £16,718 are in mines, £15,000 in ironworks, £90 in railways, and £480 in gas-works. See **ABERDARE**.

FORD, a word corrupted from Ffordd, signifying "a passage or way," and used, both by itself and as a prefix, in topographical nomenclature.

FORD, a hamlet in Alwington parish, Devon; 3½ miles SW of Bideford.

FORD, a hamlet in Chivelstone parish, Devon; 4½ miles SE of Kingsbridge. Pop., 64.

FORD, a hamlet in Townstall parish, Devon; adjacent to Dartmouth.

FORD, a tything in Newton-St. Cyres parish, Devon; 4½ miles NW of Exeter.

FORD, a seat of the Earl of Devon, adjacent to Newton Abbot r. station, in Devon. It was built, in the time of James I., by Sir R. Reynell; was taken thrice by the royalists, and four times by the parliamentarians, in the civil war; gave lodging, for a night, to the Prince of Orange, when on his way from Torbay to Exeter; and has undergone judicious repair.

FORD, a hamlet in Dinton parish, Bucks; 4½ miles SW of Aylesbury.

FORD, a township and a chapelry in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, Durham. The township lies on the river Wear, at Hylton ferry, and at Hylton r. station, 3 miles W of Sunderland. Acres, 1,000. Pop., 2,036. Houses, 358. Ford House is the seat of the Fenwicks. Ship-building, pottery-work, and the manufacture of coppers are carried on. The chapelry is conteminate with the township; was constituted in 1854; and is sometimes called South Hylton. Post-town, Hylton, under Sunderland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

FORD, a hamlet in Guyting-Temple parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles ENE of Winchcomb.

FORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Glendale district, Northumberland. The village stands on the river Till, 6½ miles ESE of Cornhill r. station, and 7½ NNW of Wooler; was once a market-town; consists of neat modern cottages, in one irregular street; commands a fine view along the valley of the Till; and has a post-office under Coldstream. The parish contains also the villages of Etal and Ford-Forge. Acres, 11,464. Real property, £18,270; of which £500 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,322; in 1861, 2,072. Houses, 407. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by the closing of a colliery, and the reducing of an extensive spade and shovel factory. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Fords; passed to the Herons, the Blakes, and the Delavays; and belongs now to the Marquis of Waterford. Ford Castle stands on the west side of the village; was built in 1237, by Sir William Heron, rebuilt in 1764, by Lord Delaval, and restored in 1863, by the Marchioness of Waterford; retains two towers of the original edifice; was a place of strength and a scene of conflict, in the Border warfare; and was taken by James IV. of Scotland before the battle of Flodden. Coal, slate, limestone, and freestone are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,380.* Patron, the Marquis of Waterford. The church is ancient; was restored in 1852; and contains the tomb of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who died in 1854. The p. curacy of Etal is a separate charge. There are three dissenting chapels, and a national school.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes and part of a fourth. Acres, 59,774. Pop., 6,833. Houses, 1,321.

FORD, a chapelry, with a village in Hays-Castle parish, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, near Ad Vigesium, on the Roman way, 6 miles NW of Clarbeston-Road r. station, and 7 N of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Wolfs-Castle, under Haverfordwest. The statistics are

returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £70. Patron, W. E. Tucker, Esq.

FORD, a parish, a division, and a hundred in Salop. The parish is in Atcham district; lies on the river Severn, near Watling-street, 3½ miles S of Baschurch r. station, and 5½ W by N of Shrewsbury; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,773. Real property, £4,385. Pop., 351. Houses, 81. The property is much subdivided. Ford House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £91. Patron, J. Naylor, Esq. The church is ancient; contains a carved screen and an old font; and was recently in bad condition.—The division is part of the hundred, and contains four parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 22,508. Pop. in 1851, 4,405. Houses, 885.—The hundred contains also Pontesbury division. Acres, 33,970. Pop. in 1861, 7,767. Houses, 1,531.

FORD, a hamlet in Grindon parish, Stafford; 5½ miles ESE of Leek.

FORD, a tything in Idmiston, Laverstock, and St. Martin parishes, Wilts; 4½ miles SE of Amesbury.

FORD, a place on the NW border of Wilts; near Akeman-street, 6 miles NW by W of Chippenham. It has a post-office under Chippenham.

FORD, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on the river Arun, and on the South Coast railway, adjacent to the junction of the branch railways to Littlehampton and Pulborough, 2½ miles SSW of Arundel. It has two stations on the railway, Ford and Ford Junction, with telegraph; and its post-town is Yapton, under Arundel. Acres, 478. Real property, £1,117. Pop., 82. Houses, 13. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £236. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

FORD, a manor in Hoath parish, Kent; near Herne, and 5 miles NE of Canterbury. A palace of the archbishops of Canterbury stood here; dated probably from the time of King Ethelbert; was the most ancient residence of the archbishops, except that of Canterbury; was rebuilt, in the time of Henry VII., by Archbishop Moreton; was demolished, and the materials of it sold, in the time of the Commonwealth; was restored by Charles II., but soon afterwards neglected; and is now represented by only some very small remains. It was a brick structure, yet seems to have been magnificent. Cranmer often resided at it; reviewed here the "Articles of Religion;" had many conferences here with Ridley, then vicar of Herne; and was apprehended here for committal to the Tower. Abbot retired hither, after his suspension; and Whitgift sometimes resided here, and hunted in the park.

FORD, a township conjoint with Bidstone township, Cheshire.

FORD, a township conjoint with Orrell township, in Sephton parish, Lancashire.

FORD, FORD-BRIDGE, or FORDSBRIDGE, a parochial chapelry in Leominster district, Hereford; on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 2½ miles SSE of Leominster. It has a station, of the name of Ford-Bridge, on the railway; and its post-town is Leominster. Acres, 324. Pop., 29. Houses, 5. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £53. Patron, J. H. Arkwright, Esq. The church is very good.

FORD-ABBAY, a hamlet in Thorncombe parish, Dorset; on the river Axe, at the boundary with Somerset, 4 miles SSE of Chard. The abbey from which it takes its name was built, in the time of King Stephen, for Cistercian monks; was erected in lieu of a previous abbey at Brightley, near Okehampton in Devon, founded by Richard de Brioniis; was endowed and patronized by Adeliza or Alice de Brioniis; passed, in the time of Henry II., to the Courtenays; was restored, adorned, and extended by its last abbot, Thomas Chard; was given, at the dissolution, to Richard Pollard, who was afterwards knighted; passed to the families Poulett, Rosewell, Prideaux, and Gwyn; and was sold, in 1847, to G. W. F. Miles, Esq. The buildings escaped demolition or damage, both at the dissolution and in the civil war; were altered and extended by Inigo Jones; and are now

the finest specimen of a monastic edifice in England. The main front faces a terrace and a lawn; presents a long range of façade, adorned with sculpture, and much coloured with lichens and mosses; and comprises chapel, cloister, saloon, porch, tower, refectory, and state apartments. The chapel continues principally as built in the time of Stephen; is mainly Norman, or transition Norman, but with Tudor east window; and has a vaulted roof with pendants, a finely carved screen, and a pulpit. The cloister, the tower, and the refectory are the work of Thomas Chard; continue nearly as he left them; and bear his initials, and the arms of the families of Courtenay, Poulett, and Prideaux. The cloister measures 82 feet in length, and has been converted into a conservatory. The refectory is 55 feet long and 28 feet high; has four large Tudor windows; and has been converted into a hall. The saloon and the state apartments are the work of Inigo Jones; present the characteristic features of his style; and were formerly adorned with elaborate old English furniture and famous tapestries. Jeremy Bentham tenanted the abbey in 1815-7, and wrote here some of his works.

FORD-BRIDGE. See FORD, Hereford.

FORDCOMB-GREEN, a hamlet in Penschurst parish, Kent; 4 miles W of Tunbridge-Wells. It has a post-office under T.-W., a chapel of ease, and a paper-mill.

FORDEN, a village and a parish in the district and county of Montgomery. The village stands near Offa's dyke, the river Severn, and the Cambrian railway, 3 miles N of Montgomery; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Welshpool, and a r. station. The parish includes also the townships of Ackley, Edderton, Hem, Kilkewydd, Llettygynfarch, Munlyn, Thornbury, Woodlaston, and Wropton; and contains the Montgomery and Pool house of industry. Acres, 5,270. Real property, £6,928. Pop., 926. Houses, 145. Cefn-Digoll here was the scene of the final discomfiture of the Welsh in 1294. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £119.* Patrons, the Grocers' Company. A new church was built in 1867, at a cost of £3,000; and has a detached tower.

FORDENDALE BECK, a rivulet in Westmoreland; rising on Kidsty Pike, and running about 4 miles to Hawes water at Measand Becks. It has some picturesque cascades.

FORDER, a hamlet in Gidleigh parish, Devon; about a mile from Gidleigh church.

FORDER, a hamlet in Throwleigh parish, Devon; 6 miles SE of Okehampton.

FORD-FORGE, a village in Ford parish, Northumberland; on the river Till, about 1½ mile from Ford village. It has a factory of spades and shovels.

FORD-GREEN, a hamlet in Norton-in-the-Moors township and parish, Stafford; on the Biddulph branch of the North Stafford railway, 2½ miles NNE of Burslem. It has a station on the railway.

FORDHALL. See APSLEY.

FORD-HALL, or BAGSHAW, a seat in the High Peak district of Derby; about a mile E of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It was the birthplace of the Rev. W. Bagshaw, "the apostle of the Peak."

FORDHAM, a village and a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The village stands near the boundary with Suffolk, 3½ miles SE of Soham, and 5 N of Newmarket r. station; and has a post-office under Soham. The parish comprises 4,050 acres. Real property, £9,564. Pop., 1,406. Houses, 319. The manor belonged, in the time of Charles II., to a junior branch of the Russells of Chippenham; was sold, about the beginning of last century, to Admiral Sir Charles Wager; and passed to successively Governor Harrison, Viscount Townsend, James Metcalf, Esq., and Francis Noble, Esq. The manor-house was rebuilt by Sir Charles Wager, and pulled down by Mr. Metcalf; and a brick house, on the site of its offices, was erected by the latter. A Gilbertine priory, a cell to Sempringham abbey, was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by Robert de Fordham; and given, at the dissolution, to W. Paris. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £348. Patron, Jesus Col-

lege, Cambridge. The church is ancient; and there are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and national schools. There are also almshouses, and other charities £49.

FORDHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Lexden district, Essex. The village stands near the left bank of the river Colne, 2½ miles E by S of Chapel r. station, and 5 NW by W of Colchester. The parish comprises 2,517 acres. Post-town, West Bergholt, under Colchester. Real property, £4,095. Pop., 782. Houses, 178. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £740.* Patron, alt. Countess Cowper and C. S. Onley, Esq. The church is later English; has a tower; and was restored in 1861. There are a chapel of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and charities £38.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 15,925. Pop., 4,621. Houses, 1,008.

FORDHAM, a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, adjacent to the Lynn and Ely railway, 2½ miles S of Downham Market. Post-town, Downham. Acres, 2,204. Real property, £2,804. Pop., 211. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £51. Patron, E. R. Pratt, Esq. The church has an embattled tower, and is good.

FORDHOUSES, a place in the south of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wolverhampton; with a post-office under Wolverhampton.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a village, a parish, a district, and a hundred in Hants. The village stands on the river Avon and on the Salisbury and Dorset railway, near the New Forest, 19 miles W by N of Southampton; and it has a r. station with telegraph. It has repeatedly suffered from fires, and has lost much of its former importance; yet it still figures as a seat of industry, and a centre of country trade. It has a post-office; under Salisbury, a banking-office, two chief inns, a bridge, a church, three dissenting chapels, a literary and scientific institution, National and British schools, a workhouse, and charities £16. The bridge is a stone structure, with seven arches. The church has an early English chancel, an early decorated division within the chancel, and an early decorated nave, with later English clerestory and roof; has also an embattled tower; contains a small brass of 1568; and is spacious and interesting. Two large, clipped, bell-shaped yew-trees are in the churchyard. A weekly market is held on Friday; a fair is held on 19 Sept.; and manufactures of sailcloth, tickings, linen thread, and calico are carried on. The village was known at Domesday as Forde; and it anciently had an hospital. Highmore, the anatomist, was a native.—The parish includes the tythings of Bickton, Middle Burgate, North Burgate, South Burgate, Midgeham, and Godshill. Acres, 6,292. Real property, exclusive of Godshill, £13,620; inclusive of Godshill and Linwood, £15,060. Pop., exclusive of Godshill, 2,925; inclusive of Godshill, 3,180. Houses, exc. of G., 616; inc. of G., 679. The property is much subdivided. An ancient camp, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, on the other by the steep acclivity of the ground, is at Godshill. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Ibsley, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £601.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The vicarage of Hyde is a separate benefice. The district forms only one sub-district, or is not divided; and it contains the parishes of Fordingbridge, Rockbourn, Breamore, Hale, North Charford, and South Charford, and the extra-parochial tracts of Woodgreen and Ashley-Walk electorally in Hants, and the parishes of Martin, Whitsbury, and South Damerham, and the extra-parochial tract of Toyd-Farm-with-Allenford electorally in Wilts. Acres, 31,167. Poor-rates in 1862, £4,289. Pop. in 1851, 6,834; in 1861, 6,377. Houses, 1,390. Marriages in 1860, 49; births, 207,—of which 22 were illegitimate; deaths, 111,—of which 32 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 35. Marriages in the 10 years 1851–60, 441; births, 2,091; deaths, 1,346. The places of worship, in 1851, were 7 of the Church of England, with 2,092 sittings; 6 of Independents,

with 1,130 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 212 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 564 s.; and 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 498 s. The schools were 8 public day-schools, with 657 scholars; 13 private day-schools, with 438 s.; and 19 Sundays schools, with 1,464 s.—The hundred is in Ringwood division, and is cut into lower half and upper half. The l. h. contains two parishes, and part of Fordingbridge parish. Acres, 10,743. Pop., 910. Houses, 186. The u. h. contains four parishes and part of Fordingbridge parish. Acres, 17,355. Pop., 4,561. Houses, 919.

FORDINGTON, a suburban village, a parish, and a liberty, in Dorset. The village is suburban to Dorchester; stands on Icknield street and the river Frome, adjacent to branches of the Southwestern railway; partakes in the trade and interests of Dorchester; and was itself, at one time, a market-town. The parish is in Dorchester district, and partly within Dorchester borough; and contains Dorchester workhouse. Post-town, Dorchester. Acres, 2,749. Real property, £9,200. Pop., 3,258. Houses, 538. Pop. of the part within Dorchester borough, 3,172. Houses, 533. The manor was held, in the time of Edward III., by the queen dowager, Isabella; passed to the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall; and, with nearly all the land, belongs now to the Prince of Wales. Fordington Field here comprises 1,657 acres; continues to be unenclosed; and affords pasturage, on its stubbles, to large flocks of sheep. A Roman camp, and a well-preserved amphitheatre, are in the parish; and a road in it has, from time immemorial, been called Icen-lane; and seems to have got that name from its connexion with Icknield street or the Via Iceniana. A raised causeway, 1,980 feet long, in improvement of a bad road into the village, was formed, in 1747, by Mrs. Pitt, of Kingston House, at a cost of £1,500; and, at the same time a three-arched bridge was constructed over a branch of the Frome. A Roman bath, some coins, and a great number of skeletons were found at the forming of the causeway. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £325.* Patron, the Prebendary of Fordington. The church is noticed in our article on Dorchester. The vicarage of West Fordington is a separate benefice.—The liberty is partly in Dorchester division, and partly in Cerne division. Acres, 3,041. Pop., 405. Houses, 53.

FORDINGTON, a hamlet in Ulceby parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles SW of Alford r. station. Real property, £864. Pop., 29. It forms a curacy with Ulceby, and has a church.

FORDINGTON (WEST), a chapelry in Fordington parish, Dorchester district, Dorset; in the western vicinity of Dorchester town and r. station. Post-town, Dorchester. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. Pop., 1,059. Houses, 113. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Fordington.

FORD JUNCTION. See FORD, Sussex.

FORDLEY, a quondam parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the river Badingham, near the East Suffolk railway, 3½ miles NE of Saxmundham. It is now incorporated with Middleton; but the living of it still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Middleton, in the diocese of Norwich. Its church stood in the same yard as the church of Middleton.

FORD (OLD), a tything in Berkeley and Standerwick parishes, Somerset; 2 miles NE of Frome. Pop., 80.

FORDON, a chapelry in Hunmanby parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles WSW of Hunmanby r. station, and 10 NW of Bridlington. Post-town, Hunmanby, under York. Acres, 1,460. Pop., 38. Houses, 5. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hunmanby, in the diocese of York.

FORD PALACE. See FORD, Kent.

FORDS-BRIDGE. See FORD, Hereford.

FORD-STREET, a place on the N border of Essex, 5½ miles NW of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester; and fairs are held at it on Easter Tuesday and 1 Nov.

FORDWICH, a village and a parish in Bridge district, Kent. The village stands on the river Stour, ad-

acent to Sturry r. station, 2 miles ENE of Canterbury; was known at Domesday as Forewich; shows marks of great antiquity; is a member of Sandwich cinque port, and a seat of sessions; and gives the title of Viscount to Earl Cowper. The Stour was formerly tidal to this point; and Fordwich was then a port, visited by sea-borne ships, and had extensive fisheries. The trout, in its vicinity, have always been famous, and are noted by Fuller as differing, in many considerable properties, from all other trout. The parish comprises 459 acres. Real property, £1,335. Pop., 202. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £178. Patron, Earl Cowper. The church comprises two aisles and a chancel, with a steeple; is in pretty good condition; and formerly contained a curious Saxon tomb, which was removed to Canterbury cathedral. Charities, £46.

FORD-WINTERBOURNE. See WINTERBOURNE-FORD.

FORE, a hamlet in Ipswich-St. Clement parish, Suffolk; within Ipswich borough. Pop., 892.

FOREBRIDGE, a chapelry in Castle-Church parish, Staffordshire; adjacent to the North-western and the Stafford and Shrewsbury railways, 1 mile SW of Stafford. Post-town, Stafford. Rated property, £3,000. Pop., 2,531. Houses, 519. The property is much subdivided. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £160.* Patron, the Incumbent of Castle-Church. The church is good; and there is a national school.

FOREHOE, a district and a hundred in Norfolk; near the centre of the county, to the W of Norwich. The district comprises the sub-district of Wymondham, containing the parishes of Wymondham, Kimberley, Crownthorpe, Wicklewood, Hackford, Hingham, Deopham, Morley-St. Botolph, and Morley-St. Peter; and the sub-district of Costessey, containing the parishes of Costessey, Bawburgh, Bowthorpe, Easton, Marlingford, Barford, Colton, Barnham-Broom, Welborne, Brandon-Parva, Runhall, Coston, Carleton-Forehoe, and Wramplingham. Acres, 37,834. Poor-rates in 1862, £3,827. Pop. in 1851, 13,565; in 1861, 12,818. Houses, 2,897. Marriages in 1860, 81; births, 389,—of which 48 were illegitimate; deaths, 238,—of which 78 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 873; births, 3,908; deaths, 2,681. The places of worship, in 1851, were 24 of the Church of England, with 5,316 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,140 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 510 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 180 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 775 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 783 s.; 1 undefined, with 100 s.; 3 of Latter Day Saints, with 180 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 700 attendants. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,185 scholars; 32 private day schools, with 651 s.; 29 Sunday schools, with 1,655 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 93 s. The poor-law is administered under a local act; and the workhouse is in Wicklewood.—The hundred is nearly identical with the district, but somewhat more extensive. Acres, 40,397. Pop. in 1851, 13,897; in 1861, 13,146. Houses, 2,968.

FOREHOE-CARLETON. See CARLETON-FOREHOE.

FOREIGN (EAST and WEST). See CLEOBURY-MORTIMER.

FORELAND, a headland on the N coast of Devon; in Bristol channel, immediately NE of Countisbury, and 3½ miles WNW of the boundary with Somerset. It has a height of 707 feet. A shoal lies off it, called Foreland Lodge, 2 miles in length, with from 3 to 4½ fathoms water.

FORELAND, or **FORELAND PINNACLES,** or **HANDFAST POINT,** a headland on the coast of Dorset; between Studland bay and Swannage bay, 6 m. SSE of Poole.

FORELAND (NORTH), a headland on the NE coast of Kent; between the Thames mouth and the Downs, 2½ miles ESE of Margate. It is the Cantium of Ptolemy. A lighthouse, a timber structure, was erected on it, in 1636, by Sir J. Meldrum; and was burnt in 1683. An-

other lighthouse, an octagonal two-story structure, was then erected, but had merely an open grate of blazing coals. An improvement on the fire-beacon of that lighthouse, was made in 1732; and two brick stories, surmounted by a domed, copper-coated, decagonal lantern, were added to the structure itself in 1790. The light, as now shown, is a fixed one, with patent reflectors; stands at a height of 184 feet; and is visible at the Nore, and over a distance of 24 miles.

FORELAND (SOUTH), a headland on the SE coast of Kent; 3 miles NE of Dover, and 4½ SW of the S end of the Goodwin Sands. Two lighthouses are on it, erected in 1793-5, situated 1,347 feet apart, E by S, and W by N, and showing fixed lights 380 and 275 feet high, visible at the distance of 25 and 22 miles.

FOREMARK, a township and a parish in the district of Burton-upon-Trent and county of Derby. The township lies near the river Trent, 2¼ miles E by S of Willington r. station, and 6¼ SSE of Derby. Real property, £1,915. Pop., 93. Houses, 13. The parish includes also the township of Ingleby; and its post-town is Repton, under Burton-upon-Trent. Acres, 2,870. Real property, £3,339. Pop., 233. Houses, 40. Foremark House is the seat of Sir R. Burdett, Bart. A cave, called the Anchor Church, got its name from being the retreat of an anchorite. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £31. Patron, Sir R. Burdett, Bart.

FORENESS, a headland on the NE coast of Kent; at the entrance of the Thames' estuary, 1½ mile E of Margate.

FOREST, a hamlet in Talgarth parish, Brecon; under Talgarth mountain, 7 miles E of Brecon. Real property, £1,013. Pop., 172. Houses, 36.

FOREST, a hamlet in Llandinog parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, near Llandovery. Pop., 195. Houses, 35.

FOREST, a hamlet in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, Glamorgan; near Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £4,673; of which £900 are in mines. Pop., 888.

FOREST, a township in Westbury parish, Salop; 13 miles WSW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 26.

FOREST, a parish in the island of Guernsey; on the S coast, 3¼ miles SW of St. Peter. Post-town, Guernsey. Acres, 1,090. Pop., 612. Houses, 123. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Torveail, in the diocese of Winchester.

FOREST AND FRITH, a township in Middleton-in-Teesdale parish, Durham; commencing about 4½ miles NW of Middleton, and extending to the borders of Westmoreland. It consists of three parts, called Ettersgill, Middle Forest, and Harwood; and comprises the two chapelries of Forest and Harwood. Acres, 17,270. Real property, £1,714. Pop., 862. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. Grass Hall is a hunting-seat of the Duke of Cleveland. The surface is prevalently mountainous and moorish; but it possesses more romantic and picturesque scenery than any other tract in the county; includes brilliant spots along the course of the headstreams of the Tees; and boasts the two magnificent waterfalls, called High Force and Caldron Snout. Lead ore is plentiful, and has been worked. The two chapelries are p. curacies, annexed to the rectory of Middleton-in-Teesdale, in the diocese of Durham; and they have a good church.

FOREST BECK, a hamlet in Bolton-by-Bowland parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 14 miles W of Skipton. Pop., 33.

FOREST (DEAN). See DEAN FOREST.

FOREST-GATE, a village in West Ham parish, and a chapelry in West Ham and East Ham parishes, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, near Epping Forest, 1½ mile ENE of Stratford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stratford, London E. The chapelry was constituted in 1852. Pop., 3,792. Houses, 584. Pop., of the West Ham portion, 3,437. Houses, 524. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £220. Patron, alternately the Vicar of West Ham and the Vicar of East Ham.

FOREST-GREEN, a hamlet in Avening parish, Gloucester; 2 miles W of Minchinhampton.

FOREST-HALL, a railway-station in Northumberland; on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, between Benton and Hotspur. It serves for Killingworth.

FOREST (HIGH and LOW), two grievouses in Allendale parish, Northumberland; near Allendale. Pop., 1,600 and 297.

FOREST-HILL, a parish in Headington district, Oxfordshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Wheatley railway station, and 5 miles E by N of Oxford. Post-town, Wheatley, under Oxford. Acres, 650. Real property, £1,378. Pop., 191. Houses, 41. Mary Powell, the first wife of Milton, lived here, and was married here to Milton; and some parts of her father's house are still standing. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £85.* Patron, Lincoln College, Oxford. The church stands on a hill; is covered with ivy; and has a stone font under a neat wooden cover. Mickie, the poet, resided in the neighbourhood, and was buried in the churchyard.

FOREST-HILL, a chapelry in Lewisham parish, Kent; on the London Bridge and New Croydon railway, 1 mile N of Sydenham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Sydenham, London SE. It was constituted in 1855. Rated property, £23,527. Pop., 4,640. Houses, 726. The property is not much divided. Villas, in many styles of architecture, are numerous. Sonthey says,—"It is impossible not to like the villas, so much opulence and so much ornament are visible about them; but it is also impossible not to wish that the domestic architecture of England were in better taste." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £630. Patron, the Earl of Dartmouth. The church is good. An Independent chapel, at a cost of nearly £3,500, was built in 1867.

FOREST-HILL, an eminence on the NE border of Wilts; between Hungerford and Marlborough. It commands a fine view of the vale of the Kennet.

FOREST (NEW), a township in Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Richmond. Acres, 2,978. Real property, £949. Pop., 53. Houses, 12.

FOREST (NEW), a forest, a district, and a hundred in Hants. The forest is a triangular tract in the SW of the county; bounded on the E by Southampton water, on the S by the Solent and the English channel, on the W by the river Avon, and on the N or NW by Wilts. It seems to have been covered with wood, and thinly peopled, in very early times. It probably was the Natan Leaga of the Saxon chronicle, which took name from a victory over the British chief Natanleod, by Cerdic and Cynric, in 508; it was the Ytene or Ythene of the later Saxons,—a name probably corrupted from the previous one; and it got its present designation of New Forest in the time of William the Conqueror. It was regularly afforested at some time between the end of Edward the Confessor's reign, and the date of the compilation of Domesday-book; but it then included very many manors; and though thirty of these in its central part ceased to be cultivated after the afforestation, the great majority of them continued to be cultivated as before, and retained their serfs and villains. William the Conqueror is affirmed, by the monkish writers, to have destroyed churches, villages, and towns throughout it, and to have driven away its inhabitants, in order to "convert it to the use of wild beasts and the sport of his dogs;" but he probably did little else than reduce it to better forest order than it previously had, or at least inflicted no greater injury upon it than subject it to the Norman forest law. Its limits, as ascertained or fixed in the time of Charles II., comprehend about 92,365 acres; but these include manors, estates, and enclosed lands belonging to private individuals, amounting to about 23,133 acres; so that the actual forest has an area of no more than about 64,232 acres. The Crown is the proprietor of all this area, subject to rights of commonage and other ancient claims; and has also certain but various interests in all the manors and other enclosed lands within the full limits. The

forest is divided into 9 bailiwicks, and subdivided into 15 walks; and is managed by the surveyor-general of woods and forests, a purveyor for the navy, and a number of subordinate officers. Its chief value hitherto has consisted in its produce of timber for the navy. Its principal trees are oak and beech, with undergrowths of holly; and the oaks, for the most part, have a peculiar character, seldom rising into lofty stems, usually twisting their branches into picturesque forms, and serving well for what ship-builders call knees and elbows. All round its coast, the forest both presents and commands a profusion of rich scenery; in its northern division, it affords striking examples of noble glades and grand forest-scenes; and throughout most of its interior, it abounds in the thrilling harmonies of wildness and woodland. Deer, both red and fallow, were formerly preserved in it; but all have been either destroyed or sent away. Rabbits abound; squirrels are plentiful; foxes are numerous; badgers are becoming scarce; ponies, of a peculiar breed, occur in herds of twenty or thirty; pigs, of a peculiar breed, the parents of the sort which yield the famous Hampshire bacon, run wild in herds; and great numbers of swine, from the surrounding country, are sent into the forest, during six weeks in autumn, to fatten on acorns and beech-mast.

The district comprehends the sub-district of Eling, containing the parish of Eling, and parts of the extra-parochial tracts of Denny-Lodge-Walk, Ashurst-Walk, and Irons-Hill-Walk; the sub-district of Fawley, containing the parishes of Fawley, Beaulieu, Exbury, and Dibden, the extra-parochial tracts of Roughdown, Ipersbridge, and Calshot-Castle, and part of the extra-parochial tract of Denny-Lodge-Walk; and the sub-district of Lyndhurst, containing the parishes of Lyndhurst, Minstead, and Bramshaw—the last partly in Wilts electorally—and parts of the extra-parochial tracts of Denny-Lodge-Walk, Lady-Cross-Walk, Whitley-Ridge-Walk, Rhinefield-Walk, and Bramble-Hill-Walk, the last including No Man's Land, electorally in Wilts. Acres, 85,532. Poor-rates in 1862, £7,009. Pop. in 1851, 13,540; in 1861, 13,509. Houses, 2,741. Marriages in 1860, 83; births, 369,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 202,—of which 50 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 757; births, 3,950; deaths, 2,319. The places of worship, in 1851, were 11 of the Church of England, with 3,386 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 750 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 475 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 407 s.; and 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 250 s. The schools were 13 public day schools, with 1,855 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 468 s.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 1,757 s. The workhouse is in Eling.—The hundred is part of Lymington division. Acres, 15,737. Pop., 5,439. Houses, 1,098.

FOREST OF DEAN. See DEAN FOREST.

FOREST-QUARTER, a township in Stanhope parish, Durham; 7 miles NW of Stanhope. It includes the chapelry of Weardale, and several hamlets. Acres, 20,000. Pop., 4,600. Houses, 395. There are a church, two Methodist chapels, and two national schools.

FOREST-RIDGE, an elevated tract in Sussex; extending from Horsham to Hastings. It takes the second part of its name from its own configuration, and the first part from an ancient forest which once covered it all, and which has left remains in the forests of Ashdown, St. Leonard, Tilgate, and Worth. It consists mainly of sandstone; it anciently had ironworks; and it presents more picturesque scenery than most other parts of Sussex.

FOREST-ROW, a hamlet and a chapelry in East Grinstead parish, Sussex. The hamlet adjoins the N side of Ashdown forest, near the Three-Bridges and Tunbridge-Wells railway, 3 miles SE of East Grinstead; and has a post-office under East Grinstead, a railway station, and a fair on 8 Nov. The chapelry was constituted in 1850. Pop., 1,411. Houses, 235. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of East Grinstead. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and a national school.

FORGE-MILLS, a railway station in Warwick; on the Birmingham and Tamworth railway, 9½ miles ENE of Birmingham. It serves for Colehill.

FORGE VALLEY, a reach of the valley of the Derwent river, N. R. Yorkshire; between Hackness and East and West Ayton. It takes its name from a quondam forge or factory of iron; exhibits very picturesque scenery; and attracts visitors from Scarborough.

FORMBY, a village, a township, and two chapelries in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, and a sub-district in Ormskirk district, Lancashire. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Liverpool and Southport railway, near the river Alt, 7½ miles W of Ormskirk; was formerly a market-town; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Liverpool.—The township includes also the hamlets of Ainsdale and Raven-Meols. Acres, 15,264; of which 8,560 are water. Real property, £7,531. Pop. in 1851, 1,594; in 1861, 1,780. Houses, 328. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of houses for persons from Liverpool. The property is divided among a few. Formby Hall is the seat of the Rev. L. Formby. A headland or projection, 3 miles SW by W of the village, bears the name of Formby Point. Two beacons and a red tower are on the coast, and the floating light put up in 1834, at the Victoria or New Formby channel, on a line with the Crossby or main channel into the Mersey, is 3 miles WSW of the red tower. The Old Formby channel is nearer the shore, and not much used.—The two chapelries are St. Peter and St. Luke; and are jointly conterminous with the township. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. Peter, £124; * of St. Luke, £50. * Patron of the former, the Rector of Walton; of the latter, Dr. R. Formby. St. Peter's church is a plain brick building, with cupola. St. Luke's is neat and recent. A Roman Catholic chapel, in the Romanesque style, after designs by Mr. Clutton, of brick, with stone dressings, was built in 1864, at a cost of £3,000. Marsh's schools have £34 from endowment; and other charities £11.—The sub-district contains also Birkdale township and Altcar parish. Acres, 25,218. Pop., 3,606. Houses, 647.

FORMOSA, the seat of Sir George Young, Bart., in Berks; on the Thames, 2 miles NNE of Maidenhead.

FORNCETT, a sub-district and a railway station in Norfolk. The sub-district contains the two Forncett parishes and nine other parishes; and is in Depwade district. Acres, 18,085. Pop., 5,694. Houses, 1,258. The railway station is on the Great Eastern railway, in the eastern vicinity of the two Forncett parishes, 10 miles SSW of Norwich.

FORNCETT-ST. MARY, a village and a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk. The village stands near Forncett r. station, 2¼ miles WNW of Long Stratton; was the head of the honour of Norfolk, and the seat of the Bigods' "knighten" court; and has a post-office, of the name of Forncett, under Long Stratton, and a fair on the first Thursday of Sept., o. s. The parish comprises 728 acres. Real property, £1,838. Pop., 299. Houses, 71. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £525. * Patron, the Earl of Effingham. The church is tolerable; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel. An endowed school has £70.

FORNCETT-ST. PETER, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; near Forncett r. station, 2¼ miles W of Long Stratton. Post-town, Forncett, under Long Stratton. Acres, 1,828. Real property, £4,855; of which £69 are on the railway. Pop., 665. Houses, 143. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £537. * Patron, the Earl of Effingham. The church is good; and there are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and town-lands with £10 a-year.

FORNHAM, a sub-district in Thingoe district, Suffolk. It contains the three Fornham parishes, sixteen other parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 32,369. Pop., 5,739. Houses, 1,168.

FORNHAM-ALL SAINTS, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, 2 miles NNW of Bury-

St. Edmunds r. station. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,698. Real property, £3,646. Pop., 381. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Gages. A Franciscan priory, a cell to Bury abbey, stood here; and some remains of it exist. A battle, between Edward, son of King Alfred, and Ethelwold, his cousin, was fought in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Westley, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £738. * Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church has a brass of 1599, and is very good. Charities, £32.

FORNHAM-ST. GENEVEVE, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, 3¼ miles N by W of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station. Post-town, Fornham-All Saints, under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 790. Real property, £962. Pop., 64. Houses, 14. Fornham House belonged formerly to the Duke of Norfolk, and belongs now to Lord Manners. A sanguinary battle was fought within this parish, in 1173, between the troops of Henry II., commanded by Robert de Lacy, chief-justice of England, and those of Henry's rebellious son, under the Earl of Leicester. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Risby, in the diocese of Ely. The church was burned in 1782. Charities, £5.

FORNHAM-ST. MARTIN, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, 1½ mile N of Bury-St. Edmunds r. station. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £2,351. Pop., 350. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. There are some tumuli. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £305. * Patron, Lord J. Manners. The church is good; and there are a free school and charities £5.

FORRABURY, or **FOTHERBURY**, a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; on the coast, 5 miles NNW of Camelford, and 17¼ N of Bodmin-Road r. station. It includes part of the town of Boscastle, which has a post-office under Camelford. Acres, 508. Real property, with Minster, £4,123. Rated property of F. alone, £1,233. Pop., 366. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. R. Avery, Esq. Slaty anthracite, dark shale, and manganese occur. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £70. * Patron, J. R. Avery, Esq. The church stands above Boscastle, adjacent to the lofty headland of Willabark; is dedicated to St. Simphorian, who is traditionally said to have been buried in it; has a tower, without a bell; and is in good condition. An ancient granite cross, on a limestone pedestal, is outside the churchyard, and commands a view of the coast. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £5.

FORSBROOK, a township in Dilhorne parish, and a chapelry in Dilhorne and Stone parishes, Stafford. The township lies near the Blyth-Bridge station of the Stoke and Uttoxeter railway, 3 miles WSW of Cheadle. Real property, £3,301. Pop., 724. Houses, 162. The chapelry comprises nearly all the township; includes only a small part of Stone parish; and was constituted in 1849. Post-town, Blyth-Marsh, under Stone. Pop., 765. Houses, 163. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £158. * Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FORSCOTE, or **FOXCOTE**, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; near the Bath canal, 6½ miles SW by S of Bath r. station. Post-town, Midsomer-Norton, under Bath. Acres, 580. Real property, £799. Pop., 46. Houses, 11. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £150. * Patron, Sir J. Smyth, Bart. The church is recent.

FORSHAM, a place in Rolvenden parish, Kent; 2 miles SW of Tenterden. Foundations are here of a stone structure, which has been regarded variously as a fort and as a church.

FORSHAW-PARK, a place 6½ miles NW of Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire. It is a meet for the North Warwick hounds.

FORS-NODDYN, a deep romantic ravine, on the

boundary between Carnarvon and Denbigh; in the course of the Conway river, about a mile S by E of Bettws-y-Coed.

FORSTERS-BOOTH, a hamlet in Cold Higham and Pattishall parishes, Northampton; on Watling-street, near the Northwestern railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Towcester.

FORSTON, a hamlet in Charminster parish, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dorchester. Real property, £1,038. Forston House is the seat of the Peach family.

FORT CUMBERLAND. See **CUMBERLAND FORT**.

FORT-HALL. See **ULLENHALL**.

FORTHAMPTON, a parish in Tewkesbury district, Gloucester; adjacent to the river Severn and to the boundary with Worcester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Tewkesbury r. station. It has a post-office under Tewkesbury. Acres, 2,440. Real property, with Swinley, £3,945. Rated property of F. alone, £2,307. Pop., 442. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. Forthampton Court belonged once to the abbots of Tewkesbury, and belongs now to J. Yorke, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £138. Patron, J. Yorke, Esq. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good.

FORTHERLEY (HIGH), a township in Bywell-St. Peter parish, Northumberland; 7 miles ESE of Hexham. Acres, 1,629. Pop., 104. Houses, 20.

FORTHO. See **FURTHO**.

FORTIN (THE), a stream of Devon; running into the river Credy, near Crediton.

FORTIS GREEN, a hamlet in Hornsey parish, Middlesex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of London.

FORTON, a village and a chapelry in Alverstoke parish, Hants. The name is a corruption of Fort-town. The village is suburban to Gosport; stands outside of the fortifications, on the Gosport railway, at the upper end of a sort of lake of Portsmouth harbour; has a post-office; under Gosport; and contains the railway terminus, the new military prison, and the royal marine barracks. Portraits of George III., by Northcote, Lord Sandwich, by Zoffany, and Lords Barham and St. Vincent, by Beachy, are in the barracks' mess-room. A quadrang edifice, on the ground now occupied by the new military prison, was used as a place of confinement for French prisoners during the wars with Buonaparte. James Fort, built in the time of Charles II., and known as Borough Castle, stood on Rat Island, near Forton lake; and some remains of it exist. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1841. Pop., 6,425. Houses, 315. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £280.* Patron, the Rector of Alverstoke. The church was erected under the new act for building churches; is in the pointed style; and has a very fine organ, which once belonged to Handel. There are a barracks chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a national school.

FORTON, a tything in Longparish parish, Hants; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Andover. Pop., 281.

FORTON, a tything in Chard parish, Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Chard. Pop., 209.

FORTON, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; on the Preston canal and the Preston and Lancaster railway, 4 miles N of Garstang. Acres, 1,278. Real property, £2,663; of which £255 are in quarries. Pop., 574. Houses, 131. There is an Independent chapel.

FORTON, or **FORTON AND MERE**, a parish in the district of Newport and county of Stafford; on a branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, contiguous to Salop, and adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Stafford railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Newport, Salop. It includes the township of Sutton and the tything of Meertown; and its post-town is Newport, Salop. Acres, 3,718. Real property, £5,432. Pop., 729. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £474.* Patron, Sir T. F. Boughy, Bart. The church is good; and there are an endowed school with £12, and other charities with £61.

FORT-PITT. See **CHATHAM**.

FORTUNESWELL, a village in Portland parish, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Weymouth. It stands connected with Chesilton; occupies higher ground; has a post-office under Weymouth, and a good inn; and takes its name from a spring on a height behind the inn, 200 feet above sea-level. This height rises altogether to an altitude of 490 feet, and commands a splendid panoramic view, inclusive of the Chesil Bank.

FORTY-FOOT-BANK, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; near Swineshead. Acres, 3,990. Pop., 300. Houses, 68.

FORTY-FOOT-BRIDGE, a conjoint extra-parochial tract with Gibbet-Hills in Boston district, Lincoln; near Swineshead. Pop., with Gibbet-Hills, 49. Houses, 10.

FORTY-FOOT-DRAIN, a cut in the fens of Huntingdon; 3 miles NE of Ramsey.

FORTY HALL, a seat in Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Waltham Abbey. It was built, by Inigo Jones, for the Fortees; and it passed to the Meyers.

FORTY-HILL. See **ENFIELD**.

FORUM DIANÆ. See **DUNSTABLE**.

FORWOOD, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucester; near Minchinhampton.

FORYD, a railway station in North Wales; on the Vale of Clwyd railway, between Rhyl and Rhuddlan.

FOSBURY, a chapelry in Tidcombe and Shalborn parishes, Wilts; adjacent to Hants and Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ludgershall, and 6 SSE of Savermake r. station. It was constituted in 1856; and its post-town is Collingbourne Ducis or Collingbourne Kingston, under Marlborough. Pop., 336. Houses, 70. The property is not much divided. Fosbury House is the seat of R. C. L. Bevan, Esq. An ancient camp, called Haydon Hill Castle, is here. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £180.* Patron, D. and Cs. of Windsor. The church is recent.

FOSCOTE, a hamlet in Abthorpe parish, Northampton; 2 miles WSW of Towcester. Pop., 62.

FOSCOTT, a hamlet in Idbury parish, Oxford; near the river Evenlode, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Chipping-Sodbury.

FOSDALE, a hamlet in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile N of Hawes.

FOSDYKE, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; on Fosdyke Wash, at the mouth of the river Welland, adjacent to the Peterborough and Lincoln railway, 2 miles S of Algakirk and Sutterton r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Boston. It has a post-office under Spalding. Acres, 2,761; of which 755 are water. Pop., 549. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. There is a fen allotment; and on this were 155 of the pop. Fosdyke Wash is an arm of the sea, about 7 miles long, with a mean width of about 2 miles; and an embankment and a bridge were constructed across it, in 1814, by Mr. Rennie. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Algakirk, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has a pinnacled font, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Middlecott's alms-houses have £171; and other charities £50.

FOSHAM, a hamlet in Aldbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Hornsea.

FOSS (THE), a river of Yorkshire. It rises near Yeadsley, in the N. Riding; and runs southward, about 16 miles, past Brandsby, Stillington, Strensall, Towthorpe, and Huntington, to the Ouse, at York. It was made navigable to Stillington, under acts of parliament, passed in 1793 and 1801; and the navigable line of it is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and includes a short canal which avoids a considerable bend of the river.

FOSS (THE), Lancashire. See **LEVEN (THE)**.

FOSSDALE. See **FOSDALE**.

FOSS DYKE, an artificial water-cut in Lincolnshire; from the river Trent at Torksey, to the river Witham, near Lincoln. It was formed by Henry I., for the twofold purpose of draining the circumjacent level, and bringing vessels from the Trent to the city.

FOSSE WAY, an ancient British and Roman road from the S coast of Devon on the English channel, north-eastward to the N coast of Lincolnshire on the Humber estuary. It began at Moridunum, near Seaton and Ax-

mouth; passed through Ilchester, Stratton-on-Foss, and Bath, to Cirencester; was crossed there by Ermine-street; went thence to Claychester or High Cross, and there met Watling-street; went thence to Leicester, and there crossed the Via Devana; proceeded to Verometum, near Willoughby, to Ad Pontem, near Thorpe, to Newark, Lincoln, and Ludford; and terminated at the Humber near Great Grimsby. It is still traceable nearly all the way from Bath to Lincoln; and it looks like a wide ditch, which had been deeply cut, at Outlook and other parts of Notts.

FOSS FARM, a place near the centre of Warwickshire; on the Fosse way, 3½ miles ENE of Leamington. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds.

FOSS GILL. See **ATSGARTH**.

FOSTERHOUSES, a village in Fishlake township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Thorne.

FOSTER PLACE, a hamlet in Hepworth township, Kirk-Burton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles S of Huddersfield.

FOSTERS-BOOTH. See **FORSTERS-BOOTH**.

FOSTON, a township in Scropton parish, Derby; near the river Dove, 6½ miles NW of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop. in 1851, 140; in 1861, 239. Houses, 46. The increase of pop. arose from the building of cottages. Foston House is the seat of the Walmesleys. The township is a meet for the Hoar Cross hounds. Arthur Agard, who was 45 years deputy-chamberlain of the Exchequer, and died in 1651, was a native.

FOSTON, a parish in Blaby district, Leicestershire; on a branch of the Soar, 2 miles ESE of Countesthorpe r. station, and 6½ SSE of Leicester. Post-town, Countesthorpe, under Leicester. Acres, 840. Real property, £2,199. Pop., 27. Houses, 6. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £240.* Patron, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart. The church is Norman and tolerable.

FOSTON, a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; near the boundary with Notts and Leicester, 3 miles W by S of Hougham r. station, and 5½ NW by N of Grantham. Post-town, Long Bennington, under Grantham. Acres, 2,180. Real property, £3,994. Pop., 479. Houses, 119. Foston House belongs to the noble family of Manners-Sutton; and gives them the title of Baron Manners of Foston. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Long Bennington, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is ancient, and has a pinnacled tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

FOSTON, a township and a parish in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the Barton-Hill station of the York and Scarborough railway, W of the river Derwent, 11¼ miles NE by N of York; and has a post-office under York. Acres, 820. Real property, £1,849. Pop., 85. Houses, 17. The parish includes also the township of Thornton-le-Clay, and part of the township of Flaxton-on-the-Moor; but is returned, in the statistics, as exclusive of the latter. Acres, 2,090. Real property, £3,477. Pop., 355. Houses, 77. The property is divided among six. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £595.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old and shabby, but good. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £12.

FOSTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on a headstream of the river Hull, 3½ miles S of Lowthorpe r. station, and 5 ESE of Great Driffield. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £1,665. Pop., 311. Houses, 74.—The parish contains also the townships of Brigham, Gembling, and Great Kelk; and its post-town is North Frodingham, under Driffield. Acres, 4,934. Real property, £6,585. Pop., 759. Houses, 156. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £102. Patron, Miss Bayles. The church has a nave of four bays, with round pillars and painted arches; contains a round font; and is very good. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-

district contains also four other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 17,437. Pop., 3,171. Houses, 672.

FOTHERBURY. See **FORRABURY**.

FOTHERBY, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; near the East Lincoln railway, 3 miles N by W of Louth. It has a post-office under Louth, and a side station, of the name of Fotherby-Gatehouse, on the railway. Acres, 1,400. Real property, £2,342. Pop., 267. Houses, 62. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £150. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church originally was of the 13th century, and consisted of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with western tower and south porch; but it underwent changes denuding it of the aisle, raising a penthouse on the tower, and rendering the rest of averagely late perpendicular English; and it eventually passed into so decayed a state that a resolution was taken, in 1861, to rebuild it entire, and on the original model. The new church was opened in 1864. There are Wesleyan, P. Methodist, and Free Methodist chapels.

FOTHERINGHAY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Oundle district, Northampton. The village stands on the river Nen, near the boundary with Huntingdon, and near the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 3¼ miles NNE of Oundle; was once a market-town; and has now a post-office under Oundle, and a fair on the third Monday after 5 July. The parish comprises 2,110 acres. Real property, £4,185. Pop., 246. Houses, 48. The property is all Lord Overstone's. A castle here was built, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton; was rebuilt by Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward III.; had a keep in the shape of a fetterlock; was the place of Edward IV.'s meeting with his queen, on his return from quelling the insurrection in the north; was the place also of that king's receiving homage from Alexander, king of Scotland; was the birthplace of Richard III.; was settled by Henry VIII. on his first queen, Catherine; was the prison, the place of trial, and the execution-place of Mary Queen of Scots; and was dismantled about 1628. A nunnery stood near the church in ancient times; was made collegiate by Edward of York, in 1412; and was given, by Edward VI., to Northumberland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £200.* Patron, Lord Overstone. The church is decorated English, of the time of Henry V.; was the burial-place of Shakspeare's Edward of York who died at Agincourt, and of Richard Duke of York who was slain at the battle of Wakefield; contains a fine font, a finely carved pulpit, and some monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth to the Plantagenets; and is in good condition. A grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has £20; and other charities have £75.—The sub-district contains twelve parishes and four extra-parochial places. Acres, 26,110. Pop., 6,251. Houses, 1,353.

FOTHERLEY, a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Stafford; 4¼ miles SSW of Lichfield. Pop., 124. Fotherley Hall is the seat of the Corbets.

FOTHERLEY (HIGH). See **FORTHERLEY (HIGH)**.

FOUDREY. See **FOULDREY**.

FOULBY, NOSTELL, AND HUNTWICK, an extra-parochial tract in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles SW of Pontefract. Pop., 145. Houses, 27.

FOULDEN, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; near the river Wissey, 4¼ miles E by S of Stoke-Ferry, and 3¼ N of Brandon r. station. Post-town, Northwold, under Brandon. Acres, 3,395. Real property, £3,225. Pop., 517. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Oxburgh, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient but good; and there are a national school, and charities £47.

FOULDREY, a rocky islet in Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire; 1¼ mile SSW of the extremity of the Lower Furness peninsula. It was anciently called Fulder. It is of small extent, and is suffering diminution by the action of the tides; but it contains a public house and one or two cottages, and is an object of attraction to Lake tourists. A castle was built on it by the monks of

Furness abbey, soon after the erection of that edifice, for the double purpose of serving as a retreat to themselves in the event of danger at the abbey, and of protecting their harbour at Peel Pier. This may not, at first, have possessed much strength; but, after the devastation of Furness by the Scots under Robert Bruce, it was reconstructed into a formidable fortress; it thence, till the Reformation, held full command over all the neighbouring coast; and, in 1487, it was used by the impostor, Lambert Simnel, for covering the descent of his army on Lancashire. Considerable ruins of it, including outer walls, corner towers, portcullised entrance gateway, and strong, three-storey, central keep, still exist; they form a picturesque object, seen many miles out at sea; they also command a brilliant and extensive prospect of the Furness region; and they are popularly called Peel Castle or the Peel of Fouldrey.

FOULFORD, an extra-parochial tract in Ringwood district, Hants; near Ringwood. Pop., 25.

FOULK-STAPLEFORD, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; 5½ miles ESE of Chester. Acres, 1,321. Real property, £1,959. Pop., 245. Houses, 45.

FOULMIRE, a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge; adjacent to Herts and Essex, 4 miles ESE of Shepreth r. station, and 5½ NE of Royston. It has a post-office under Royston. Acres, 2,212. Real property, £3,846. Pop., 560. Houses, 192. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £598.* Patron, the Earl of Hardwicke. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £11.

FOULNESS, an insular parish in Rochford district, Essex. It lies on the S side of the lowest reach of the river Crouch; terminates there in a point or headland, which is Foulness-proper; is separated, on the W, from Wallasea island, by a narrow strait,—and on the SW, from smaller islands, by other narrow straits; is bounded, on the SE and E, by the North sea; and takes its name from being a haunt of myriads of wild fowl. Its central part lies 4 miles ESE of Burnham, and 9 NE of South-end r. station; and has a post-office under Chelmsford, and a fair on 10 July. Its circuit, not reckoning the saltings toward the sea, is computed at about 20 miles. Its area comprises 6,310 acres of land, and 22,195 of water. Real property, £9,313; of which £13 are in fisheries. Pop., 681. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. The land is mostly low and marshy; and is all protected by an embanking wall. The lower tracts are disposed in pasturage; and the higher ones produce good crops of corn, clover, mustard, and cole-seed. Oysters of prime quality are taken adjacent to its shores. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, G. Finch, Esq. The church was built in 1850. A previous church was originally a chapel of ease.

FOULNESS, or FOONER (THE), a river of E. R. Yorkshire. It rises in the Wolds, about 4 miles N of Market Weighton; and pursues a circuitous course, south-westward, south-eastward, and southward, to the Humber at Broomfleet.

FOULRIDGE, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the Leeds canal and the Colne and Skipton railway, 2 miles N of Colne. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Colne. Acres, 2,450. Real property, £4,498; of which £70 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,233; in 1861, 988. Houses, 203. The decrease of pop. arose from the discontinuance of handloom weaving. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

FOULSHAM, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Wensum, 4½ miles NE of Elmham r. station, and 18 NW of Norwich; was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1770; was afterwards rebuilt on a better plan, and with cheerful aspect; was once a market-town, and has still a fair on the first Tuesday of May; has also a post-office; under Thetford, a bridge, a church, a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £89; and is a seat of petty sessions. The bridge was built in 1813. The church

was rebuilt at the rebuilding of the village, and has a fine tower. The churchyard contains an ancient altar-tomb, bearing a curious broken inscription in Saxon characters. The parish comprises 3,226 acres. Real property, £7,112. Pop., 1,022. Houses, 241. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £602. Patron, Lord Hastings.

FOULSTONE. See FOOLSTONE.

FOUNDRY, a hamlet in Seacroft township, Whitkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NE of Leeds.

FOUNTAINS-ABBEY, a magnificent monastic ruin in Studley-Royal township, Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; within the grounds of Studley Park, adjacent to the river Skell, 3 miles SW of Ripon. The abbey was founded, for Cistercians, in 1132; suffered much injury by fire in 1146; underwent speedy restoration, on apparently a small scale; was refounded, on a grand plan, in 1203, by John of York, the eighth abbot; was completed, excepting the choir and upper part of the tower, in 1246, by John of Kent; became one of the wealthiest monastic establishments in the kingdom; possessed about 60,000 acres of land in Craven, enclosed with a ring fence; had revenues, at the dissolution, amounting to £998 a-year; was sold, by Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham; and passed to a number of successive owners. Its name may have been derived from Fontaines in Burgundy, the birth-place of Bernard, the founder of the Cistercian order; or it may have been derived from Skeldale, which was designated in Latin De Fontibus; or it may, as supposed by Gent, in his poem of Studley Park, have been derived from neighbouring springs. Gent says,—

“ Low in a vale, with springs well stored, and wood,
And sovereign herbs whence failing health's renewed,
A neighbouring abbey next invites the eye;
Stupendous act of former piety!
From streams and springs which nature here contrives,
The name of Fountains this sweet place derives.”

The edifice and its appendages, when perfect, occupied ten acres; and the principal extant ruins still occupy about two acres. The church measures 385½ feet by 67½; and it comprised a galilee-porch, a nave with aisles, a transept with eastern aisle, a choir with aisles, a lady-chapel, and a northern tower. The galilee-porch is transition Norman, and 15 feet wide, with a double open arcade. The nave is also transition Norman, of eleven bays, with columns 6 feet around and 23 feet high; has a clerestory, but no triforium; was disposed, over the eastern half of its aisles, in chapels; and has a great west window, reconstructed in 1494. The transept is of the same date as the galilee and the nave; and had two chapels in each wing. The choir was completed in 1483; is now aisle-less; and has a single light in each bay. The lady chapel stands across the end of the choir, in the manner of a transept; measures 150 feet in length; had nine altars similarly to the chapel at Durham cathedral; and has a great east window, now a blank, but formerly in later English architecture, 60 feet high, and 23½ feet wide. The tower stood originally at the intersection of the nave and transept, but was reconstructed at the north end of the transept; is fine later English, of four stages; and measures about 25 feet square, and 168½ feet in height. The cloister, the cloister-garth, the refectory, the chapter-house, the frater-house, and other structures connected with them, are on the south side of the church, filling the space between it and the river Skell; the infirmary, the guest-hall, the house for strangers; and the gate-houses are west of the cloister, along the Skell; and the great hall and the abbots house are east of the buildings connected with the chapter-house and the frater-house. The cloister is a nave of two aisles, divided by a range of columns; has twenty bays; and measures 300 feet by 42. The cloister-garth is 128 feet square. The refectory is early English; forms a nave of two aisles; and measures 109 feet by 46½. The chapter-house was built in 1153-70; is a rectangle of 84½ feet by 41; and was divided into aisles by ten round marble columns. The frater-house is transition Norman; was vaulted; and measures 109 feet by 29. The guest-hall was built by

John of Kent; consists of a nave and aisles, of six bays; and measures 73 feet by 23. The great hall of the abbots house is reached by a long alley from the cloister-court; measures 171 feet by 70; and consisted of a nave and two aisles, divided by eighteen columns. The abbots house itself was taken down in 1611, by Sir Stephen Proctor, as a quarry for building Fountain's Hall. This mansion stands about 600 feet W of the abbey; was erected at a cost of £3,000; and contains some interesting old tapestry, and a sculpture of the judgment of Solomon.

A number of monuments are in the abbey church. A blue marble slab to Abbot John of Ripon, who died in 1435, is in the nave; a slab to Abbot Thirsk, who was executed at Tyburn in 1537, is in the N aisle; an effigies of Baron Roger de Mounbray, who died at Ghent in 1298, is in the transept; a slab to Abbot Burley, who died in 1410, is in the south wing; a stone coffin of Lord Henry Percy of Alnwick, who died 1315, is in the choir; and slabs to Abbots John of York, John of Kent, Allerton, Adam, Reginald, and Otley, who all died in the 13th century, are in the chapter-house. John de Ripon, commemorated in the nave, attended the councils of Basle and Constance; and Murdach, another of the abbots, became archbishop of York. Michael, the bishop of Sodor and Man at the beginning of the 13th century, was buried here. Robin Hood's well is in the neighbourhood; sculptures, commemorative of him are on a buttress of the Lady chapel; and a famous tradition respecting him says that a monk of the abbey encountered and overcame him, threw him into the Skell, and for a time held both him and a strong body of his archers at bay, but was at length vanquished by his arrows. A metrical version of the tradition tells, about Robin's boast of his prowess,—

“That caused Will Scadlocks to laugh,
He laughed full heartily,
‘There lives a Curtal friar in Fountains abbey
Will beat both him and thee.’

This Curtal friar had kept Fountains dale,
Seven long years and more;
There was neither knight, lord, nor earl,
Could make him yield before.”

FOUNTAINS-EARTH, a township in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; between the rivers Skell and Nidd, 4½ miles WSW of Ripon. It includes the hamlets of Sigsworth, Bowthwaite, and High and Low Lofthouse. Acres, 6,833. Real property, £2,872. Pop., 415. Houses, 84.

FOUNTAINS-HALL. See FOUNTAINS-ABBEY.

FOUR ASHES, a railway station in Staffordshire; on the Birmingham and Stafford railway, 6 miles N of Wolverhampton.

FOUR CROSSES, a railway station near the boundary between Salop and Montgomery; on the Cambrian railway, 7½ miles S by W of Oswestry.

FOUR CROSSES, a place 3 miles from Pwllheli, in Carnarvonshire; with a post-office under Pwllheli.

FOUR ELMs, a hamlet on the W border of Kent; 1½ mile ENE of Edenbridge r. station, and 4 SSE of Westerham. It has a post-office under Edenbridge.

FOUR FORKS, a place 4½ miles from Bridgewater, in Somerset; with a post-office under Bridgewater.

FOUR HOLE CROSS, an ancient monument on Bodmin moor, in Cornwall; adjacent to the public road from Bodmin to Launceston, 7½ miles NE of Bodmin. It was originally a cross, but is now a pillar with mutilated top; and it shows traces of having been adorned with scroll-work, and bears marks of very high antiquity.

FOUR LANE ENDS, a hamlet in Morley township, Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of Leeds.

FOUR LANE ENDS, a hamlet in Manningham township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Bradford.

FOUR LANES, a place 2½ miles from Redruth, in Cornwall; with a post-office under Redruth.

FOUR OAKS HALL, a seat of Sir William E. C. Hartopp, Bart., in Warwickshire; 1 mile NW of Sutton-Coldfield.

FOUR SHIRE STONE. See CHASTLETON.

FOURSTONES, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 4 miles WNW of Hexham.

FOUR TOWERS, an extra-parochial tract in Wincanton district, Somerset. Pop., 6. House, 1.

FOVANT, or FOFONT, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on the river Avon, adjacent to the Salisbury and Exeter railway, 2 miles SW by W of Dinton r. station, and 7 WSW of Wilton. It has a post-office, of the name of Fovant, under Salisbury. Acres, 2,160. Real property, with Sutton-Mandeville, £5,351. Rated property of F. alone, £2,701. Pop., 600. Houses, 129. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, 465.* Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is ancient; has a fine tower, and a curious brass of 1492, and was recently in disrepair.

FOWBERRY, a hamlet in Bambrough parish, Northumberland; on the river Till, 3 miles NE of Wooler. Fowberry Tower here is pleasantly and romantically situated; belonged, in 1273, to William de Foleby; was attacked, in 1524 and 1532, by the Scots; and is now a modernly reconstructed edifice, the seat of the Culleys.

FOWELSCOMBE, a seat 3 miles NE of Modbury, in Devon. It is a Tudor edifice of 1537; belonged to the Fowells, the Champernownes, and the Kings; and belongs now to S. Savery, Esq.

FOWEY (THE), a river of Cornwall. It rises on Bodmin moor; and runs about 20 miles southward, past Lostwithiel and Fowey, to the English channel, about a mile below Fowey. It becomes navigable a little below Lostwithiel; and afterwards expands into a wide and deep haven.

FOWEY, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The town stands on the right bank of the river Fowey, about a mile from its mouth, opposite Polruan village, 3 miles SE of Par r. station, and 28 W by S of Devonport. It belonged, at the Conquest, to the Earl of Mortaigne. It was, at an early period, one of the principal seaports of England. Many vessels were fitted out at it for the crusades; and a wind-mill, on the heights above it, was a well-known sea-mark in 1296, and is believed to have been built by persons who had been in Palestine. Its mariners were famous, in the time of Edward I., for sea exploits; and they appear to have then, or soon afterwards, traded to most parts of the world. A fleet of 47 ships, with 770 men, was sent by the town, in the time of Edward III., to the siege of Calais. The “gallants of Fowey,” as its seamen were then called, carried on, in subsequent reigns, such a system of descent and spoliation on the coast of Normandy as provoked much wrath and retaliation. The French made expeditions, at several times, against the town; and, in the reign of Henry VI., they effected a landing by night, set fire to the houses, slew a number of the inhabitants, and chased others into places of shelter in the neighbouring country, but were eventually driven back to their ships. The townsmen, in the time of Edward IV., were denounced by government for piracy, and deprived of their vessels; and they then sustained a blow which ever afterwards affected their prosperity; yet they rose, on several subsequent occasions, into prominent notice, for deeds of activity; and, in the time of Charles II., they so assailed a Dutch man-of-war as to preserve a fleet of merchant ships from capture. Block-houses had been erected at the haven's mouth, on both sides, in the time and at the command of Edward IV.; a strong iron boom also stretched across the harbour; a fort, called the Fort of St. Catherine, was erected, in the time of Henry VIII., on a magnificent pile of rocks, at the harbour's mouth; and these strengths, both from their character and their situation, enabled the townsmen, with comparatively small numbers of hands, to perform comparatively great acts of bravery. St. Catherine's fort, and two others of more modern erection between it and the town, still form a sort of defence, and have the advantage of being so much elevated that no ship could bring her guns to bear upon them; but they

are much dilapidated, and have become more picturesque than useful. The Earl of Essex was driven from Fowey by the royalists, in 1644, and escaped by sea to Plymouth; and Fairfax retook the town in 1648. A visit was made to Fowey by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1846; and this is commemorated by a granite obelisk, 23 feet high. The Prince and Princess of Wales also visited it, and Garibaldi embarked at it, in 1865.

The town lies in a valley, under sheltering hills, amid picturesque environs. It is nearly a mile long; but has narrow streets; and is very irregularly built. The market-house and town-hall are a spacious edifice, erected in the present century by Viscount Valletort and Philip Rashleigh, Esq. The church is a large, lofty, and interesting edifice, chiefly of the 14th century; has a handsome tower, with carvings and pinnacles; has also an ornamented oak ceiling; and contains a pulpit of the 15th century, and monuments of the Treffry, Rashleigh, and Graham families. There are a post-office; under Par Station, two chief inns, two dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £80, almshouses with £150, and other charities with £76. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, 1 May, and 10 Sept. The chief employments are shipment of minerals and a coasting trade. The harbour is admirably sheltered; has depth, at the lowest tide, for vessels drawing 3 fathoms water; and possesses ample capacity and excellent anchorage. The port is a head one; and has Charlestown, Mevagissey, Par, Pentwan, Polkiris, and Polmear for sub-ports. The vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1863, were 41 small ones of aggregate 1,265 tons, and 132 large ones of aggregate 13,229 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 18 British, of aggregate 1,642 tons, from the colonies; 1 foreign, of 105 tons, from the colonies; 55 British, of aggregate 3,875 tons, from foreign countries; 95 foreign, of aggregate 9,733 tons, from foreign countries; 1,025 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 65,677 tons, coastwise; and 29 steam-vessels, of aggregate 7,687 tons coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 43 British, of aggregate 3,222 tons, to the colonies; 1 foreign, of 440 tons, to the colonies; 197 British, of aggregate 15,681 tons, to foreign countries; 45 foreign, of aggregate 12,837 tons, to foreign countries; 572 sailing vessels, of aggregate 38,739 tons, coastwise; and 5 steam-vessels, of aggregate 606 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £703. The town was made a member of the cinque ports, in the time of Edward III.; was chartered as a borough, in the time of James II.; and, from that time, sent two members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the reform bill.—The parish comprises 1,895 acres of land, and 50 of water. Real property, £5,115; of which £90 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,606; in 1861, 1,429. Houses, 309. The decrease of pop. arose partly from the decline of trade at the port. The manor belonged, in the time of Richard I., to Robert Cardingham; was given by him to the priory of Tywardreath; and is held now by the duchy of Cornwall. Place House is the seat of the Treffry family; stands immediately above the town; takes its name of Place from a Cornish word signifying "a palace;" dates, in its original form, from the time of Henry VI.; was once called Cune Court, signifying "the king's court;" appears, from relics found at it, to have been a royal residence; underwent recent restoration and enlargement; has ornamentations in granite and elvan; includes a fine hall, lined with polished porphyry; and contains a number of interesting objects, together with an original portrait of Hugh Peters, a native of Fowey, the chaplain of Cromwell. Menabilly is the seat of the Rashleighs; stands on the Greber Head promontory, about 2 miles W of the town; contains a rich cabinet of minerals, and a fine collection of drawings; and has, on its grounds, near the shore, an artificial octagonal grotto, constructed of serpentine and fine marbles, with interspersions of shells and crystals. The land is hilly; and the rocks include slate, quartz, and fossiliferous old red sandstone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £179.* Patron, the Rev. E. J. Treffry.—The sub-dis-

trict contains also three other parishes. Acres, 8,464. Pop., 9,343. Houses, 1,908.

FOWNHOPE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Wye, under a fine range of hills, 1 mile ESE of Holme-Lacey r. station, and 6½ SE of Hereford; and has a post-office under Hereford. The parish includes also the township-chapelry of Fawley. Acres, 4,723. Real property, £7,622; of which £75 are in quarries, and £16 in fisheries. Pop., 1,112. Houses, 244. The property is much subdivided. Two ancient camps occur a little N of the village; and one of them, on Capler hill, is double-trenched, bears the name of Woodbury camp, and commands a beautiful and extensive view. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Fawley, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. Both the parish church and Fawley church are good; and the former is mainly Norman, and contains objects of antiquarian interest. There are chapels for Baptists and Brethren. Endowed schools have £55; and other charities £20.—The sub-district contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 19,079. Pop., 5,614. Houses, 1,165.

FOWYN-ISAF, a township in Abergele parish, Denbigh; near Abergele. Pop., 11.

FOX, a place 7¼ miles NNE of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. It is a meet for the Pytchley hounds.

FOXCOMBE. See CASTLE-CARY.

FOXCOTE, a village in Ilmington parish, Warwick; 4¼ miles W of Shipton-on-Stour. The estate around it belonged, in the time of Henry VI., to Sir William Montfort; went to the Marshalls; and passed to the Cannings,—of whom was the famous premier, the Right Hon. George Canning.

FOXCOTE, Somerset. See FANSCOTE.

FOXCOTT, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; near the Buckingham canal, 2 miles NE of Buckingham town and r. station. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 714. Real property, £1,243. Pop., 96. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £195. Patron, Lawrence Hall, Esq. The church is good.

FOXCOTT, a parish in Andover district, Hants; near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles NW of Andover. It includes part of Hatherden hamlet; and lies within Andover borough. Post-town, Andover. Acres, 620. Real property, with Charlton and the rest of Hatherden, £2,942. Pop., 50. Houses, 12. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Andover, in the diocese of Winchester.

FOXDALE, a place 5 miles SSE of Peel, in the Isle of Man. It has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. Extensive mines are here, in northern spurs of the Barule slate mountains. They are from 240 to 300 feet deep; and they produce, per month, from 250 to 300 tons of lead ore, containing from 15 to 20 oz. of silver per ton.

FOXEARLE, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, in Sussex. It contains Ashburnham parish, and two other parishes. Acres, 13,423. Pop., 3,196. Houses, 499.

FOXEARH, a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; near the river Stour, at the boundary with Suffolk, 3¼ miles NW by N of Sudbury r. station. It has a post-office under Sudbury. Acres, 1,640. Real property, £3,161. Pop., 400. Houses, 101. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £396.* Patron, the Rev. J. Foster. The church is old but very good; and has an embattled tower.

FOXFIELD, a railway station adjacent to the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire; at the head of the Duddon estuary, ¾ of a mile SSW of Broughton-in-Furness. It is the junction station of the Whitehaven and Furness railway with the Furness, Ulverstone, and Lancaster railway.

FOXHALL, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Deben, 2¼ miles SSW of Bealings r. station, and 4½ E by S of Ipswich. Post-town,

Bucklesham, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,372. Real property, £1,574. Pop., 190. Houses, 43. Some of the land is heathy; but a few acres are under hops. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Brightwell, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

FOXHAM, a tything in Bremhill parish, Wilts; on the Great Western railway, near the river Avon and the Wilts and Berks canal, 5 miles NE of Chippenham. It forms a curacy with Bremhill.

FOXHOLE, a place $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Swansea, in Glamorganshire. It has a post-office under Swansea.

FOXHOLES, a township and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Wolds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ganton r. station, and 10 N of Great Driffield; and is conjoint with. Boythorpe. Real property, £2,942. Pop., 319. Houses, 57. The parish includes also the township of Butterwick; and its post-town is Thwing, under Hull. Acres, 4,200. Real property, £4,555. Pop., 428. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £531.* Patron, E. Sykes, Esq. The church has a fine Norman chancel-arch, and a bell-turret; and is good. The vicarage of Butterwick is a separate benefice. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FOX-HOW, a seat at the foot of Loughrigg, in Westmoreland; in the north-western vicinity of Ambleside. It was the retreat of the late Dr. Arnold.

FOXLEY, a hamlet in Litchborough and Blakesley parishes, Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Towcester. It is a meet for the Southampton hounds.

FOXLEY, a seat in Herefordshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hereford. It stands amid fine grounds; and was the residence of Sir R. Price, Bart.

FOXLEY, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 2 miles S by E of Foulsham, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Bawdeswell, under Thetford. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,570. Pop., 278. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £380.* Patron, the Rev. H. Lombe. The church has a pinnacled tower, and is tolerable.

FOXLEY, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; on Akeman-street, near the boundary with Gloucester, 3 miles WSW of Malmesbury, and 8 N by W of Chippenham r. station. Post-town, Malmesbury, under Chippenham. Acres, 750. Real property, with Bremilham and Westport, £6,335. Pop., 65. Houses, 14. The manor belonged to the Berkeleys; passed to the Aylifes and the Foxes; and gave the title of Baron Foxley to Lord Holland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £261.* Patron, Lady Holland. The church is ancient, and contains some old monuments.

FOXT, a township in Ipstones and Checkley parishes, Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Cheadle. Statistics of the Ipstones part returned with the parish. Acres of the Checkley part, 393. Pop., 124. Houses, 24.

FOXTON, a village and a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge. The village stands near the Hitchen and C. railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Royston; has a post-office under Royston, and a r. station; was once a market-town; and has still a fair on Easter Monday. The parish comprises 1,727 acres. Real property, £3,006. Pop., 405. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £79.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is good; and there are town-lands with £12.

FOXTON, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester; on the Union canal, and on the Leicester and Bedford railway, 3 miles NW of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Market-Harborough, under Rugby. Acres, 2,020. Real property, £3,378. Pop., 388. Houses, 94. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly and well wooded; and the soil is clayey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £128.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £18.

FOXTON, a hamlet in Thimbleby township, Osmo-

therly parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Northallerton. Pop., 39.

FOXTON AND SHOTTON, a township in Sedgefield parish, Durham; near the Clarence railway, 7 miles NW by W of Stockton-on-Tees. Acres, 1,787. Real property, £746. Pop., 56. Houses, 8. The manor belonged to the Knights of St. John; and passed to the Russells of Brancepeth.

FOX-TOR, a hill in Dartmoor, Devon; amid a desolate tract, 3 miles SE of Princes-Town. An opulent gentleman, John Childe of Plymstock, died here of cold when hunting, in the time of Edward III.; and a cross to his memory was erected on the spot where he died, and continued standing till about the year 1833. A strange legend is told respecting the disposal of his property.

FOXUP, a hamlet in Halton-Gill township, Arncliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 10 miles NNE of Settle.

FOY, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the river Wye and on the Hereford and Gloucester railway, near Fawley station, 3 miles N by W of Ross. It includes the township of Eaton-Tregoes; and its post-town is Ross. Acres, 2,322. Rated property, £3,716. Pop., 318. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £515.* Patron, the Rev. John Jones. The church is good; and there are charities £13.

FRACKFORD, a hamlet in Dunster parish, Somerset; near Dunster.

FRADDON, a hamlet $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of St. Columb-Major, in Cornwall. It has a fair on 3 July. Calliquoiter Rock, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E of it, rises 690 feet above sea-level, and contains mixtures of schorl and granite.

FRADLEY, a township-chapelry in Alrewas parish, Stafford; on the Grand Trunk canal, near Icknield-street, 1 mile W of Alrewas r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Lichfield. Post-town, Alrewas, under Lichfield. Real property, £3,086; of which £25 are in fisheries. Pop., 333. Houses, 77. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Alrewas, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church was built in 1861; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell turret and vestry.

FRADSWELL, a township-chapelry in Colwich parish, Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Weston r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Stone. Post-town, Weston, under Stafford. Real property, £2,374. Pop., 220. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. Fradswell House is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is very good.

FRAISTHORPE, a township and a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Carnaby r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Bridlington. Pop., 85. Houses, 11. The parish includes also the township of Auburn; and its post-town is Bridlington Quay, under Hull. Acres, 2,153; of which 113 are water. Real property, £2,317. Pop., 101. Houses, 13. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Carnaby, in the diocese of York.

FRAMCOTE. See FARMCOTE.

FRAMFIELD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village stands near the river Ouse, and near the Brighton, Lewes, Uckfield, Groomsridge, and Tunbridge-Wells railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Uckfield railway station, and has a post-office under Hurst Green, and a fair on 24 June. The parish comprises 6,700 acres. Real property, £6,900. Pop., 1,355. Houses, 253. The property is subdivided. Framfield Park is a principal residence. Some of the land is under hops. Iron-working was once carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £459.* Patron, the Rev. R. L. Adams. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good; and has a brass of 1595. An endowed school has £22; and other charities £41. The sub-district includes also two other parishes. Acres, 14,918. Pop., 3,102. Houses, 573.

FRAMILODE, a village in Saul parish, and a chapelry in Saul, Arlingham, Eastington, Fretherne, Moreton-

Valence, Standish, and Wheatenhurst parishes, Gloucester. The village stands at the influx of the river Froom or Stroudwater to the Severn, near the Gloucester and Hereford Junction railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Stonehouse r. station, and 8 SW of Gloucester. The chapelry was constituted in 1855; and its post-town is Whitminster, under Stonehouse. Pop., 635. Houses, 140. Pop. of the part in Saul parish, 248. Houses, 57. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £78.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was built in 1854. There is a national school.

FRAMINGHAM-EARL, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Swainsthorpe r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 560. Real property, £1,218. Pop., 136. Houses, 30. The property is divided. Framingham House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Bixley, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is Norman; has a round tower; and was repaired in 1858. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and a fuel allotment.

FRAMINGHAM-PIGOT, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; 4 miles NE by E of Swainsthorpe r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Norwich. Post-town, Framingham-Earl, under Norwich. Acres, 608. Real property, £1,764. Pop., 312. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £210.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is modern. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and a fuel allotment.

FRAMLAND, a hundred in Leicestershire; on the NE of the county, adjacent to Lincolnshire. It contains forty-four parishes. Acres, 89,263. Pop. in 1851, 24,330; in 1861, 23,455. Houses, 4,982.

FRAMLINGHAM, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Plomesgate district, Suffolk. The town stands on an eminence, near the source of the river Ore, and at the terminus of a branch line of the East Suffolk railway, 18 miles NE by N of Ipswich. It dates from very ancient times; was early inhabited by a great mixture of diverse races; and took thence the name of Fremdlingham, signifying "the town of strangers." A castle was built at it, in the 6th century, by Redwald, one of the earliest Saxon kings; was the retreat of King Edmund, in 870, after the battle of Thetford; was besieged by the Danes, who compelled Edmund to flee, and held possession for 50 years; was retained by the Crown, during two reigns after the Conquest; passed, in the time of Henry I., to the Bigods, and was rebuilt by them; went, through various hands, to the Mowbrays and the Howards; reverted, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Crown; was the retreat of the Princess Mary, during the efforts of her opponents to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne; was given back, by Queen Mary, to the Howards; reverted again, in 1572, to the Crown; was given back once more, by James I., to the Howards; passed by sale, in 1635, to Sir Robert Hitcham; and was given by him to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The castle was so strong, both by nature and by art, as to be proof against all sorts of attack which could be made upon it before the invention of gunpowder; it was defended, on one side, by a lake called the Mere,—on the other side, by a double ditch,—and was approached by a causeway, commencing at a grand gateway; but it was long ago reduced to a mere shell; and it is now represented by only the gateway at the commencement of the causeway,—the battlemented outer walls, 8 feet thick, 44 feet high, round an area of fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre,—and thirteen square towers or turrets, 58 feet high, two of which are barbicans.

The town is tolerably well built, and has a very spacious market-place. An ancient cross formerly stood in the centre of the market-place, but has been taken down. A workhouse was erected within the area of the castle, out of materials from demolition of the castle's building; and has been converted into assembly-rooms. A corn-exchange was built, a few years ago, near the principal inn. The parish church consists of stone and flint; is

mainly decorated English, with later English clerestory; has a nave 64 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 44 feet high,—octagonal pillars 37 feet high, with moulded capitals,—a very rich timber roof,—and a tower 90 feet high; and contains a figured font, and monuments of a number of distinguished members of the house of Howard. The Albert College, in honour of the late Prince Consort, by the county of Suffolk, was built in 1864; stands adjacent to the ruins of the castle, on a plot of 15 acres, given by Pembroke college, Cambridge; occupies an area of 240 feet by 230; is in the collegiate Gothic style, of red brick, with stone dressings; is designed for the education of 300 boys, in a sound but inexpensive course of middle-class training; contains a dining-hall, large enough for 500 boys; has, connected with it, but apart, a chapel with spirelet, and an infirmary; and cost, without the chapel, about £13,000. A statue of the Prince Consort, 8 feet high, on a pedestal of 9 feet, stands on a terrace, in front of the chief entrance. The town has a post-office under Wickham-Market, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, four dissenting chapels, free school and almshouses with £644, and other charities, with £72. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on Whit-Monday and 11 Oct. The town is also a polling-place.—The parish comprises 4,657 acres. Real property, £12,117; of which £60 are in gas-works. Pop., 2,252. Houses, 550. The property is much subdivided. The park connected with the castle was noted for very fine oaks. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Saxted, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,201.* Patron, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.—The sub-district contains also three other parishes. Acres, 9,465. Pop., 3,330. Houses, 739.

FRAMLINGHAM-EARL. See FRAMINGHAM-EARL.

FRAMLINGHAM-PIGOT. See FRAMINGHAM-PIGOT.

FRAMLINGTON (LONG), a township and a parish in Rothbury district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Coquet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Rothbury, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Acklington r. station; and has a post-office under Morpeth, and fairs on the second Tuesday of July, 23 Aug., and 22 Oct. The parish includes also the townships of Brinkburn-High-Ward and Brinkburn-Low-Ward. Acres, 4,962. Real property, £2,980; of which £170 are in mines. Pop., 447. Houses, 111. A tract of about 1,000 acres in the west, is wild and dreary moorland, and has a great number of cairns. The Devil's Causeway, connected with Watling Street, goes over the moors; and there are large heaps of scoriae, probably relics of Roman smelting works. Coal, limestone, and freestone are plentiful, but have been but little worked. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Felton, in the diocese of Durham. There has been a Presbyterian congregation since 1640.

FRAMPTON, a village, a parish, and a liberty in Dorset. The village stands on the river Froom, near the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Dorchester; was known at Domesday as Frantone; was once a market-town; and has a fine bridge over the Froom, a post-office under Dorchester, a railway station jointly with Grimstone, and fairs on 4 March, 7 Aug., and 4 Sept. The parish contains also the hamlets of Mageston and Southover, and is in the district of Dorchester. Acres, 3,508. Real property, £4,177. Pop., 435. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. Frampton Court is the seat of the Sheridans. A priory of black monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen in Normandy, stood on the site of Frampton Court, and was given to the Haltons. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £120.* Patron, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. The church was built in the time of Edward IV.; has an ancient stone pulpit; and is good. Charities, £32.—The liberty contains five parishes, and part of another; and is partly in Dorchester division, partly in Bridport division. Acres, 7,751 and 3,347. Pop., 897 and 1,061. Houses, 175 and 208.

FRAMPTON, a tything in Sapperton parish, Gloucester; near the Cheltenham railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cirencester. Real property, £1,708. Pop., 237. Houses,

52. It forms a curacy with Sapperton, and has a recent church.

FRAMPTON, a hamlet in Lantwit-Major parish, Glamorgan; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cowbridge.

FRAMPTON, a village and a parish in Boston district, Lincoln. The village stands between the Peterborough and Boston railway, and the river Witham's estuary, 1 mile ENE of Kirton r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of Boston; and has a post-office under Boston. The parish comprises 6,200 acres of land, and 1,700 of water. Real property, £11,317. Pop., 843. Houses, 166. The property is much subdivided. Frampton House and Frampton Hall are chief residences. Much of the land is fen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £109. Patron, the Rev. J. Tunnard. The church is cruciform; shows fine English decorated character in the chancel and the transept; has a beautiful early English tower, with octagonal broach spire; contains an octagonal font; and is in good condition. There are a recent chapel of ease, a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £74 a-year, and charities £151.

FRAMPTON AND NAUNTON, a hamlet in Winchcomb parish, Gloucester; near Winchcomb.

FRAMPTON-COTTERELL, a village and a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The village stands on the river Frome, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Yate r. station, and 4 W by S of Chipping-Sodbury; and has a post-office under Bristol. The parish includes the tithing of Wick-Wick. Acres, 2,120. Real property, £6,167; of which £51 are in quarries. Pop., 1,931. Houses, 418. The property is much subdivided. Hat-making and other manufactures are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £520.* Patron, the Rev. W. C. Fox. The church was rebuilt in 1859, at a cost of £4,931; is in the late perpendicular and debased styles; and consists of nave, chancel, and S aisle, with tower and vestry. A portion of the parish, with a pop. of 920, is in the chapelry of Coalpit-Heath. There are three dissenting chapels, two public schools, and a private lunatic asylum.

FRAMPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester. The village stands near the Berkeley ship canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Frocester r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Dursley; and has a post-office under Stonehouse. The parish comprises 2,360 acres of land, and 360 of water. Real property, £6,738; of which £869 are in the canal. Pop., 983. Houses, 223. The manor came into the possession of the Cliffords before the end of the 11th century; still remains theirs; and has a handsome mansion. Much of the land lies lower than high tides in the Severn, and is protected from inundation by a bulwark, called the Hock-Crib, constructed by the Earl of Berkeley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £330.* Patron, the Rev. E. Silver. The church was designed to be restored and enlarged in 1869. There are an independent chapel, two public schools, and a literary institute. The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 11,314. Pop., 4,499. Houses, 1,014.

FRAMSDEN, a village and a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk. The village stands 3 miles SE of Debenham, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Framlingham r. station; and it has a post-office under Stoneham, and a fair on Holy Thursday. The parish comprises 2,837 acres. Real property, £4,820. Pop., 811. Houses, 180. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £260.* Patron, J. Tollemache, Esq. The church has an embattled tower, and was recently repaired. There is a Baptist chapel.

FRAMWELLGATE, a township in Durham-St. Oswald parish, Durhamshire; on the W bank of the river Wear, partly within Durham city. Acres, 3,467. Real property, £16,133; of which £4,600 are in mines, and £15 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 3,085; in 1861, 4,326. Houses, 741. A Roman Catholic church, connected with a convent, was built in 1865.

FRANCE-LYNCH, a chapelry in Bisley parish, Gloucester; near the Cheltenham railway and the Severn and

Thames canal, 3 miles NE of Minchinhampton. Post-town, Stroud. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bisley, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

FRANCHE, a hamlet in Kidderminster parish, Worcester; 1 mile NNW of Kidderminster. It has a post-office under Kidderminster.

FRANCHEVILLE. See NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.

FRANCTON. See FRANKTON.

FRANKBY, a township and a chapelry in West Kirby parish, Cheshire. The township lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Birkenhead r. station, and 7 NNW of Great Neston. Acres, 558. Real property, £275. Pop., 137. Houses, 27. The chapelry is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1861. Post-town, West Kirby, under Birkenhead. Pop., 380. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £203.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church was built in 1862; and is in the decorated English style.

FRANKLEY, a parish in Bromsgrove district, Worcester; on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Kings-Norton r. station, and 7 NNE of Bromsgrove. Post-town, Hales-Owen, under Birmingham. Acres, 1,901. Rated property, £998. Pop., 122. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. Lord Lyttleton takes hence the title of Baron. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, not reported. Patron, Lord Lyttleton. The church is partly of the time of Henry III., and was recently restored.

FRANKTON, a parish in Rugby district, Warwick; near the Fosse way, the river Leam, and the Rugby and Warwick railway, about a mile from Birdingbury r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dunchurch. Post-town, Marton, under Rugby. Acres, 1,636. Real property, £2,546. Pop., 239. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £110.* Patron, the Rev. J. Biddulph. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £15.

FRANKTON, a township, with a railway station, in Whittington parish, Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Ellesmere. Pop., 275. It forms a curacy with Whittington; and has a church, an independent chapel, and a national school.

FRANKTON, a township in Ellesmere parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ellesmere. Pop., 199.

FRANKWELL, a chapelry in St. Chad parish, Salop; within Shrewsbury borough. It was constituted in 1836; and its post-town is Shrewsbury. Rated property, £6,713. Pop., 2,581. Houses, 576. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £160.* Patron, the Vicar of St. Chad. The church is good.

FRANSHAM, or FRENHAM, or GREAT FRANSHAM, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the East Anglian railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Swaffham. It has a station of the name of Fransham, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Great Fransham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,901. Real property, £3,619. Pop., 295. Houses, 66. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £504.* Patron, Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, and has several brasses. There is a fuel allotment, worth £14 a-year.

FRANSHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the East Anglian railway, near Fransham station, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Swaffham. Post-town, Great Fransham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,029. Real property, £1,975. Pop., 256. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. A. W. Langton. The church is early English, without a tower; and contains a curious font and a piscina. There are a Church school and a fuel allotment.

FRANT, a village in Ticehurst district, Sussex, and a parish and a sub-district in the same district, but partly also in Kent. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the nearest part of the Tunbridge and Hastings railway, and 3 miles S of Tunbridge Wells; and has a station on the

railway, and a post-office under Tunbridge Wells. The parish includes also Hawkenbury and part of Tunbridge Wells town. Acres, 3,372; of which about 310 are in Kent. Real property, £13,394. Pop., 2,469. Houses, 438. Pop. of the Kent portion, 307. Houses, 58. The property is subdivided. Bayham Abbey and Eridge Castle are here. See BATHAM and ERIDGE. About 130 acres are under hops. There are quarries and mineral springs, a reservoir for supplying Tunbridge Wells with water, and a public fountain to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £800.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is good. The vicarage of Eridge-Green and the p. curacy of Broadwater are separate charges. There are national schools, and charities £23.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

FRANTONE. See FRAMPON, Dorset.

FRASTOW, a hamlet in Sedbergh township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Sedbergh.

FRATING, a parish in Tendring district, Essex; 2 miles ENE of Wivenhoe r. station, and 6 ESE of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 1,237. Real property, £3,373. Pop., 235. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Frating Hall is a principal residence. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Thorington, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £799.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is early English, and very good.

FRATTON, a hamlet in Portsea parish, Hants; near Portsmouth. Pop., 233.

FRAW (THE). See FRAW (THE).

FREAKS-GROUND, an extra-parochial tract in Leicester district, Leicestershire. Pop., 7. Houses, 2.

FREAZLEY-WITH-HALLEND, a hamlet in Poleworth parish, Warwick; 3½ miles SE of Tamworth. Real property, £1,319.

FRECKENHAM, a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, at the boundary with Cambridgeshire, 3¼ miles SW of Mildenhall, and 4¼ NW of Kennet r. station. It has a post-office under Soham. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £3,388. Pop., 476. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage and a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £600.* Patron, Peterhouse, Cambridge. The church is pretty good; and there are a national school, and charities £25.

FRECKLETON, a township-chapelry in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; near Naze Point, on the estuary of the Ribble, 2¼ miles SSE of Kirkham r. station, and 7¼ W of Preston. It has a post-office under Preston. Acres, 2,659; of which 385 are water. Pop., 379. Houses, 138. A manufacture of sacks and sailcloth, which had been extensively carried on, was recently discontinued. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Warton, in the diocese of Manchester. The church was built in 1838. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a national school.

FREDVILLE, a seat between Nonington and Barfrestone, in Kent; adjacent to the Canterbury and Dover railway, 7¼ miles SE of Canterbury. It belonged formerly to the Boys and the Holles families; and belongs now to J. P. Plumtre, Esq. An oak tree in its grounds, extensively known as the Fredville oak, has a girth of 36 feet; and some other trees there also are of remarkable size.

FREE, a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 5¼ miles NW of Taunton.

FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, a district and a hundred in Norfolk; in the NW of the county, bounded on the W by Lynn Wash. The district comprehends the sub-district of Hillington, containing the parishes of Hillington, Great Massingham, Little Massingham, Harpley, Flitcham-cum-Appleton, Sandringham, West Newton, Roydon, Grimstone, and Congham; the sub-district of Gayton, containing the parishes of Gayton, Gayton-Thorpe, Leziate, Ashwicken, Castle-Acre, Westacre, East Walton, Pentney, and West Bilney; the sub-district of Middleton, containing the parishes of Middleton, East Winch, West Winch, North Runcton, Setchey, and Mint-

lyn; and the sub-district of Castle-Rising, containing the parishes of Castle-Rising, Bawsey, Babingley, Wolverton, North Wootton, South Wootton, and Gaywood. Acres, 73,775. Poor-rates in 1862, £3,618. Pop. in 1851, 13,557; in 1861, 13,486. Houses, 2,834. Marriages in 1860, 79; births, 431,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 250,—of which 92 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 923; births, 4,490; deaths, 2,472. The places of worship, in 1851, were 30 of the Church of England, with 5,819 sittings; 3 of Baptists, with 344 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,887 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 985 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 170 s.; and 1 of Bible Christians, with 168 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,121 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 580 s.; 41 Sunday schools, with 1,903 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 29 s. The workhouse is in Gayton.—The hundred is mainly identical with the district, but larger. Acres, 83,667. Pop. 14,450. Houses, 3,030.

FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, a hundred in Norfolk; on the W border of the county, nearly surrounded by the river Ouse and an arm of the sea. It contains sixteen parishes. Acres, 81,094. Pop. in 1851, 15,800; in 1861, 14,435. Houses, 3,276. The entire surface is low; was reclaimed from the sea; is defended by embankments from inundation; was reclaimed in successive parts, with successive embankments; is intersected by drains and ditches, which are crossed by upwards of 100 bridges; and consists, in large degree, of very fertile land. The earliest embankment is supposed to have been formed by the Romans.

FREEBY, a chapelry in Melton-Mowbray parish, Leicestershire; near the river Wreak and the Melton-Mowbray canal, 1 mile NW of Saxby r. station, and 3¼ ENE of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,546. Real property, £2,016. Pop., 126. Houses, 26. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is old; and there is an Independent chapel.

FREEFOLK MANOR, a parish in Whitchurch district, Hants; on the Southwestern railway, 1¼ mile ENE of Whitchurch. It has a post-office, of the name of Freefolk, under Mitcheldever station. Acres, 800. Real property, £1,459. Pop., 66. Houses, 13. Here are paper mills, where the paper used for the notes of the Bank of England has been made from the time of George I. Freefolk House is a chief residence; and Freefolk Wood is a meet for the Vine hounds. The living is a donative in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £260. Patron, M. Portal, Esq.

FREEFOLK PRIORS, a tything in Whitchurch parish, Hants; near Whitchurch. Pop., 173.

FREEFORD, a hamlet in Lichfield-St. Michael parish, Stafford; 2 miles SE of Lichfield. Pop., 20. Houses, 4.

FREEFORD, an extra-parochial tract in Lichfield district, Stafford; 1 mile SE of Lichfield. Pop., 9. Houses, 2.

FREEHAY, a chapelry in Cheadle parish, Stafford; near Cheadle. It was constituted in 1847; and its post-town is Cheadle, under Stafford. Pop., 643. Houses, 148. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £163. Patron, the Rector of Cheadle. The church is recent. There is a national school.

FREEHOLDERS-QUARTER, a township in Long Horsley parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles NNW of Morpeth. Acres, 399. Pop., 160. Houses, 28.

FREEHOLDS, a hamlet in Avening parish, Gloucestershire; 2 miles S of Minchinhampton.

FREELAND, a hamlet in Ensham parish, Oxfordshire; 5½ miles NW of Oxford. A church was built in 1869; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

FREEMANTLE, a chapelry in Millbrook parish, Hants; on Southampton water, and on the Southampton and Dorchester railway, 2 miles WNW of Southampton. It has a post-office under Southampton. Pop., about 4,000. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Winchester. Value, £410. The church was built in 1865; and is in the decorated English style, and cruciform. Free-

mantle House here was a retreat of the poet Cowper, in his early years; and was the residence of Gen. Sir G. H. Hewitt, Bart. The estate around it has been laid out for building purposes.

FREEMANTLE, a quondam royal park on the N border of Hants; in the southern vicinity of Kingsclere. It had a seat of the Saxon kings, and a hunting-lodge of the Plantagenet kings; and it continued to be crown land till the time of Elizabeth; but it has long been subjected to the plough, and it retains no vestige of its former character.

FREETHORPE, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; near the river Yare, 2 miles N of Reedham r. station, and 4 S by E of Acla. Post-town, Reedham, under Norwich. Acres, 869. Real property, £2,177. Pop., 425. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Reeding, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is ancient, and was recently restored. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

FREMINGTON, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands on the estuary of the Taw, near the Bideford railway, 3 miles W of Barnstaple; was known, in the time of the Saxons, as Freemanton; was a borough, in the time of Edward III., sending members to parliament; and now has a station on the railway, and a post-office designated Fremington, North Devon. A small creek at it, called Fremington Pill, is an anchoring-place of vessels trading with Barnstaple, and a discharging-place of coal-vessels.—The parish contains also the village of Bickington; and is in the district of Barnstaple. Acres, 6,810. Real property, £6,108. Pop., 1,245. Houses, 272. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Traceys, barons of Barnstaple; passed to the Hollands, the Acklands, and others; and belongs now to W. A. Yeo, Esq. Fremington House, the seat of Mr. Yeo, is a handsome mansion, amid extensive grounds, with a fine collection of exotics. Bickington House and Brynsworthy also are principal residences. Building-stone and pipe-clay occur; and a salmon fishery is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £373.* Patron, the Rev. J. T. Pigot. The church is ancient; has a square turreted tower; and is good. There are two Baptist chapels, and charities £86.—The hundred lies between the Taw and the Torridge, and contains eleven parishes. Acres, 31,384. Pop., 5,361. Houses, 1,192.

FREMINGTON, a hamlet in Reeth township, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile E of Reeth. It has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire. Numerous ancient articles have been found here, made of brass inlaid with silver, supposed to have been ornaments of horse harness, and to have been manufactured by the Romans.

FRENCH, a township in Wem parish, Salop; near Wem.

FRENCHAY, a tything and a chapelry in Winterbourne parish, Gloucester. The tything lies on an affluent of the river Avon, 2 miles NNW of Mangotsfield r. station, and 4 NE of Bristol; is a conjoint tything with Hambrook; and has a post-office under Bristol. Pop., 1,621. Houses, 358. The chapelry was constituted in 1836; and is less extensive than the tything. Pop., 1,531. Houses, 337. The property is divided among a few. Frenchay House is a chief residence. A thin vein of coal occurs here in a solid rock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of G. and Bristol. Value, £500. Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is good.

FRENCH DROVE, a station on the Marsh and Spalding railway; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Crowland.

FRENCHMOOR, a tything in Broughton parish, Hants; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NW of Romsey. Pop., 53.

FRENESHAM, a tything and a parish in Farnham district, Surrey. The tything lies on an affluent of the river Wey, adjacent to the direct Portsmouth railway, and contiguous to the boundary with Hants, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Farnham town and r. station; and it has a post-office under Farnham. Real property, £3,225. Pop. in 1851.

714. Houses, 146. The parish contains also the tythings of Churt and Pitfold. Acres, 8,691. Real property, £5,241. Pop. in 1851, 1,559; in 1861, 1,750. Houses, 364. The increase of pop. arose from the works on the direct Portsmouth railway, and from the erection of a station and several houses in the immediate vicinity of Shottermill village. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is heathy and wild. A lake, called Fresham Great Pond, measures about 3 miles in circuit, and is a resort of large numbers of wild fowl. About 44 acres are under hops. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £106.* Patron, the Rev. J. Colmer. The church is partly early English; has a square tower; and contains in its vestry an ancient copper caldron, 2 feet in diameter, on a rude iron trivet, probably of similar character to public utensils which anciently existed in many parishes, but about which many legendary tales are told. The p. curacies of Shottermill and Chart are separate benefices.

FRENESHAM, Norfolk. See **FRANESHAM**.

FRENZE, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on the S border of the county, and on an affluent of the river Waveney, near Diss r. station, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N of Diss. Post-town, Scole. Acres, 399. Real property, £600. Pop., 49. Houses, 11. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £70. Patron, S. Smith, Esq. The church has eight brasses of the Blenhaysetts; and is good.

FRESDON, a tything in Highworth parish, Wilts; 2 miles ENE of Highworth. Pop., 21. Houses, 3.

FRESHFIELD, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Liverpool and Southport railway, between Formby and Ainsdale.

FRESHFORD, a village and a parish in the district of Bradford, and county of Somerset. The village stands amid charming environs, on the southern declivity of a richly wooded hill, with extensive and interesting views, on the river Avon, at the boundary with Wilts, adjacent to the Bathampton branch of the Great Western railway, near the Avon and Kennet canal, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SSE of Bath; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Bath, and a fair on 6 Sept. The parish contains also several hamlets. Acres, 561. Real property, £2,700. Pop., 584. Houses, 131. The manor belonged to Hinton abbey; and passed to the Davisons and Lord Methuen. Building-stone and fullers' earth occur. Sir William Napier wrote here his "History of the Peninsular War." The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Woodwick, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £340. Patron, the Rev. C. B. Rodwell. The church has a tower, and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a parochial school, and charities £30.

FRESHWATER, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village lies on the river Yar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Yarmouth; is a small scattered place; and has a post-office; under Southampton. The parish contains the tythings of Easton, Weston, Middleton, and Norton. Acres, 5,242; of which 280 are water. Real property, £7,246; of which £650 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,393; in 1861, 1,678. Houses, 322. The increase of pop. arose partly from the presence of military forts, and partly from the erection of lodging-houses for visitors. The property is much subdivided. The parish forms the western extremity of the Isle of Wight; and the greater part of it is nearly insulated by the Yar or Freshwater river, and was formerly called Freshwater Isle. The Yar river rises in a break or "gate" of the S coast; is separated at its source, from the sea, at the head of Freshwater Bay, by only a low narrow isthmus of shingle; receives into its waters, from that bay, in violent gales, portions of briny billows; runs some distance along a deep narrow valley; and widens, over most part of its course, into considerable estuary. Freshwater Bay is of small extent; but, with the "gate" above it, forms a picturesque break between Afton down on the E and High down on the W. Two isolated masses of rock, on its E side, about 500 yards from the shore, stand boldly up from the sea; and one of these, called the Arched Rock, from its being pierced with a rough arch of quasi-

Gothic outline, is one of the most picturesque objects in the Isle of Wight. Many caves, mostly inaccessible by land, are in the cliffs on the W side; and one of these, called the Freshwater Cave, entered by a rugged arch of about 30 feet in width, was long an object of great attraction to strangers, but perished about the year 1850, partly by sea-abrasion, and partly by erection of a fort. Freshwater Gate, at the head of the bay, is a visiting-place for tourists and summer sojourners; and has two excellent hotels, a number of lodging-houses, some bathing machines, and a small museum. The coast thence to the western extremity, in the vicinity of the Needles, an extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is described by Mantell as "a succession of mural precipices of chalk, from 400 to upwards of 600 feet in height;" and he adds that "the face of these cliffs, when seen from the sea at a short distance, has a remarkable appearance, from the rows of flints which score the surface of the white rock with fine dark parallel lines, running in an oblique direction from the top to the bottom of the section." Chief parts of this coast will be noticed in the articles MAIN BENCH and SCRATCHELL'S BAY; and chief parts of the other or western coast of the parish are noticed in NEEDLES, TOTLANDS BAY, and COLWELL BAY. Two forts, the Albert and the Victoria, are on the NW coast, commanding the W entrance of the Solent; and another fort is at Freshwater Gate. The manors of Afton, Compton, and Wilmingham form the SE part of the parish, and lie E of the Yar. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £710.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is transition Norman, and good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £27, and other charities with £24. Dr. Robert Hooke, the mathematician, was a native.

FRESHWELL, a hundred in Essex; bounded by Uttlesford and Hinckford hundreds, and by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; and containing Ashdon parish and nine other parishes. Acres, 23,121. Pop., 7,568. Houses, 1,680.

FRESSINGFIELD, a parish in Horne district, Suffolk; 4 miles S by E of Harleston r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Halesworth. It has a post-office under Harleston. Acres, 4,560. Real property, £9,273. Pop., 1,325. Houses, 230. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Withersdale, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £597.* Patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is ancient but good; has a tower and a porch; and contains a brass of 1489, and an altar-tomb of Archbishop Sancroft. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £46. Archbishop Sancroft was a native, and also died here.

FRESTON, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; on the river Orwell, near the Eastern Counties railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 1,513; of which 100 are water. Real property, £2,069. Pop., 256. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. A strong square tower of the Latymers is here, 12 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 6 stories high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £369.* Patron, the Rev. J. T. Bond. The church is good.

FRESTON, or FRISTON, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; 3 miles SE of Saxmundham r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Friston, under Saxmundham. Acres, 1,846. Real property, £2,436. Pop., 432. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Snape, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £194. Patron, R. H. W. Vyce, Esq. The church is Norman, and in tolerable condition. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities, £8.

FRETHERNE, a parish in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester; on the Berkeley ship canal, and on the river Severn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Newnham r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Stroud. Post-town, Whitminster, under Stonehouse. Acres, 930; of which 365 are water. Pop., 237. Houses, 53. The manor was known to the Saxons as Fethanieag. Fretherne Lodge belonged to the Cliffords,

and passed to the Whiteleys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £232.* Patron, Sir W. L. Darell, Bart. The church is modern; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £95.

FRETtenham, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; 2 miles WSW of Coltishall, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Coltishall, under Norwich. Acres, 1,531. Real property, £2,537. Pop., 221. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Staininghall, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £395.* Patron, Lord Suffield. The church is ancient. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school. A fair is held on the first Monday of April.

FRETUM GALLICUM, See DOVER (STRAIT OF). FREYSTROP, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddan, near the South Wales railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,637; of which 45 are water. Real property, £1,601; of which £337 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 679; in 1861, 576. Houses, 126. The decrease of pop. was caused by the emigration of coal miners. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £145. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good; and there is an Independent chapel.

FRIAR-CRAG, a place on the shore of Derwentwater, in Cumberland; in the vicinity of Keswick. It serves as a public promenade; commands a view of nearly the entire circuit of the lake; and adjoins a spot where boats are kept on hire for making an excursion on the water.

FRIARMERE, a chapelry in Saddleworth township, Rochdale parish, and W. R. Yorkshire; at the backbone of England, contiguous to Lancashire, 1 mile N of Delph r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Rochdale. It was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Delph, under Manchester. Pop., 2,979. Houses, 645. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £200. Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale.

FRIAR'S BUILDINGS, a hamlet in Hulne-Park township, Alnwick parish, Northumberland; near Alnwick. Pop., 19.

FRIARY, an extra-parochial place in Lichfield city, Staffordshire. Pop., 8. Houses, 2.

FRIARY, an extra-parochial place in Guildford borough, Surrey. Pop., 373. Houses, 50.

FRICKLEY. See CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY.

FRIDAY-BRIDGE, a chapelry in Elm parish, Cambridge; near the Wisbeach canal and the Cambridge and Wisbeach railway, 3 miles SSE of Wisbeach. It was constituted in 1860; and it has a post-office under Wisbeach. Pop., 869. Houses, 163. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church was built in 1865.

FRIDAYTHORPE, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSW of Finber r. station, and 10 W by N of Great Driffield. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 2,070. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 332. Houses, 72. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is Norman, and has a low tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a national school.

FRIDLEY FARM, a place 2 miles N of Dorking, in Surrey. It was the residence of Richard Sharp, Esq.,—known as "Conversation Sharp;" and was frequented, in his time, by Sir James Mackintosh and other celebrated men.

FRIENDLEY, a hamlet in Warley township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Halifax.

FRIERN-BARNET. See BARNET-FRYERN.

FRIEDSEN, or FRITHSDEN, a hamlet in Pitstone, Great Berkhamstead and St. Mary Berkhamstead parishes, Bucks; 2 miles NE of Berkhamstead. Pop., 261.

FRIESTHORPE, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; 1 mile W by S of Wickenby r. station, and 5 SSW of Market-Rasen. Post-town, Market-Rasen. Acres, 536. Real property, £340. Pop., 46. Houses,

10. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Snarford, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £340.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is good.

FRIESTON, a hamlet in Caythorpe parish, Lincoln; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NNE of Grantham.

FRIESTON, a hamlet and a parish in Boston district, Lincoln. The hamlet lies on the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Boston town and r. station; and has a post-office under Boston. The parish includes also the hamlets of Frieston-Shore and Crane-End, and a fen allotment. Acres, 7,410; of which 3,430 are water. Real property, £12,998. Pop., 1,239. Houses, 243. Pop. of the fen allotment, 180. Houses, 32. The property is much subdivided. Frieston-Shore lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Frieston hamlet; is a watering-place; and was designed, by a resolution of the shareholders of the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties railway, in August 1862, to be put into communication, by a branch railway, with the port and railway station of Boston. The water there has a depth of 29 feet at ebb tide; and vessels trading to Boston could lie there at all times for loading and discharging. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Butterwick, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £380. Patron, L. Hitchon, Esq. The church belonged to a Benedictine cell of Crowland, founded here in 1114; was originally cruciform, but has lost its choir and transepts; is early perpendicular English in the clerestory of its nave; has a western tower, with stepped battlements; has also a Tudor tower, of brick, with groined crypts and octagonal turret, called the Kime or Richmond tower, after an ancient family who resided in the parish; contains an octagonal font, with rich carved cover, and a chancel-screen; and was recently in disrepair. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1867. A school has £9 from endowment; and other charities have £121.

FRIESTON-SHORE. See preceding article.

FRIEZLAND, a chapelry in the parishes of Mottram and Rochdale, Lancashire and W. R. Yorkshire; at the backbone of England, near Greenfield r. station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Oldham. It was constituted in 1848; and its post-town is Greenfield, under Manchester. Pop., 2,191. Houses, 445. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, R. R. Whitehead, Esq.

FRILFORD, a township in Marcham parish, Berks; near the river Ock, 4 miles N of Abingdon. Real property, £2,129. Pop., 160. Houses, 36. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FRILSHAM, a parish in Bradfield district, Berks; on an affluent of the river Thames, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Thatcham r. station, and 6 SSE of East Ilsley. Post-town, Yattondon, under Newbury. Acres, 989. Real property, £1,344. Pop., 183. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £131. Patron, Robert Floyd, Esq. The church is old but good; and there are charities £17.

FRIMLEY, a village, a chapelry, a township, and a sub-district in Farnham district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Blackwater, near the Southwestern railway, under the Chobham ridges, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Farnborough r. station, and 4 SW by S of Bagshot; presents a somewhat picturesque appearance; and has a bridge over the Blackwater, and a post-office under Farnborough Station. The chapelry includes the village, and about one-half of the township. Pop., 1,276. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £70.* Patron, the Rector of Ash. The church is modern; and there are a Baptist chapel, and a national school. The township includes also York-Town chapelry; and is in the parish of Ash. Acres, 7,505. Real property, £7,389. Pop. in 1851, 1,792; in 1861, 2,683. Houses, 470. The property is much subdivided. Frimley Park is the seat of John Tekell, Esq. The increase of pop. arose partly from the proximity of Aldershot camp, and partly from the erection of the neighbouring structures of Wellington college, Royal Staff college, and

Broadmoor asylum.—The sub-district includes also Aldershot parish and camp, politically in Hants. Acres, 11,649. Pop., 19,403; of whom 8,965 were military. Houses, 1,233.

FRINDSBURY, a village and a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent. The village is suburban to Strood; stands on the North Kent railway and on the Thames and Medway canal, adjacent to the river Medway and to Strood r. station, 1 mile N of Rochester; was known to the Saxons as Estingham; and has fairs on 21 May and 11 Dec. The parish comprises 3,595 acres of land, and 170 of water. Post-town, Strood, under Rochester. Real property, £11,265. Pop., 2,219. Houses, 438. The manor was given, in the 8th century, by King Offa, to the see of Rochester. Upnor Castle here was erected by Queen Elizabeth, to defend the passage of the Medway; beat off the Dutch, in 1677, in their attempt to go up the river; comprises an oblong centre building, and two round towers at the end, all encompassed by a moat; was, for some time, used as a powder magazine; and has been converted into barracks. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £449. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church stands on an eminence, with a fine view; dates from the early part of the 12th century; and has a tower, with octagonal spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £78.

FRING, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Docking, and 2 ESE of Sedgeford r. station. Post-town, Docking, under Lynn. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £2,065. Pop., 173. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is tolerable. There are some ruins, supposed to be monastic. Fairs are held on 21 May and 30 Nov.

FRINGFORD, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; near the boundary with Bucks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Launton r. station, and 5 NNE of Bicester. Post-town, Hethe, under Bicester. Acres, 1,580. Real property, £2,023. Pop., 401. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. Fringford Heath is a principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a fine Norman doorway, and is good.

FRINSTED, a parish in Hollingbourne district, Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hollingbourne, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Sittingbourne r. station. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne. Acres, 1,273. Real property, £1,236. Pop., 219. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £240.* Patron, Lord Kingsdown. The church is early Norman, and was repaired and enlarged in 1862. Charities, £10.

FRINTON, a parish in Tendring district, Essex; on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the Naze, 9 SSE of Wrabness r. station, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Manningtree. Post-town, Walton-on-the-Naze, under Colchester. Acres, 820; of which 110 are water. Real property, £660. Pop., 29. Houses, 6. The property is divided among a few. The sea has washed away a great part of the parish, and is still making encroachment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £162. Patron, S. Lushington, Esq. Part of the church fell in 1703; and the rest of it was recently in disrepair. Captain Bushell, the wreck-searcher, and Cornelius de Tulbury, "who could poison with impunity," were residents.

FRISBY, a township in Galby parish, Leicestershire; 8 miles ESE of Leicester. Real property, £1,601. Pop., 19. Houses, 4.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK, a village and a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester. The village stands on the river Wreak, adjacent to the Midland railway, 4 miles W by S of Melton-Mowbray; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leicester, both of the name of Frisby. The parish comprises 1,080 acres. Real property, £3,102. Pop., 424. Houses, 104. A curious old cross is in the village; and part of another, called Stamp Cross, is at Frisby-Haggs. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a

vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £180.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman; has a tower and spire; and was repaired in 1854. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £72.

FRISKNEY, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands near the coast, 3 miles ESE of East Ville r. station, and 4 SW of Wainfleet; and has a post-office under Boston. The parish comprises 7,003 acres of land, and 6,080 of water. Real property, £14,177. Pop., 1,604. Houses, 344. The property is divided among a few. A large tract of the land was drained, inclosed, and embanked, under an act of 1809. So many as upwards of 30,000 head of ducks, widgeon, and teal were annually sent from decoys in this tract, previous to the reclamation; but the number afterwards scarcely amounted to 5,000. From 2,000 to 4,000 pecks of cranberries also were annually gathered from Cranberry fen; but, after the drainage of the tract, the gathering of them almost ceased. Friskney Flat is a long reach of sand, alternately covered and left bare by the tide. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £518.* Patron, John Booth, Esq. The church comprises a south porch, a nave of five bays, and a chancel; contains a carved oaken pulpit of 1659, a chancel-screen, and an octagonal font; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. An endowed school has £68; and other charities, £10.

FRISMARK and FRISNECK. See DEYPOOL.

FRIST, a hamlet in Bicker parish, Lincoln; 1 mile SW of Swineshead. Pop., 23.

FRISTON, a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex; on the coast, near Beachy Head, 3½ miles WSW of Eastbourne r. station. Post-town, East Dean, under Eastbourne. Acres, 2,023; of which 578 are water. Real property, £1,298. Pop., 89. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. Friston Place is a mansion chiefly of the 17th century, and possessing features of interest. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of East Dean, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is good.

FRISTON, Lincoln. See FRESTON and FRIESTON.

FRITCHLEY, a hamlet 5 miles N of Belper, in Derbyshire. It has a post-office under Derby.

FRITH, a township in Wrenbury parish, Cheshire; 5½ miles SW of Nantwich.

FRITH, a hamlet in Muker chapelry, N. R. Yorkshire; near Muker.

FRITH, Durham. See FOREST AND FRITH.

FRITHAM, a hamlet in Bramshaw parish, Hants; 6½ miles E of Fordingbridge. Pop., 127.

FRITHAM, a tything in Minstead parish, Hants; 8 miles SW of Romsey.

FRITH-BANK, a hamlet in Sibsey parish, Lincoln; 5½ miles NNE of Boston.

FRITHELSTOCK, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; adjacent to the river Torridge, 2 miles W of Great Torrington, and 4½ S by E of Bideford r. station. It contains the hamlets of Fritelstock-Stone and Milford; and its post-town is Torrington, North Devon. Acres, 4,382. Real property, £3,382. Pop., 635. Houses, 127. The property is divided among a few. A small Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by Sir Roger Beauchamp; and was given, along with the manor, by Henry VIII., to Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle; and the ruins of it still exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £116. Patron, F. T. Johns, Esq. The church is very ancient, and in tolerable condition. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians at Fritelstock-Stone. There are also charities £13.

FRITHELSTOCK-STONE. See preceding article.

FRITHSDEN. See FRIESDEN.

FRITHVILLE, a parish or parochial township in Boston district, Lincoln; 3 miles NE of Langrick r. station, and 4½ N of Boston. Post-town, New Bolingbroke, under Boston. Acres, 2,900. Real property, £5,532. Pop., 317. Houses, 48. The land was all reclaimed from a state of fen so late as 1812. The living is a vicarage in

the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £82. Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern.

FRITTENDEN, a village and a parish in Cranbrook district, Kent. The village stands 3 miles SE of Staplehurst r. station, and 4 NNE of Cranbrook; and it has a post-office under Staplehurst. The parish comprises 3,318 acres. Real property, £4,105. Pop., 898. Houses, 176. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £287.* Patron, the Rev. Edward Moore. The church is modern. There are a national school, and charities £51.

FRITTON, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; 3½ miles E by S of Forcnett r. station, and 6½ N of Harleston. Post-town, Long Stratton. Acres, 889. Real property, £1,974. Pop., 235. Houses, 52. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £257. Patron, Edward Howes, Esq. The church is good; and there are a national school and town-lands £34.

FRITTON, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; on the river Waveney, and on the East Suffolk railway, at the boundary with Norfolk, adjacent to the Lowestoft railway, in the neighbourhood of Haddiscoe r. station, 7 miles NW by N of Lowestoft. It has a post-office under Lowestoft. Acres, 1,562. Real property, £1,864. Pop., 209. Houses, 42. Fritton Hall is a chief residence. There is a decoy near the Waveney. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £249. Patron, the Rev. F. W. Cubitt. The church is chiefly Norman; has an apsidal chancel, and a Norman circular tower; and contains parts of an ancient screen. Charities, £13.

FRITWELL, a village and a parish in Bicester district, Oxford. The village stands on the N border of the county, 2½ miles ENE of Somerton r. station, and 5 NW by N of Bicester; and has a post-office under Bicester. The parish comprises 1,230 acres. Real property, £2,717. Pop., 542. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. The manor-house is an old picturesque edifice; and has a dismal room, like a den, in which Sir Baldwin Wake immured his brother. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £210.* Patron, W. Willes, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a Saxon porch. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

FRIZINGHALL, a village in Bolton, Shipley, and Heaton townships, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Bradford.

FRIZINGTON, a township in Arlecdon parish, Cumberland; on the Whitehaven and Rowrah railway, 3 miles E by S of Whitehaven. It has a station on the railway. Pop., 250. A mineral spring is here; and ironstone is quarried.

FROBURY, a tything in Kingsclere parish, Hants; 1 mile NW of Kingsclere.

FROCESTER, a village and a parish in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester. The village stands under Camley Pike, adjacent to the Bristol and Gloucester railway, 5 miles W by S of Stroud; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stonehouse. The parish comprises 1,833 acres. Real property, £5,938; of which £1,386 are in railways. Pop., 262. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Huntleys; and belongs now to the Earl of Ducia. The manor-house, Frocester Court, is of the time of Elizabeth; and it gave that sovereign a night's lodging in 1574. A grand residence of the abbots of Gloucester was in the parish; and an ancient conventual barn, 210 feet, is still standing. Camley Pike, in the vicinity of the village, is a conical hill, commanding an extensive and very fine view. The living is a vicarage, with Chapel, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £229.* Patron, the Rev. H. W. Bloxsome. The church is modern, and has a neat tower. Charities, £5.

FRODESLEY, a parish in Atcham district, Salop; on Watling-street, 2½ miles E of Dorrington r. station, and 7 NNE of Church-Stretton. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 2,212. Real property, £2,122. Pop., 256. Houses, 48. The property is divided among

a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £370.* Patron, the Rev. T. Gleadowe. The church is good.

FRODINGHAM, a township and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The township lies on the Doncaster and Grimsby railway, 4 miles E of Keadby; and has a r. station. Pop., 113. Houses, 20. The parish includes Scunthorpe township, which has a post-office under Brigg; likewise the township of Bromby, and parts of the townships of Crosby and Gunhouse. Acres, 5,770. Real property, with the rest of Crosby and Gunhouse, £7,623. Pop. in 1851, 789; in 1861, 910. Houses, 161. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £222. Patron, C. Winn, Esq. The church is good; and there are three Methodist chapels.

FRODINGHAM (NORTH), a village and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Hull, 4½ miles E of Hutton-Cranswick r. station, and 5½ SE by E of Great Driffield; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Driffield, and fairs on 10 July and 2 Oct. The parish contains also the hamlet of Emmotland. Acres, 2,880. Real property, £5,333. Pop., 837. Houses, 194. The property is much subdivided. Some ancient timber has been dug from beneath the soil at Emmotland. The Old Hoo used to be navigated by flat-bottomed boats, to North Frodingham village; but is now dry. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. H. West. The church has a Norman door, and is not very good. There are three dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £13.

FRODINGHAM (SOUTH), a township in Owthorne parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles NNE of Patrington. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £1,631. Pop., 59. Houses, 9. An old brick manor-house here is partly Tudor, and has a panelled room, with the arms of the Lysters in carved oak.

FRODSHAM, a small town, a township, a lordship, a parish, and a sub-district in Runcorn district, Cheshire. The town stands, amid pleasant environs, on an eminence at the foot of the hills forming the northern extremity of Delamere forest, near the confluence of the rivers Weaver and Mersey, adjacent to the Chester and Warrington railway, 10 miles NE of Chester. It consists chiefly of two long and well-paved streets, intersecting each other at right angles. At the east end of it is a stone bridge over the Weaver; and at the west end stood Frodsham Castle, supposed to have been of Norman origin,—given by Edward I. to David, the brother of Llewelyn, the last sovereign prince of Wales,—given afterwards to the Savages, Earls Rivers,—and burnt in 1642. A handsome modern house occupies the site of the castle. The town has a post-office; under Preston Brook, a railway station, a harbour for small vessels, and two chief inns; and fairs are held at it on 16 May, 21 Aug., and 13 Dec. Beacon hill, adjacent to it, was formerly surmounted by a beacon; is traversed, round the brow, by a fine walk, commanding a rich and extensive view; and has, or recently had, at its foot, butts for the practice of archery. A place called Frodsham Bridge, on the Mersey, about a mile from the town, has a bridge over the Mersey, a graving dock, some salt pits, and a post-office under Preston Brook.—The township of Frodsham comprises 2,256 acres. Real property, £8,376; of which £50 are in gas-works. Pop., 1,869. Houses, 389.—The lordship of Frodsham adjoins the township on the NE; and consists of the hamlets of Bradley, Netherton, Overton, and Woodhouses. Acres, 3,524; of which 945 are water. Real property, £5,190. Pop., 968. Houses, 190.—The parish contains also the townships of Helsby, Alvanley, Manley, Newton-by-Frodsham, Kingsley, and Norley. Acres, 14,288; of which 945 are water. Real property, £29,889; of which £65 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 6,382; in 1861, 5,890. Houses, 1,183. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by discontinuance of labour on railway works and in quarries. The manor was held by the successive owners of Frodsham Castle; and passed to the Earl of Cholmondeley. Large quantities of potatoes are raised for the markets of Lancashire. Many of the in-

habitants are employed in salt works, flour mills, cotton manufacture, and stone quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £590.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church stands on the hill adjacent to the town; is within Overton hamlet; and has Norman parts. The chapelries of Alvanley, Kingsley, and Norley are separate benefices. There are seven dissenting chapels, a national school, a grammar school with £40 from endowment, and other charities with £73. Persons are recorded to have died in the parish at the ages of 102, 104, 107, and 141.—The sub-district includes also the township of Delamere. Acres, 14,388. Pop., 6,050. Houses, 1,212.

FRODSHAM BRIDGE. See preceding article.

FROGGATT, a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; on the river Derwent, 5½ miles NNE of Bakewell. Real property, £348. Pop., 129. Houses, 27.

FROGHALL, a hamlet with railway station in Staffordshire; on the Macclesfield and Uttoxeter railway, near the Uttoxeter canal, 6¾ miles SSE of Leek. It has a wharf, colour-works, and limestone quarries.

FROGMOOR, a hamlet in Toller-Fratrum parish, Dorset; 7½ miles SE of Beaminster. Pop., 18.

FROGMORE, a village in Charleton, Sherford, and South Pool parishes, Devon; on Salcombe haven, 2 miles SSE of Kingsbridge. It has a post-office under Kingsbridge, and coal wharves, limekilns, and granaries.

FROGMORE, a chapelry in St. Stephen parish, Herts; near the North-western railway and the Grand Junction canal, 2 miles SSE of Hemel-Hempstead. It has a post-office, of the name of Frogmore End, under Hemel-Hempstead. It was constituted in 1859. Pop., 975. Houses, 199. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £128.* Patron, the Rev. M. R. Southwell.

FROGMORE, a mansion and grounds within the royal demesne of Windsor, in Berks; near the road to Runnymede and Egham, ¼ a mile E of Windsor. The mansion was built by Wyatt; was the residence of Queen Charlotte, the Princess Augusta, and the Duchess of Kent; and is now a seat of the Prince of Wales. The grounds contain the mausoleum, erected in 1862-5, by Queen Victoria, for the remains of the Prince Consort. The mausoleum was designed by Herr Gruner and Mr. A. J. Humbert; is in a style called Byzantine, but really a mixture of Byzantine and Lombardic elements; has the form of a Greek cross, with the addition of an entrance-porch to the eastern arm; measures externally 70 feet in width, and 80 feet in height; has internally a central octagonal chamber 30 feet in diameter, surmounted by a cupola 65 feet high; is fitted with corridors, filling the spaces between the arms of the cross, and giving access to them; and stands over a vaulted crypt. The lower part of the walls, externally, is of granite,—the upper part of granite and Portland stone; and the interior facings are of coloured marbles and serpentine, with frescoes and mosaics. The design includes a granite sarcophagus in the middle of the central chamber, with recumbent marble statue of the Prince by Marochetti on the top, and bronze statues of angels kneeling at the angles.

FROGNALES, a hamlet, 4 miles E by N of Bromley, in Kent. It has a post-office under Fooks-Cray, London SE.

FROME (THE), a river of Dorset. It rises in the downs near Corscomb, not far from the boundary with Somerset; and runs about 35 miles, south-eastward, past Maiden-Newton, Frampton, and Stratton, to Dorchester,—and eastward thence, past Wansford and Wareham, to Poole harbour. It receives numerous small affluents, and is largely augmented by the Piddle.

FROME (THE), a river of Hereford. It rises at Wall-hill, near the boundary with Worcester; and runs about 20 miles southward, past Bromyard and Bishops-Frome, to Castle-Frome,—and south-westward, past Canon-Frome and Yarkhill, to the Lug near Hampton-Bishop. It receives the Loden between Canon-Frome and Yarkhill.

FROME (THE), a river of Gloucester. It rises near Brimpsfield; and runs about 16 miles west-south-westward, past Stroud, to the Severn at Framlode. Its

waters are famed for peculiar qualities in dyeing cloth, especially of a scarlet colour. This river is sometimes called Stroud water.

FROME (THE), a river of Somerset. It rises among the Mendip hills; describes the segment of a circle, with the convexity facing the south-east; makes an entire run of about 20 miles,—about 4 or 5 of which are on the boundary with Wilts; and goes past Frome town, to the Avon at Bath.

FROME, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Somerset. The town occupies abrupt hillocks and deep hollows, on the river Frome, on the Weymouth branch of the Great Western railway, and on the skirts of Selwood forest, 3 miles W of the boundary with Wilts, and 11 S of Bath. It sprang from a monastery, founded, in 705, by Aldhelm of Malmesbury, brother of King Ina; and it received accessions of importance from a subsequent priory, and a nunnery. The monastery stood in a part of the town called Lower Keyford; and some remains of it, or of renovations of it, still exist, and have been converted into habitations for the poor. The priory stood in Hill Lane,—the nunnery on Catherine Hill; and some traces of them were recently to be seen. Many other remains of ancient buildings stood within the remembrance of persons still living; but were removed on account of their being dangerously dilapidated. The town is seen, at a glance, to be ancient; for it presents an aspect widely different from that of a modern town. Two streets in it, formed about 1815, are wide and handsome; but many of the other streets are narrow, irregular, and steep. Yet great improvements have been made; and more may be expected. The local government of towns act was adopted in 1865. A five-arched bridge spans the river. The police station is a handsome edifice. The parish church is an ancient edifice, 160 feet long, with four chantry chapels attached to it; has a handsome tower and spire, 120 feet high; underwent restoration in 1862-5, at a cost of about £10,000; and contains an early English font. One of the chantry chapels belonged to the Leversedges, passed to the Cork family and the parishioners, has been well restored, and contains a fine monument by Westmacott to the daughters of Lord Cork, and another monument by the junior Westmacott. Another of the chapels contains the tomb of Bishop Ken. St. Mary's chapel of ease was built in 1864, after designs by Mr. Giles; is in the early English style, with semi-octagonal chancel; and has, in its interior, rich carvings and other decorations. There are, in the town, or within the parish, three other churches, twelve dissenting chapels, a mechanics' hall, a workhouse with accommodation for 350 persons, a grammar school with £6 from endowment, a boys' charity school with £399, a suite of alms-houses, with £399, and a girls' asylum and men's hospital with £762. A public museum, with library and news-rooms, was built in 1868; and is in the Italian style. A Wesleyan school, with adjoining minister's and master's houses, was built in 1863. Direct railways go north and south, into Wiltshire and toward Dorset and Devon; and indirect railways, in connexion with the direct ones, give communication with all parts of the kingdom. The town has a head post-office, † a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is the seat of a county court, and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and cattle and cheese fairs on 24 Feb. and 25 Nov. The brewing of ale, the making of cards for tearing wool, and the manufacture of hats, gloves, broad cloth, silk, and edge tools are carried on. One suite of cloth mills, called Spring Gardens, forms a picturesque object, and employs upwards of 400 hands. The town is not incorporated, and is governed by two constables, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; but it was made a parliamentary borough by the act of 1832, and it sends one member to parliament. The constituency in 1868 was 414. The borough limits exclude a considerable part of Frome parish, but include a small part of Marston-Bigott parish. Pop. in 1861, 9,522. Houses, 2,066.

The parish bears the name of Frome-Selwood; and it includes East and West Woodlands. Acres, 7,092. Real property, exclusive of the two Woodlands, £20,402; of East Woodlands, £5,954; of West Woodlands, £10,787. Pop. of the whole, in 1851, 11,916; in 1861, 11,200. Houses, 2,452. Pop. of the part within the borough, 9,489. Houses, 2,061. The manor belonged, at one time, to the Fitz-Bernards; passed to the Braunches, and the Leversedges; and went from the latter to the Earls of Cork and Orrery. Selwood forest, or Woodlands forest, formerly occupied a tract upwards of 15 miles long; but is now represented by only the woods of Longleat. The parish, however, is still rich in trees, and it presents much pleasing scenery, and is chiefly disposed in dairy farms. Many villas and mansions are near the town; a beautifully romantic small glen, called Vallis Bottom, is about a mile to the NW; and an old mansion there, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Leversedges. The livings of St. John, Christchurch, and Trinity are vicarages, and those of St. Mary and Woodlands are p. curacies in the dio. of Bath and Wells. St. John, St. Mary, and Woodlands are united. Value of these £720;* of Christchurch and Trinity, each £150.* Patron of St. Johns, with Woodlands, the Marquis of Bath; of Christchurch and Trinity, the Vicar of Frome.—The sub-district contains also Rodden parish, and part of Marston-Bigott. Pop., 11,543. Houses, 2,525. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Nunney, containing the parishes of Nunney, Witham-Friary, Wanstrow, Cloford, Leigh-upon-Mandip, Mells, Whatley, and parts of Elm and Marston-Bigott; the sub-district of Road, containing the parishes of Road, Berkley, Standerville, Beckington, Tellisford, Farleigh-Hungerford, Norton-St. Philip, Woolverton, Laverton, Lullington, and Orchardleigh, and the extra-parochial tract of Chatley-Hill; and the sub-district of Kilmersdon, containing the parishes of Kilmersdon, Buckland-Dinham, Hardington, Hemington, Forscote, Writhlington, Babington, and part of Elm. Acres, 51,239. Poor-rates in 1862, £13,099. Pop. in 1851, 25,325; in 1861, 23,704. Houses, 5,298. Marriages in 1860, 183; births, 720,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 487,—of which 121 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,855; births, 7,478; deaths, 5,331. The places of worship, in 1851, were 36 of the Church of England, with 9,925 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,726 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 3,209 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 250 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,772 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,381 s.; and 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 405 s. The schools were 36 public day schools, with 2,480 scholars; 62 private day schools, with 1,095 s.; 55 Sunday schools, with 4,718 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 8 s.—The hundred contains twenty parishes. Acres, 33,374. Pop. in 1851, 18,895; in 1861, 17,674. Houses, 3,934.

FROME-BISHOPS. See BISHOPS-FROME.

FROME-CANON. See CANON-FROME.

FROME-CASTLE. See CASTLE-FROME.

FROME-SELWOOD. See FROME.

FROME-WHITEFIELD. See DORCHESTER, Dorset.

FRON-GOCH, a chapelry in Llanfawr, Llandderfel, and Llanycil parishes, Merioneth; 1 mile WNW of Bala r. station, and 13 WSW of Corwen. It was constituted in 1859; and its post-town is Bala, under Corwen. Pop., 650. Houses, 107. Pop. of the Llanfawr portion, 413. Houses, 68. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £125.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

FROOM (THE). See FROME (THE), Dorset.

FROOME-ST. QUINTIN, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Frome, and on the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, adjacent to the Roman road from Dorchester, near Evershot r. station, 5 miles WNW of Cerne-Abbas. Post-town, Evershot, under Dorchester. Acres, 1,025. Real property, £1,410. Pop., 129. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the St. Quintins. Caldwell here, now a farm, was formerly a chapelry. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Evershot, in

the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £324.* Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is good.

FROOME-VAUCHURCH, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Frome and on the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, near Evershot r. station, 5½ miles WNW of Cerne-Abbas. Post-town, Evershot, under Dorchester. Acres, 614. Real property, £1,077. Pop., 171. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Batcombe, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £411.* Patrons, the Duke of Cleveland and the Dowager Countess of Sandwich. The church is tolerable.

FROSTENDEN, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; 4½ miles E by S of Brampton r. station, and 4½ NNW of Southwold. Post-town, Wrentham, under Wangford. Acres, 1,310. Real property, £2,669. Pop., 409. Houses, 98. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £348. Patron, Thomas Barne, Esq. The church is chiefly early English; has a round western tower; and contains an early English piscina and a later English font. Charities, £28.

FROSTERLEY, a township-chapelry in Stanhope parish, Durham; on the river Wear, and on the Weardale railway, 3¼ miles W of Wolsingham. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Darlington. Real property, £2,718; of which £938 are in quarries, and £200 in mines. Pop., 486. Houses, 107. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £400. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church was built in 1869. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FROSWICK, a mountain summit in Westmoreland; on the west side of Kentmere, ½ of a mile N of Hill Bell.

FROWLESWORTH, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester; near the river Soar, the Midland railway, and the Fosse way, 2 miles SSW of Broughton-Astley r. station, and 5 NNW of Lutterworth. It has a post-office under Lutterworth. Acres, 1,496. Real property, £3,635. Pop., 291. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £457.* Patron, the Rev. S. L. Noble. The church is ancient and tolerable. Chief Baron Smith's alms-houses have £541; and other charities £3.

FROXFIELD, a village and a parish in Petersfield district, Hants. The village stands 3¼ miles WNW of Petersfield town and r. station; is a beautiful place; and has a post-office under Petersfield. The parish comprises 4,898 acres. Real property, £4,237. Pop., 657. Houses, 138. The property is subdivided. Basing House, near the village, is a fine mansion. An ancient earthwork is here, and has yielded many fragments of Roman pottery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of W. The church was built in 1863, at a cost of £2,300; consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel; is of flint, with stone dressings; and includes some Norman work of the previous church, which was of Norman date. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school, the latter with £28 a-year.

FROXFIELD, a village and a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts. The village stands near the Kennet and Avon canal, and near the Mid Wilts railway, 3¼ miles W of Hungerford; and has a post-office under Hungerford. The parish includes the tythings of Hughditch, Oakhill, and Rudge. Acres, 2,214. Real property, £2,926. Pop., 530. Houses, 144. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £122. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church is very good. The Duchess of Somerset's almshouses here were founded in 1686; form an oblong quadrangle, surrounding a court, with a small chapel in the interior; gave maintenance to thirty widows of clergymen, and twenty widows of laymen; and have an endowed income of £2,370.

FROYLE, a parish in Alton district, Hants; on the Alton railway, adjacent to the river Wey, 1½ mile SW of Bentley r. station, and 3¼ NE of Alton. Post-town, Binstead, under Alton. Acres, 3,618. Real property,

£5,704. Pop., 766. Houses, 169. The property is divided among a few. Froyle Place, a mansion of the time of Charles I., with gabled roofs and square mullioned windows, is the seat of the Rev. Sir T. C. Miller, Bart. A considerable tract is under hops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £254.* Patron, the Rev. Sir C. Miller, Bart. The church has an embattled tower, and was restored in 1842.

FRUSTFIELD, a hundred in Wilts; not far from identical with the parishes of Landford and Whiteparish. Acres, 7,973. Pop., 1,551. Houses, 328.

FRYER-MAYNE, a hamlet in West Knighton parish, Dorset; 3¼ miles SE of Dorchester.

FRYERN-BARNET. See BARNET-FRYERN.

FRYERNING, a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; near the Eastern Counties railway, 1¼ mile NW of Ingatestone r. station. Post-town, Ingatestone. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £3,155. Pop., 707. Houses, 144. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £288.* Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are a national school, and charities £13.

FRYSTONE (FERRY), a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Aire, and on the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile NW of Knottingley r. station, and 2 NE of Pontefract; and is said to be partly in Pontefract parish. Ferry-Frystone parish includes the hamlets of Water-Frystone, Wheldale, and Ferrybridge; the last of which has a post-office under Normanton. Acres, 3,040. Real property, £7,033; of which £540 are in quarries. Pop., 904. Houses, 201. The property is much subdivided. Frystone Hall is the seat of Lord Houghton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £240. Patrons, the Sub-Chanter and Vicars-Choral of York Cathedral. The church dates from the 11th century, and has a tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Clarkson's alms-houses have £10; and other charities £162.

FRYSTONE (MONK), a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Great Northern railway, near the junctions with it of other railways, ¼ mile S of Milford Junction r. station, and 6½ miles NNE of Pontefract. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £2,783. Pop., 560. Houses, 118. The parish contains also the townships of Hillam and Burton-Salmon. Post-town, South Milford, Yorkshire. Acres, 4,043. Real property, £6,306. Pop., 1,126. Houses, 247. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. An endowed school has £10; and other charities £24.

FRYSTONE (WATER). See FRYSTONE (FERRY).

FRYTON, a township in Hovingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles WNW of New Malton. Acres, 970. Real property, £1,336. Pop., 109. Houses, 15.

FUGGLESTONE-ST. PETER—popularly FOYLSTONE—a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on the river Wley, and on the Salisbury and Exeter railway, in the eastern vicinity of Wilton. It includes Bemerton chapelry and Quidhampton tything; and its post-town is Wilton, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,684. Rated property, £2,614. Pop., 609. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. Some early monastery or monastic hospital is thought to have existed here, and to have been the burial-place of King Ethelred in 827; and a lepers' hospital, perhaps on the site of the previous edifice, was founded by Adelicia the queen of Henry I.; and the chapel of this still stands, and has been converted into dwellings for the poor. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bemerton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £482.* Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is good. Two hospitals, called St. Giles' and St. Mary Magdalene's, for maintaining poor old persons, have £210 a-year.

FULBECK, a village and a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The village stands near Ermine-street, 6 miles E of Claypole r. station, and 8¼

WNW of Sleaford; and has a post-office under Grantham, and an ancient cross. The parish comprises 3,900 acres. Real property, £6,614. Pop., 728. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. Fulbeck House is the seat of Col. Henry Fane. Limestone is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £518.* Patron, Col. Henry Fane. The church is partly Norman, partly of latter dates; has a lofty pinnacled tower; and contains an ancient circular font, and monuments of the Fanes. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and charities £13.

FULBOURN, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chesterton district, Cambridge. The village stands under Gogmagog hill, adjacent to the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, 5 miles ESE of Cambridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Cambridge. —The parish comprises 5,221 acres. Real property, £7,550. Pop., 1,543. Houses, 298. The property is much subdivided. Fulbourn House is the seat of the Townleys. There were formerly two parishes—F. All Saints and F. St. Vigor's; and the two livings remain distinct. All Saints is a vicarage, and St. Vigor's a rectory, in the diocese of Ely. Value of the former, £253; of the latter, £442.* Patron of the former, the Bishop of Peterborough; of the latter, St. John's College, Cambridge. All Saints Church was taken down in 1776. St. Vigor's church is later English, and was about to be restored in 1869. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, the county lunatic asylum, erected at a cost of about £40,000, and containing accommodation for 250 inmates, a national school, an endowed school with £35, and other charities with £273.—The sub-district contains ten parishes. Acres, 21,933. Pop., 8,293. Houses, 1,778.

FULBROOK (THE), a stream of Cheshire; falling into the Wheelock.

FULBROOK, a hamlet in Hogshaw parish, Bucks; 4½ miles SSW of Winslow.

FULBROOK, a parish in Witney district, Oxford; ¾ of a mile NNE of Burford, and 5¾ SSW of Shipton r. station. Post-town, Burford, under Faringdon. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £2,387. Pop., 392. Houses, 91. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burford, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is ancient.

FULBROOK, a quondam parish, now a hamlet of Hampton-Lucy parish, Warwick; 4 miles NNE of Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 650. Pop., 76. Houses, 17. The manor belonged to the Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV; passed to the Comptons; belonged, in the time of Mary and till the beginning of the 18th century, to the Lucys; and passed to the Fullertons. A castle, of brick and stone, was built on it by the Duke of Bedford; and, becoming ruinous in the time of Henry VIII., was then taken down by Sir William Compton.

FULFEN, an extra-parochial tract in Lichfield district, Stafford; near Lichfield. Pop., 10. House, 1.

FULFORD, a tything in Pitminster parish, Somerset; 3½ miles S of Taunton.

FULFORD, a chapelry, which is also a liberty, in Stone parish, Stafford; on the Stoke and Uttoxeter railway, near Cresswell r. station, 5 miles NE of Stone. Post-town, Blithe-Marsh, under Stone. The statistics are returned with the parish. There are stone quarries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £129. Patron, T. Allen, Esq. The church is modern. There are a national school, and charities £24.

FULFORD, Devon. See DUNSFORD.

FULFORD-AMBO, a parish in York district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, near the Great Northern railway, 2 miles S of York. It consists of the townships of Fulford-Gate and Fulford-Water; and has a post-office, of the name of Fulford, under York. Acres of F.-G., 1,630; of F.-W., 432. Real property of both, £11,363. Pop. of F.-G., 2,443; of F.-W., 35. Houses, 445 and 3. The York cemetery, the York cavalry barracks, and the Quakers' lunatic asylum, called the Retreat, are here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £96. Patron, the Rev. Samuel Key. The church was

rebuilt in 1866, at a cost of £5,000. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £22.

FULFORD-GATE. See preceding article.

FULFORD (LITTLE), a place, 1¼ mile ENE of Crediton, in Devon.

FULFORD-WATER. See FULFORD-AMBO.

FULHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Kensington district, Middlesex. The village stands on the Thames, opposite Putney, 6¼ miles SW of St. Paul's, London; is on a railway from the Hammersmith and City line to the N shore of the Thames, formed in 1865-9 on a capital of £266,600; and has a post-office under London SW. It was known to the Saxons as Fullenham; and was occupied by the Danes in 879, and by the parliamentarian forces in 1642 and 1647. It comprises several streets, several ranges of neat modern houses, and some detached villas. Its streets are rather irregularly built; but many of its houses are elegant, and are chiefly inhabited by genteel families connected with the metropolis. A wooden bridge over the Thames at it, 739 feet long and 24 feet wide, was designed by Cheselden, and erected at a cost of £23,075.—The parish includes Parsons-Green, Walham-Green, and North End; and, prior to 1834, also included Hammersmith. Acres, 1,334; of which 150 are water. Real property, £62,370. Pop. in 1851, 11,886; in 1861, 15,539. Houses, 2,481. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, so early as 691, to the bishops of London; and has, ever since, continued in their possession. A palace of the bishops was here, on low ground, adjacent to the Thames, a little west of the village, from some time long before the Conquest; but seems to have been repeatedly reconstructed. The present palace was begun by Bishop Fitzjames in the time of Henry VII.; consists principally of parts of more recent date; has been altered, renovated, extended, and beautified by successive bishops; presents an imposing appearance, though built of brick; comprises two courts, with chapel and library; and contains an interesting series of portraits of the bishops. The grounds connected with it are very fine; possess charming close scenes, both in themselves and in their combinations with the river; and have long been celebrated for containing rare plants. Lisle's Place, in the parish, belonged to the De Lisles and the Warwicks. Munster House, now a lunatic asylum, belonged to the Powells, and was a hunting-seat of Charles II. Stourton House, now taken down, belonged to the Stourtons; passed to the Sharps; and was the death-place of Granville Sharp. Colehill House was the residence of Kent, the landscape-gardener. Claybrook House belonged to the Claybrooks. A house at Parsons Green, now destroyed, was inhabited by Samuel Richardson, and was a resort of his admirers. Another house, also destroyed, was inhabited by the Earl of Peterborough, and was frequented by Locke, Swift, and other distinguished literati. Lord Bacon likewise was a resident; so was Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian library; and so were many other distinguished literary men, connected with the metropolis, from Florio to Theodore Hook. Much of the land in the parish is disposed in market-gardens and nursery-grounds, for the supply of vegetables and plants to the London market. A considerable fishery of barbel, eel, roach, dace, and flounders, in the Thames, is carried on. Four private lunatic asylums, a modern brick workhouse, the conveyance pipes of the Chelsea water-works company, and a manufactory of coarse earthenware are in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £335.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is ancient; has a tower of the 14th century, partly rebuilt in 1845; and contains monuments to Bishops Lowth, Gibson, Sherlock, Compton, Henchman, Porteous, and other bishops,—also monuments to Lady Legh, Dr. Barrow, Secretary Smith, the physician Butts, the physician Cadogan, Lady Clarke, Lord Mordaunt, the biographer Fiddes, and others. The chapels of Walham Green, Moor Park, and North End are separate. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and a Roman Catholic church; the latter a handsome stone edifice, with a tower, erected in 1850. There are also a national school, and other public

schools. A charity by Bishop King, who was for some time vicar, yields £122; one by Bishop Porteous, £23; one by Powell, £51; one for the new almshouses, £82; and others, £347.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish. The Fulham poor-law union is conjoined with the Paddington and Kensington unions to form Kensington district; and it comprises the parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith. Pop. in 1851, 29,646; in 1861, 40,058.

FULKING, a hamlet in Edburton parish, Sussex; 4½ miles SW of Hurstport. Real property, £1,200. Pop., 188. Houses, 42.

FULLAWAY, or FULLWAY, an extra-parochial tract in Devizes district, Wilts; 4 miles ENE of Devizes. Pop., 20. Houses, 4.

FULLERTON, a tything, with a railway station, in Wherwell parish, Hants; on the Andover railway, 4 miles S of Andover. Pop., 69.

FULLETTY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 3½ miles NNE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 1,940. Real property, £2,605. Pop., 303. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £580.* Patron, the Rev. John Jackson. The church is modern. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

FULLNECK, a village in Pudsey chapelry, Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles E of Bradford. It has a post-office under Leeds. A Moravian establishment has been here since 1748; and includes apartments for single men, apartments for single women, a large hall, and a chapel. James Montgomery, the poet, was educated here.

FULL-SUTTON, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles E by S of Stamford-Bridge r. station, and 5½ NW of Pocklington. Post-town, Stamford-Bridge, under York. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,211. Pop., 174. Houses, 33. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £150. Patron, Lord Feversham. The church is recent; and supplanted a very old one, which was said to have been a chantry to the priory of Walton. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

FULLWAY. See FULLAWAY.

FULLMER, a village and a parish in Eton district, Bucks. The village stands 3½ miles NNE of Slough r. station, and 4½ ESE of Beaconsfield; is a very pretty place; and has been much improved by J. Kaye, Esq. of Fulmer House. The parish includes also the village of Gerrard's Cross, which has a post-office under Slough. Acres, 1,886. Real property, £2,530. Pop., 351. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £285.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church was built by Sir Marmaduke Darell in 1610; contains his tomb and helmet; and is in good condition. The p. curacy of Gerrard's Cross is a separate charge. There are a national school and charities £23.

FULLMDESTON - CUM - CROXTON, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 3 miles NE of Ryburgh r. station, and 4 E of Fakenham. Post-town, Ryburgh, under Fakenham. Acres, 2,333. Real property, £3,282. Pop., 400. Houses, 87. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £460.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is ancient, but very good; and contains monuments of the Brownes and others. There is a chapel of ease at Croxton, also very good. Charities, inclusive of a fuel allotment, £69.

FULLNECK. See FULLNECK.

FULNETBY, a chapelry in Rand parish, Lincoln; 2 miles E of Snelland r. station, and 3 NW of Wragby. Post-town, Wragby. Real property, £1,654. Pop., 73. Houses, 13. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rand, in the diocese of Lincoln.

FULNEY, a hamlet in Spalding parish, Lincoln; 1 mile E of Spalding.

FULREADY, a hamlet in Easington parish, Warwick; 4½ miles SW of Kineton.

FULSHAW, a township in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire; on the Nantwich and Manchester railway, near the river Bollin, 6 miles NW of Macclesfield. Acres, 451. Real property, £2,127. Pop. in 1851, 358; in 1861, 532. There are Independent and Baptist chapels.

FULSTONE. See FOOLSTONE.

FULSTOW, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; adjacent to the East Lincoln railway, near Ludborough r. station, 7¼ miles N of Louth. Post-town, Ludborough, under Louth. Acres, 2,840. Real property, £4,560. Pop., 577. Houses, 133. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £159. Patron, H. R. Allenby, Esq. The church is ancient. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists. Charities, £19.

FULWELL, a township in Monk-Wearmouth parish, Durham; on the coast, and on the Newcastle and Sunderland railway, 1¼ mile NNW of Sunderland. Acres, 807; of which 58 are water. Real property, £2,085. Pop., 208. Houses, 39. Lime-works are here. A human skeleton, 9½ feet long, with two Roman coins near its right hand, was found in a bank of earth, at Fulwell hill, in 1759.

FULWELL, a hamlet in Spilsbury parish, Oxford; 4½ miles SE of Chipping-Norton.

FULWELL, a railway station in Middlesex; on the Thames Valley line of the Southwestern railway, between Twickenham and Hampton.

FULWOOD, a township-chapelry in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; on the Lancaster and Preston railway, 1¼ mile N of Preston. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Preston. Acres, 2,077. Real property, £6,218. Pop. in 1851, 1,748; in 1861, 2,313. Houses, 172. This was part of the ancient royal forest of Fulwood, now enclosed; and Preston race-ground was part of it. Extensive barracks are here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of L. The church is recent.

FULWOOD, an extra-parochial tract in Mansfield district, Notts; 6½ miles SW of Mansfield. Pop., 7. House, 1.

FULWOOD, a village and a chapelry in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands in a vale, under Hallam Moors, 4 miles WSW of Sheffield r. station; and carries on steel and cutlery manufactures. The chapelry was constituted in 1849; and its post-town is Sheffield. Pop., 1,801. Houses, 368. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £100. Patron, Miss Silcock. The church was built in 1838. There are an Independent chapel and an endowed school.

FUNDENHALL, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; 2½ miles NW of Forcett r. station, and 4½ SE of Wymondham. Post-town, Tacolnstone, under Wymondham. Acres, 1,347. Real property, £2,709. Pop., 334. Houses, 65. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, T. T. Berney, Esq. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Charities, £9.

FUNNANVAIR, a township in Llanvair-Waterdine parish, Salop; 4½ miles NW of Knighton. Pop., 102.

FUNTINGTON, a parish and a sub-district in Westbourne district, Sussex. The parish lies 2½ miles N of Bosham r. station, and 4½ WSW of Chichester; and contains the tythings of East and West Ashling, and the hamlet of Sennicotts. Post-town, West Ashling, under Chichester. Acres, 3,635. Real property, £7,934. Pop., 1,099. Houses, 231. There are several fine residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is ancient; and was extensively renovated, and much enlarged and beautified, in 1859. The p. curacy of Sennicotts is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £31.

FUNTLEY, a small manor in the northern neighbourhood of Titchfield, in Hants. A Premonstratensian abbey stood here; and is generally called Funtley Abbey. See TITCHFIELD.

FURLAND, a tything in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; near Crewkerne. Pop., 13.

FURNESS, a territory, two railways, and an ancient

abbey, in the north-west of Lancashire. The territory is bounded by Cumberland, Westmoreland, Windermere lake, the river Leven, Morecambe bay, and the Irish sea. The name was anciently written Frudernesse and Futhernesse; but appears first, in the latinized form of Fudernesia, in the foundation charter of the abbey. The first part of it may either have been a personal name, or a corruption of the word "further;" and the second part seems to designate the "ness" or peninsula round the abbey's site. That peninsula, from the point of Peel Pier, and between the estuaries of the Leven and the Duddon, northward to a tract of uplands, bears the name of Lower Furness; and comprises first a flat seaboard, and next a diversity of valley, swell, and hill. The upland tract thence to the boundaries with Cumberland and Westmoreland, bears the name of Upper Furness; is strictly a part of the Lake region; and resembles the rest of that region in mixtures of lake and mountain, and in scenes of beauty and romance. The mountains here, but especially the central ones extending east and west from Donnerdale Vale to Esthwaite Water, and culminating in the Old Man of Coniston, are also called the Furness Fells. The entire territory was overrun by the Romans; and it retains many vestiges of their works or presence. The northern part of it was, for some time, included in the dominion of the Scots; and the southern part was overrun and devastated by them in 1138. The whole was given, by King Stephen, in the manner of a lordship, to Furness abbey; and was governed by the monks, in a very lordly way, till the Reformation. They maintained over it at once ecclesiastical, civil, criminal, military, and proprietary jurisdiction. They held the patronage of all its churches, except one; they appointed sheriff, coroner, constable, and all other civil officers; they levied mutes, and awarded punishments, according to their own will; they maintained a force of 850 infantry and 400 cavalry, and obliged the landowners to contribute an additional force on extraordinary occasions; they had free markets, an excellent harbour, and extensive iron mines; they formed works on the coast and throughout the interior, for promoting commerce and supporting their power; they also drew a large revenue from possessions and rights beyond the territory itself; and they are computed to have had, at one time, an annual revenue equal to about £17,000 of our present money. They lost everything, in one crash, at the Reformation; and a riotous rejoicing, among their quondam tenants and subjects, accompanied their downfall. The lordship, with considerable rights, was given by Charles II. to General Monk, the Duke of Albemarle; and passed to the Dukes of Buccleugh.

The Furness railway was originally a line from Barrow and Peel Pier to Dalton and Kirkby mines, mainly for the conveyance of minerals; was afterwards extended to Broughton, and into junction with the Whitehaven and Furness line at Foxfield; was subsequently extended eastward from Dalton to Ulverston, into junction therewith the Ulverston and Lancaster line; was connected at Broughton, in 1859, with a branch north-eastward to Coniston Lake; and now forms an integral portion of a continuous and ramified system of coast railway, connecting on the one hand with the northern systems by way of Whitehaven, and on the other hand with the southern systems by way of Lancaster. The Furness and Midland railway was authorized in 1863, and opened in 1867; is 9½ miles long; goes from Carnforth to Wennington, connecting the Ulverston and Lancaster with the Little Northwestern, and is worked by the Midland.

Furness abbey stands in a deep, narrow, sequestered vale, adjacent to the Furness railway, 1½ mile S of Dalton; has a station on the railway, and a hotel; and is both a highly interesting object to antiquaries and artists, and a great attraction to general tourists. The station is a neat structure; and the hotel was formed out of the abbot's house, and possesses architectural features, wood carvings, and marble sculptures which challenge attention. The vale once abounded in deadly nightshade, the Lethal bekan of old writers; and thence was formerly called Bekangill, and is now called the Vale of Nightshade. The abbey was founded in 1128. The

monks who colonized it settled, three years previously, at Tulket, on the Ribble, near Preston; and they were at first Benedictines, but afterwards became Cistercians. The abbey was a mother one, having under it seven monasteries in England, one in Ireland, and one in the Isle of Man; and it disputed with Fountains abbey in Yorkshire the claim of being the primal Cistercian institution in England. It possessed the vast powers of the lordship of Furness in virtue, not only of a grant by King Stephen, but of ratifications by twelve subsequent kings; it obtained special favours from two popes; and it acquired much of its enormous property, piece by piece, in donation or bequest, from many wealthy families. The number of its inmates, at the time of the dissolution, exclusive of all retainers, was thirty-three monks, and about one hundred novices and underlings.

The buildings were rifled and severely damaged at the Reformation; and they now exist in but a fragmentary state. A wall still standing, and called the great enclosure, goes round the precincts, and includes an area of 65 acres. Another wall, called the strait enclosure, went round the buildings at near distance; but has disappeared. The buildings, when entire, occupied nearly the whole breadth of the narrow vale; and an arched tunnel, beneath or past them, conveyed its little stream. "The extant ruins comprise the walls of the church, the chapter-house, the refectory, and the guest-hall, besides a number of fragments; and have still such magnitude and grouping as to present a very grand appearance. They consist of bright red sandstone; and are picturesquely festooned with ivy, fern, and other plants. They are of widely various dates, including successive erections or renovations, under the changing fortunes of the abbey; and they exhibit much diversity of style, predominatingly Norman or early English, but ranging from the later Saxon to the later English. Their prevailing character is inornate, showing little tracery or sculpture; but this, especially in the lesser features, has marked exceptions. The walls are strongly built, as to both masonry and cement; and, in many places, are counter-arched." The church is cruciform, and has a total length of 300 feet. The nave is 160 feet long, and 65½ wide; the choir is 122 feet long, and 28 wide; the transept is 130 feet long, and 21 wide exclusive of chapels, each of which is 16 feet deep; and the side-walls, all round, have been about 54 feet high. A central tower stood on four magnificent arches, and seems to have risen to a great height; but only the eastern arch of it is standing. A tower stood also at the west end of the nave, and likewise seems to have been very high; but only the stump of it, to the height of 60 feet, remains. The cloister-court was entered from the south side of the nave; and is a quadrangular area, 338½ feet by 102½, now almost vacant. The chapter-house is entered, from the east side of this court, by one of three very rich Norman porches, which are still standing; and it measures 60½ feet by 45,—and was a very splendid apartment. The refectory also was entered from the cloister-court; and had twelve octagonal pillars, dividing it into two aisles. The guest-hall was 130 feet long, 50 wide, and 40 high; but only the east wall of it is standing. A building adjoins it, supposed to have been its vestibule and chapel, now the only one of the edifices still retaining its vaultings; and this shows a great variety of arching, in strong contrast to the uniformity which prevails in each portion of the other buildings. These ruins are the subject of one of the most beautiful poems of Professor Wilson.

FURNESS VALE, a railway station near the boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire; on the Buxton railway, 1 mile NW of Whaley-Bridge.

FURNEUX-PELHAM, a parish in Bishop-Stortford district, Herts; on the river Ash, and on the verge of the county, 3½ miles E of West Mill r. station, and 5½ NNW of Bishop-Stortford. It has a post-office under Buntingford. Acres, 2,535. Real property, £4,385. Pop., 620. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to the Pelhams of Stanmer; passed to the Brocklesbys; belonged, in the time of Henry III., to Simon de Furneux;

and passed to the Lees, the Newports, the Morleys, and others. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Brent-Pelham, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is ancient but good; and contains a number of monuments, some fine carved work, and a fine marble monument. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £24.

FURNIVAL'S INN, an extra-parochial place in Holburn district, Middlesex; within the metropolis. Acres, 2. Real property, £5,233. Pop., 202. Houses, 14. It took its name from its former owners, the family of Furnival; but it is now private property.

FURTHO, a parish in Potterspurdy district, Northampton; on Watling-street, near the river Ouse and the boundary with Bucks, 2 miles NW of Stony-Stratford, and 3¼ WNW of Wolverton r. station. Post-town, Potterspurdy, under Stony-Stratford. Acres, 480. Pop., 16. Houses, 4. A village was here in the time of James I., but has disappeared. Part of Old Stratford is within the limits. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £141. Patron, Jesus' College, Oxford.

FUR TOR, a mountain in Dartmoor, Devon; 8¼ miles NE of Tavistock. It has an altitude of about 2,000 feet; and is crowned with a rock of similar appearance to a tower.

FURZE-COPE, a village in Preshute parish, Wilts; near Marlborough.

FURZE ISLAND, an islet in Poole harbour, Dorset; 2 miles S of Poole.

FURZLEY, a hamlet in Bramshaw parish, Wilts; 12 miles SE of Salisbury.

FUZZY-PARK AND PORTFIELD, an extra-parochial tract in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; near Haverfordwest. Acres, 820. Pop., 202. Houses, 52.

FWTHOG. See **FOORHOOG**.

FYFIELD, a parish and a sub-district in Abingdon district, Berks. The parish lies near the river Isis, at the boundary with Oxford, 5 miles W by N of Abingdon town and r. station; and contains the hamlets of Nether-ton and Wick. Post-town, Marcham, under Abingdon. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,537. Pop., 439. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. An hospital was founded here before the time of Henry VI. Limestone is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £125. Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is good; and contains the tomb and effigies of Sir John Golafre, popularly called Gulliver. Charities, £23. A grand elm-tree is here, 36 feet in circuit, described by Arnold as a resort of

"Maidens, who from the distant hamlets come,
To dance round Fyfield elm in May."

The sub-district contains four parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 7,963. Pop., 1,861. Houses, 426.

FYFIELD, a parish in Ongar district, Essex; on the river Roding, 2¼ miles NNE of Chipping-Ongar, and 7¼ NW of Ingatestone r. station. It has a post-office under Ongar. Acres, 2,450. Real property, £3,675. Pop., 629. Houses, 121. The property is much subdivided. A number of celts, and a large quantity of metal for casting them, were found here in 1749. The parish is a meet for the Essex hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £741.* Patron, Countess Cowley. The church is ancient, but very good. Walker's endowment for a school and the poor has £47; and other charities have £19.

FYFIELD, a parish in Andover district, Hants; near the boundary with Wilts, 4¾ miles W by N of Andover town and r. station. It includes Redenham hamlet; and

its post-town is Thruxton, under Andover. Acres, 2,210. Real property, with Kimpton and Thruxton, £5,794. Pop., 222. Houses, 47. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £226. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are charities £34.

FYFIELD, a parish in Marlborough district, Wilts; 2½ miles WSW of Marlborough r. station, and 11 S by W of Swindon. Post-town, Marlborough. Acres, with West Overton township, Lockeridge tything, and Overton Heath and Clatford Park extra-parochial tracts, 5,400. Real property, with West Overton, East Overton, and Lockeridge, £6,156. Pop. of F. alone, 200. Houses, 30. Fyfield House is the seat of the Penruddocks. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Overton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

FYLDE, a district in Lancashire; on the coast, N of the Ribble. It comprises the sub-district of Lytham, containing the parish of Lytham and the hamlet of Little Marton; the sub-district of Poulton-le-Fylde, containing the parish of Bispham, the townships of Poulton-le-Fylde, Hardhorn-with-Newton, Great and Little Carleton, Thornton-with-Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Great and Little Singleton, and the hamlet of Great Marton; and the sub-district of Kirkham, containing the townships of Kirkham, Freckleton, Warton, Elswick, Clifton-with-Salwick, Newton-with-Scales, Bryning-with-Kellamergh, Ribby-with-Wrea, Westby-with-Plumpton, Weeton-with-Preese, Greenalgh-with-Thistleton, Medlar-with-Weslam, Little Eccleston-with-Larbreck, and Treals, Rose-acre, and Wharles. Acres, 76,397. Poor-rates in 1862, £7,240. Pop. in 1851, 22,002; in 1861, 25,682. Houses, 4,616. Marriages in 1860, 179; births, 831,—of which 83 were illegitimate; deaths, 491,—of which 163 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,574; births, 7,475; deaths, 4,499. The places of worship, in 1851, were 18 of the Church of England, with 8,831 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,333 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 40 s.; 1 of Scotch Baptists, with 16 attendants; 2 of Quakers, with 50 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,603 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 108 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 100 at.; and 5 of Roman Catholics, with 1,186 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 2,662 scholars; 39 private day schools, with 897 s.; 36 Sunday schools, with 2,869 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 86 s. The workhouse is in Kirkham.

FYLINGDALES, a parish in Whitby district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 4½ miles SSE of Whitby town and r. station. It contains the village of Robin Hood's Bay, which has a post-office under Whitby; also the hamlets of Fylingthorpe, Normanby, Ramsdale, Rowe, Parkgate, Stow-Brow, Bay-Ness, and Stoupe-Brow. Acres, 18,458; of which 521 are water. Real property, £7,869. Pop., 1,721. Houses, 412. The property is much subdivided. Alum works were here, but were stopped, prior to 1851. Much fishing is carried on. Hubba the Dane, in 867, planted his standard, bearing the raven, on a hill in this parish, hence called to this day Raven hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is very good; and there are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £16.

FYNHAM, a village in Stoneleigh parish, Warwick; on the river Sow, 3¼ miles S of Coventry.

FYNNONARTHUR, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; 5¼ miles SW of Llanfyllin.

FYNONE, a place near Swansea, in Glamorgan. A church, in the second pointed style, was built here in 1867.

G

GABALVA, a hamlet in Llandaff parish, Glamorgan; near the river Taf and the Taf Valley canal and railway, 2 miles NE of Llandaff. Real property, £2,657. Pop., 259. Gabalva House belonged to the Herberts, and passed to the Moggridges.

GABARDS (INNER and OUTER), two shoals in the North Sea, off the coast of Essex and Suffolk. Inner G. lies about 20 miles E of Harwich; is 5½ miles long, from N to S; and has from 2 to 6 fathoms of water. Outer G. lies 4 miles further east; is 3¼ miles long; and has 2½ fathoms of water. Both are marked by buoys.

GABLE (GREAT), a mountain at the head of Ennerdale, in Cumberland; overhanging Wastdale Head, and the pass of Sty Head. It has an altitude of 2,954 feet above sea-level; and, as seen from many points, presents an outline similar to that of a house-gable.

GABRIEL (St.). See LONDON.

GABROSENTUM. See DRUMBURGH.

GABWELL, a hamlet in Stokeinteignhead parish, Devon; about a mile from Stokeinteignhead village.

GAD CLIFF, a precipitous cliff, upwards of 500 feet high, on the coast of Dorset; 6¼ miles WNW of St. Albans head, and 12¼ E of Weymouth. A coast-guard signal station is on its summit.

GADDESBY, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on an affluent of the river Wreak, 3 miles SSE of Brooksby r. station, and 6 SW of Melton-Mowbray. It has a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,657. Real property, £3,393. Pop., 341. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. Gaddesby Hall is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rothley, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is ancient, and has a lofty spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £26.

GADDESSEN (GREAT), a village and a parish in Hemel-Hempstead district, Herts. The village stands on the river Gade, 3 miles NE of Berkhamstead r. station, and 3¼ NW of Hemel-Hempstead; takes its name from the river Gade; and was known at Domesday as Gadesdene. The parish includes also the hamlet of Gaddesden Row; and its post-town is Little Gaddesden, under Hemel-Hempstead. Acres, 4,074. Real property, £5,991. Pop., 1,147. Houses, 224. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by Edmund, Duke of Cornwall, to Ashridge college; and passed to the Egertons. Gaddesden Place and Gaddesden Park are chief residences; and the former is the seat of Mrs. Halsley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £220. Patron, Mrs. Halsley. The church is Norman, with a modern tower; was recently restored; and contains monuments to the Egertons and the Halsleys. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £36.

GADDESSEN (LITTLE), a parish in Berkhamstead district, Herts; on the river Gade, near the boundary with Bucks and Beds, 3¾ miles NE of Tring r. station, and 5 N of Great Berkhamstead. It has a post-office under Hemel-Hempstead. Acres, 924. Real property, £1,826. Pop., 386. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Zouches; passed to the Stanleys and the Egertons; and belongs now to Earl Brownlow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £302.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is good; has an embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Egertons. There are a national school, and charities £33. John de Gaddesden, the famous physician of the early part of the 14th century, was a native.

GADDESSEN ROW, a hamlet in Great Gaddesden parish, Herts; 2 miles E of Great Gaddesden village.

GADE (THE), a river of Herts. It rises on the border of Bucks; runs south-south-eastward, past the Gaddesdens and Piccotts-End, to Hemel-Hempstead; goes thence in a southerly direction, past Abbots-Langley, and through Grove Park and Cashibury Park, to the vicinity of Rickmansworth; and there falls into the Colne. Its length of course is about 16 miles; and its chief tributaries are the Bulbourne and the Cheshem.

GAD'S-HILL, an eminence 1 mile NW of Strood, in Kent. An obelisk is on it, to the memory of a local celebrity of the name of Larkins; an inn is on it, called the Sir John Falstaff Inn; and a red brick house is on it, inhabited by the novelist, Charles Dickens, Esq. The hill got its name from being a resort of "gads," or highway robbers; it formerly had thick woods, which gave them shelter; it possessed such bad reputation in the time of Elizabeth as to be appropriately selected by Shakespear for the scene of the robbery of Falstaff; and it continued to have that reputation till the time of John Clavell, who speaks of

"Gad's Hill, and those
Red tops of mountains where good people lose
Their ill-kept purses."

GAER, a township in Castle-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; 5 miles WSW of Welshpool. Real property, £2,246. Pop., 340.

GAER, or **CAER**, any one of numerous places in Wales, Monmouth, and Cornwall, where there was an ancient British or a Roman camp. A conspicuous one, also called **Caer-Bannau**, is in the western vicinity of the town of Brecon; another is on the Julian way, near Tretower, in the E of Breconshire; another is in the vicinity of Blaenforth, in Cardigan; another is on the river Ithon, not far from Penybont, in Radnor; another is near Llwyngwll, in Merioneth; another is on the Julian way, 2 miles SW of Llanthony abbey, in Monmouth; another is in the northern neighbourhood of Treloararren, in Cornwall; and others, either called simply Gaer, or having prefixes or suffixes to that name, are in other places.

GAERIBEN, a village in Llanfihangel-Esceifiog parish, Anglesea; near Llangefni.

GAERWEN, a hamlet in Anglesey; adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, and to the Brain river, 6¼ miles WSW of Bangor. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Bangor, and a good inn.

GAETSEFFED. See GATESHEAD.

GAFFLOGIAN, a hundred in Carnarvon; in the Lleyn peninsula, between the hundreds of Dinllan and Commitmaen. It contains seven parishes, and part of another. Acres, 17,038. Pop., 2,241. Houses, 512.

GAFRIW, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; 4¼ miles SSE of Aberayron. Pop., 198.

GAFULFORD. See CAMELFORD.

GAGINGWELL, a hamlet in Enstone parish, Oxford; 6 miles E by S of Chipping-Norton. Pop., 57. Houses, 12.

GAINFORD, a village and a township in Teesdale district, and a parish partly also in Darlington and Auckland districts, Durham. The village stands on the river Tees, at the boundary with Yorkshire, and adjacent to the South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, 7¾ miles WNW of Darlington; consists mainly of one wide street, extending parallel with the river; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office under Darlington. A Roman station was here; and many vestiges of it exist; and numerous Roman coins have

been found. A castle also is said to have been built here by Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne; but no trace of it exists, either in structure or in local tradition. The township comprises 2,274 acres. Real property, £4,451; of which £70 are in quarries. Pop., 735. Houses, 153. The parish contains also the townships of Cleatlam, Headlam, Langton, Morton-Timnouth, Whorlton, Westwick, Barnard-Castle, Stainton-with-Streatlam, Marwood, Piense-Bridge, Denton, Summerhouse, Houghton-le-Side, and Bolam. Acres, 24,145. Real property, £39,147. of which £1,352 are in mines, £377 in quarries, and £620 in gas-works. Pop., 7,264. Houses, 1,375. So many as 4,477 of the pop. were in Barnard-Castle. The property in various parts is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Baliols, and belongs now to the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £801.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church was originally built by Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne; underwent such changes as now to present no marks of great antiquity; has a tower; contains some brasses; and is in good condition. The chapelries of Barnard-Castle, Denton, Bolam, and Whorlton are separate. There are several dissenting chapels and some charities, besides those in Barnard-Castle. The total of charities is £171. Sir Samuel Garth, the author of the "Dispensary," was a native. Gainford is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his "Rokeby;"—

"He views sweet Winston's woodland scene,
And shares the dance on Gainford green."

GAINSBOROUGH, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Lincolnshire. The town stands on the river Trent, at the boundary with Notts, adjacent to a junction of railways, 16 miles by road and 17½ by railway NW of Lincoln; is a head port; and has railway communication directly toward four points, and connexionally to all parts of the kingdom. It is believed to have been founded by the Saxons; and was known to them as *Gegnesburh*. But ancient earthworks, called *Castle-hills-camp*, on a ridge about a mile to the north, have parts which are thought to be Roman, yet appear to have been either altered or mainly formed by the Danes. These works consist chiefly of three concentric circular mounds, with deep intervening fosses; but also include subordinate embankments. The town, with a territory around it, seems for a time to have been an independent state; but was afterwards annexed, first to Northumbria, next to Mercia. Alfred the Great was married here, in 868, to *Ælswitha*, the daughter of a Mercian noble. The Danes, under *Sweyn*, came up hither with a numerous fleet, took possession of the town, overran the neighbouring country, and committed great ravages; but were eventually overpowered. *Sweyn* was secretly stabbed, when on the point of re-embarking, and is thought to have been interred in one of the neighbouring tumuli; and many of his followers are said to have been buried in an ancient chapel which stood in the southern part of the town. The contending forces, in the civil wars of Charles I., occupied the entrenchments of *Castle-hills*; and those of the king, under Lord Cavendish, were defeated here by *Cromwell*.

The site of the town, together with a considerable area above and below, appears to have been under sea or estuary within the human epoch; and several ancient canoes have been dug up in the neighbourhood. The site also, from its lowness, and from its relative situation to the upper basin of the Trent, is liable to inundation by freshets after great rains or sudden thaws. The tide, too, comes hither with a "bore," or rapid breast current, similar to that in the rivers which enter the Bristol channel and the Solway frith; but is not so strong or high as in these rivers. The town comprises two principal streets, on a cruciform plan; but has other streets and thoroughfares; and has undergone material recent improvement. It is very closely built; and extends about 1¼ mile along the Trent, with a maximum breadth of about ¼ of a mile. Its chief public buildings are a quondam palace, a town-hall, a bridge, a custom-house,

two churches, eight dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, a national school, an atheneum, and a workhouse. The quondam palace belonged to John of Gaunt; was afterwards a residence of the Hickmans, lords of the manor; occupies nearly ¼ an acre; forms three sides of a quadrangle, with an embattled tower at one corner; was formerly encompassed by a moat; underwent, at a recent period, considerable decay and much renovation and change; and has been converted, in various parts, into severally a corn-exchange, assembly-rooms, and a mechanics' institute. The town-hall is a brick edifice, with shops on its ground floor. The bridge is a handsome stone structure, of three elliptical arches, built, in 1790, at a cost of £10,000. The parish church, or All Saints church, was originally founded by the Knights Templars; has been twice rebuilt,—the second time in 1736; retains a fine tower of the 14th century; and, in 1862, underwent considerable interior improvement. Trinity church, situated at Southolme, is modern; presents a singular contrast to the parish church; is cruciform; and has fine stained glass windows. The grammar-school has £20 from endowment; Wharton's charity £107; Nicholson's charity £100; and other charities £111. The workhouse has accommodation for 200 persons.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of sessions and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on the Tuesday in Easter week and 20 Oct. The manufacture of linseed cake, the working of tobacco, the working of brass and iron, boiler-making, ship-building, rope-making, and malting are carried on. The port was constituted in 1840, and has jurisdiction nearly to Hull roads. The vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1863, were 12 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 470 tons; 2 larger sailing-vessels, of jointly 112 tons; 5 small steam-vessels, of aggregately 173 tons; and 5 larger steam-vessels, of aggregately 402 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 21 British vessels, of aggregately 1,673 tons, from foreign countries; 13 foreign vessels, of aggregately 943 tons, from foreign countries; and 158 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 7,694 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in that year, were 8 British and 9 foreign, of aggregately 492 and 594 tons, to foreign countries; and 356 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 16,562 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £8,184. The chief exports are hardware and cotton manufactures; and the chief imports, linseed, rape-seed, bones, and timber. Vessels drawing 12 feet come up to the town. Steamers sail daily to Hull, calling at Keadby. Courts baron and leet are held twice a-year; and two constables, to govern the town, are appointed by the leet jury. The township and the town are conterminous. Real property, £26,507; of which £593 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 7,261; in 1861, 6,320. Houses, 1,403. The decrease of pop. was caused by the emigration of watermen and rope-makers. William de Gainsborough, bishop of Worcester, and Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, were natives. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Noel.

The parish contains also the townships of Morton, Walkerith, and East Stockwith. Acres, 7,210. Real property, £31,655. Pop., 7,339. Houses, 1,659. The manor belonged anciently to William de Valence, and the Burghs. There is a sulphureous spring. The parochial living, or All Saints, is a vicarage, and Holy Trinity is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value of All Saints, £500;* of Holy Trinity, £100.* Patron of both, the Bishop of Lincoln. The vicarages of Morton and East Stockwith are separate benefices.—The sub-district includes also the extra-parochial tract of Paddocks, which has neither houses nor inhabitants.—The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Owston, containing the parish of Haxey, and the townships of Owston and West Butterwick-with-Kelfield; the sub-district of Scotter, containing the parishes of Scotter, Laughton, Northorpe, Southorpe, Grayingham, Blyborough, Willoughton, Hemswell, Pilham, and Bly-

ton, the townships of Scotton and East Ferry, and the extra-parochial tract of Greenhill; the sub-district of Misterton, containing the parishes of Misterton, Walkeringham, Beckingham, Saundby, Bole, and West Burton,—all electorally in Notts; the sub-district of Willingham, containing the parishes of Willingham, Upton, Corringham, Springthorpe, Heapham, Harpswell, Glentworth, Fillingham, Coates, and Stowe; and the sub-district of Marton, containing the parishes of Marton, Lea, Knaith, Burton-Gate, Torksey, Kettlethorpe, and Newton-upon-Trent. Acres, 103,868. Poor-rates in 1862, £9,718. Pop. in 1851, 27,253; in 1861, 25,973. Houses, 5,770. Marriages in 1860, 141; births, 812,—of which 33 were illegitimate; deaths, 542,—of which 223 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,907; births, 8,295; deaths, 5,308. The places of worship, in 1851, were 42 of the Church of England, with 8,393 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 620 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 168 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 114 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 278 s.; 35 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,782 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 670 s.; 32 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,695 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 120 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 s. The schools were 36 public day schools, with 2,183 scholars; 81 private day schools, with 1,538 s.; and 67 Sunday schools, with 3,818 s.

GAISGILL, a hamlet in Orton parish, Westmoreland; on the South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, near Orton Scar beacon, 3 miles NE of Tebay. It has a station on the railway.

GAITSGILL, a hamlet in Dalston parish, Cumberland; 5½ miles S of Carlisle. It forms a township with Raughton.

GALACUM. See APFLEBY, Westmoreland.

GALBY, or GAULBY, a township and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicester. The township lies 2 miles SW of Billesdon, and 4¼ NE of Glen r. station. Real property, £1,578. Pop., 74. Houses, 14. The parish contains also the township of Frisby; and its post-town is Billesdon, under Leicester. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £3,179. Pop., 93. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The land is hilly. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £275.* Patron, the Hon. H. L. Powys-Keck. The church has a tower, and is very good.

GALE, a village in Sharples township, Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; 2 miles N of Bolton.

GALEFORTH, a streamlet of Westmoreland; falling into the river Sprint, in Long Sleddale, 1 mile N of Stockdale. It has a fall, of about 300 feet, called Galeforth Spout.

GALES, a township in Llanganhafal parish, Denbigh; 3¼ miles NNE of Ruthin. Pop., 123.

GALES, a township in Llangwyan parish, Denbigh; 5 miles N of Ruthin. Pop., 75.

GALEY, a place 2¼ miles from Penkridge, in Staffordshire; with a post-office under Stafford.

GALGATE, a village in Ellel township, Lancashire; 4 miles S of Lancaster. It has a r. station, a post-office under Lancaster, three factories, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and an endowed school.

GALHAMPTON, a hamlet in North Cadbury parish, Somerset; 2 miles SSE of Castle Cary. Pop., 424.

GALLANTRY BOWER, a cliff on the south side of Bideford bay, in Devon; 4¾ miles E by S of Hartland point. It is 386 feet high, and is crowned by a fort.

GALLEYWOOD, a village 3 miles S of Chelmsford, in Essex. It adjoins a race-course; is near the river Wid and the Eastern Counties railway; and has a post-office under Chelmsford.

GALLIBURY DOWN, an eminence between Brixton down and Bowcomb down, in the Isle of Wight; 3¾ miles SW of Newport. Numerous artificial excavations are in a hollow or vale at its south skirt; and are supposed to be vestiges of an ancient British village.

GALLIONS REACH, a reach of the Thames between Plumstead marshes in Kent and East Ham level in Essex. It begins below Woolwich reach; extends north-east-

ward; is about a mile long; and has from 13 to 17 feet of water, but includes a shoal on the left side with only 7 feet.

GALLOPER SAND, a shoal in the North Sea, opposite the mouth of the Thames; about 30 miles NE of the North Foreland. It is about 4¼ miles long and ¼ a mile broad; extends north-north-westward; and has, in one place, only 6 feet of water. A beacon-ship, with two lights 38 feet high, visible at the distance of 10 miles, is moored on it.

GALLOW, a hundred in Norfolk; between the hundreds of North Greenhoe and Landitch, in the NW part of the county. It contains thirty-one parishes. Acres, 44,292. Pop. in 1351, 9,955; in 1861, 10,024. Houses, 2,100.

GALLOW HILL, a hamlet in Bowes township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles SW of Barnard Castle.

GALLOW-HILL, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland; near Watling-street, 7¼ miles WSW of Morpeth. Acres, 603. Pop., 52. Houses, 11. This was formerly the place of execution for the barony of Bolam; whence its name.

GALLOWS COMMON, a place in the northern vicinity of Sevenoaks, in Kent. It was a place of execution in ancient times; and the vicinity of it was the scene of a defeat of the king's forces, in 1450, by the rebels under Jack Cade.

GALLOWS HILL, any one of several eminences which were anciently places of execution. One is in the vicinity of Dunster, in Somerset, and has a Roman camp. Another is 3 miles NNW of Watford, in Herts.

GALLY HILL, an eminence 2 miles N of Biggleswade, in Beds. It was crossed by Watling-street; it has a Roman camp of 30 acres; and it has yielded Roman coins and urns.

GALMINGTON, a hamlet in Wilton parish, Somerset; in the southern vicinity of Taunton. Pop., 109.

GALMPTON, a hamlet in Churston-Ferrers parish, Devon; 4¼ miles NNE of Dartmouth. Pop., 261. It has a post-office under Brixham, Devon, and an Independent chapel. Galmpton House here is the seat of the Luttrells.

GALMPTON, a hamlet in South Huish parish, Devon; 4 miles SW of Kingsbridge. Pop., 176.

GALPHAY, a hamlet in Azerley township, Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles WNW of Ripon.

GALSWORTHY, a hamlet in Buckland-Brewer parish, Devon; 5¼ miles WNW of Torrington.

GALTON, a hamlet in Owermoigne parish, Dorset; 6¼ miles SE of Dorchester.

GALTREES FOREST, a quondam woody waste, in Yorkshire; extending from the walls of York city, about 15 miles northward to Craike-Hill, and north-westward to the walls of Isurium, now Aldborough. It was a mixture of forest, moor, and bog; was tenanted by wild beasts, and haunted by robbers; was the scene of many and frequent perils and exploits; but is now all cleared and drained, and has many populous villages.

GAMBLESBY, a township in Addingham parish, Cumberland; 4 miles ESE of Kirkoswald. Acres, 4,783. Real property, £2,003; of which £13 are in mines. Pop., 262. Houses, 54. A church was built here in 1869.

GAMBLESBY, in Aikton parish. See BIGLANDS and GAMBLESBY.

GAMLINGAY, a village and a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge. The village stands on the verge of the county, near the Bedford and Cambridge railway, 2 miles NNE of Potton; is large and populous; was once a market-town; and has now a station on the railway, and a post-office under St. Neots. The parish contains also the hamlet of Woodbury. Acres, 4,143. Real property, £9,578. Pop., 2,004. Houses, 393. The property is divided among a few. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a rectory, in the diocese of Ely. Value of the vicarage, £238;* of the rectory, £256. Patron of the former, the Bishop of Ely; of the latter, Merton College, Oxford. The church is early English and very handsome. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Me-

thodists There are also national and British schools. Lane's alms-houses, for ten widows, have £60; and other charities £11. Sir G. Downing, the founder of Downing college, was a resident.

GAMMERSGILL, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of Middleham.

GAMPEN-SEEZ, a recess or small bay on the east side of Tryern headland, in Cornwall; 7 miles SW of Penzance.

GAMSTON, a township in West Bridgford parish, Notts; on the Grantham canal, 3 miles SE of Nottingham. It includes part of the village of Bassingfield. Pop., 110. Houses, 18.

GAMSTON, a village and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands on the river Idle, near the Great Northern railway, 3¼ miles S of East Retford; and has a post-office under Retford. The parish comprises 2,000 acres. Real property, £2,367. Pop., 282. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £282.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is later English, and good; and there is a Baptist chapel.

GANAREW, a parish in the district of Monmouth and county of Hereford; on the verge of the county, under Doward Hills, near the river Wye, 3 miles NNE of Monmouth r. station. Post-town, Monmouth. Acres, 835. Real property, not separately returned. Pop., 116. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. Sellersbrook is the seat of Mrs. Marriott. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £110. Patron, Mrs. Marriott. The church is recent; and consists of nave and chancel, with a small tower.

GANFIELD, a hundred in Berks; between the hundreds of Ock and Faringdon, and adjoining Oxfordshire. It contains five parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 16,435. Pop., 3,750. Houses, 771.

GANILLY (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Scilly islands, in Cornwall; north of St. Marys. They comprise about 26 acres, and are appropriated to pasturage.

GANNICK-CORNER, a hamlet in Middlesex; on the Great Northern railway, 2¼ miles NNE of Barnet.

GANNICK (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Scilly islands; comprising about 23 acres, and appropriated to pasturage.

GANNOE. See **DIGANWY**.

GANOL, a hamlet in Llansawel parish, Carmarthen; 10 miles N of Llandiloawr. Pop., 337.

GANSONS-DOWN, an eminence in the Isle of Wight; 2¼ miles SW by S of Newport.

GANSTEAD, a township in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NE by N of Hull. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 802. Real property, £1,374. Pop., 80. Houses, 16.

GANTHORPE, a township in Torrington parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles WSW of New Malton. Acres, 700. Real property, £728. Pop., 109. Houses, 24.

GANTON, a village and a parish in the district of Scarborough, and E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the York and Scarborough railway, 8 miles SSW of Scarborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under York. The parish includes also the township of Potter-Brompton. Acres, 3,650. Real property, £3,047. Pop., 352. Houses, 61. The property is all in one estate. Ganton Hall, a neat edifice, is the seat of Sir T. D. Legard, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £131.* Patron, Sir T. D. Legard, Bart. The church is ancient but good; and has a lofty tower and spire.

GAPING-GILL-HOLE. See **INGLEBOROUGH**.

GAR. See **CAER**.

GARBOLDISHAM, a village and a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk. The village stands in the vale of a rivulet, near the river Waveney and the boundary with Suffolk, 4½ miles SSE of Harling-Road r. station, and 8½ E by S of Thetford; and has a post-office under Thetford. The parish comprises 2,705 acres. Real property, £4,406. Pop., 701. Houses, 170. The property is divided among three. Garboldisham Hall is a chief

residence. There were formerly two parishes, St. John and All Saints; and these are still recognised ecclesiastically. The livings of both are rectories in the diocese of Norwich; but are united. Value, £491.* Patron, the Hon. Mrs. M. Montgomerie. The church of St. John is a fine building, in tolerable condition; has a handsome porch and a large square tower; and contains monuments of the Montgomeries. The church of All Saints was taken down in last century; but the tower of it remains. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £57.

GARBYTHORPE, a hamlet in Clifton-with-Slapton parish, Notts; 3¼ miles SW of Nottingham. Pop., 49.

GARDINER-STREET, a village in Herstmonceaux parish, Sussex; 3¼ miles NE of Hailsham. It has a post-office; under Hurst Green.

GARE SAND, a shoal at the mouth of the Tees, near the boundary between Durham and Yorkshire. It measures about 4 miles by 2; and is marked by a floating light, 20 feet high, set up in 1836, and visible at the distance of 7 miles.

GARENDON, an extra-parochial tract in Loughborough district, Leicester; 2 miles W of Loughborough. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £3,003. Pop., 33. Houses, 10. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1133, by Robert de Bossu, Earl of Leicester; was given, at the dissolution, to the Earl of Rutland; and passed to the family of Philipps. Garendon House, the seat of the Philippses, now occupies its site.

GARFORD, a chapelry in Marcham parish, Berks; on the river Ock, 3½ miles NNE of Wantage-Road r. station, and 4½ WSW of Abingdon. Post-town, Marcham, under Abingdon. Real property, £2,141. Pop., 173. Houses, 40. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Marcham, in the diocese of Oxford.

GARFORTH, a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Selby railway, and on a Roman road, 6¼ miles E of Leeds. It includes West Garforth, Church-Garforth, and Moor-Garforth; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Leeds, both of the name of Garforth. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £2,942. Pop., 1,504. Houses, 311. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £514.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Whitaker. The church is very good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

GARGRAVE, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, adjacent to the Leeds and Lancaster railway, 4½ miles WNW of Skipton; and has a bridge over the Aire, a cotton and worsted mill, a station on the railway, a post-office; under Leeds, and fairs on 12 and 29 Dec. The township comprises 2,536 acres. Real property, £6,243. Pop., 1,103. Houses, 224. The parish contains also the townships of Eshton, Cold-Coniston, Bank-Newton, and Flasby-with-Winterburn. Acres, 11,615. Real property, £15,970. Pop. in 1851, 1,831; in 1861, 1,641. Houses, 321. Gargrave House is a chief residence. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is disposed in pasture. A remarkable petrifying spring is near Eshton. Remains of a Roman villa, with tessellated pavement, were found about ¼ mile from Gargrave village. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £750.* Patron, the Rev. C. J. Marsden. The church is ancient but good. The vicarage of Cold-Coniston is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There are also a national school and charities £73.—The sub-district includes also parts of two other parishes. Acres, 13,614. Pop., 1,852. Houses, 366.

GARLINGE, a place 1½ mile SW of Margate, in Kent; with a post-office under Margate.

GARLINGE-GREEN, a hamlet in Petham parish, Kent; 3½ miles SSW of Canterbury. Pop., 46.

GARMELOW, a hamlet in Horseley township, Eccleshall parish, Stafford; 1¼ mile SW of Eccleshall.

GARMONDSWAY-MOOR, a township in Bishops-Middleham parish, Durhamshire; on the Hartlepool

Junction railway, 6½ miles SE by S of Durham. Acres, 1,040. Real property, £1,099; of which £230 are in quarries. Pop., 125. Houses, 23. The Via Garmundi, or road of Gormond the Dane, by which Canute went barefooted to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham, traversed the township, and gave rise to its name.

GARN, a township in Llanfawr parish, Merioneth; 1 mile NE of Bala. Real property, £364. Pop., 161.

GARNANT, a mining locality on the SE border of Carmarthenshire; under the Black Mountains, at the terminus of a branch of the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, 5½ miles ENE of the Pantyffynnon Junction, and 17½ by railway NE by N of Llanelly.

GARNDIFFAITH, a place ¼ mile from Tal-y-wain, and 4½ from Pontypool, in Monmouth; with a post-office under Pontypool.

GARN DOLBENMAEN. See DOLBENMAEN.

GARNEDD, a township in Gwynysgor parish, Flint; 4½ miles NE of Rhuddlan. Pop., 47.

GARNEDDWEN, a township in Ysceifiog parish, Flintshire; 5½ miles WSW of Flint. Pop., 90.

GARNER (THE), a stream of Herefordshire; falling into the Wye a little above Whitchurch.

GARNFAWR, an ancient British camp near Trefin, in Pembroke.

GARNONS, the seat of Sir H. Cotterell, Bart., in Hereford; under Bishopstone hill, 5½ miles S of Weobly. It is a modern castellated edifice; and stands in a well-wooded park, with fine views of the river Wye.

GARRAGHAN, a mountain in the Isle of Man; 5½ miles N by W of Douglas. It has an altitude of 1,520 feet above sea-level.

GARRAH, a mountain in Cornwall; in the south-western vicinity of Brown-Willy, and 9 miles NW by W of Bodmin. It has an altitude of 1,060 feet above sea-level. A small ancient entrenchment, called Arthur's Hall, is on its south-west skirt.

GARRAN (THE). See GARRON (THE).

GARRAT, a hamlet in the north-western neighbourhood of Tooting, in Surrey; on the river Wandle, adjacent to the Southwestern railway, 2 miles S of Wandsworth. It has a post-office under Tooting, London, SW. A mock election occurred here at each new parliament till 1796; and this gave rise to Foote's farce of the "Mayor of Garratt."

GARREG, an eminence in the north-western vicinity of Whitford, in Flint; 2½ miles from the estuary of the Dee, and 3¼ NW of Holywell. A curious old building is on its summit, apparently not of earlier date than the 16th century, but alleged by some writers to have been a Roman pharos, for guiding the navigation of the Dee.

GARRICK, a hamlet in Heckington parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles NW of Swineshead.

GARRIGILL, a chapelry in Alston parish, Cumberland; under Middlefell and Hartsidell, near the sources of the South Tyne, and near the boundaries with Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, 3 miles SE of Alston town and r. station. It has a post-office under Carlisle. Rated property, £2,655. Pop., 1,447. Houses, 284. The property is much subdivided. The surface, to a large extent, is upland and moorish. Extensive lead mines are here; and copper mines were formerly worked. Fairs are held on the third Friday of May and the last Friday of September. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Alston, in the diocese of Durham. The church is pretty good; and there are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

GARRISON-SIDE, an extra parochial tract in the country part of Hull, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile N of Hull. Real property, £4,814. Pop., 160.

GARRISTON, a township in Hawkswell parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NNE of Middleham. Acres, 660. Pop., 41. Houses, 8.

GARRON (THE), a stream of Herefordshire; falling into the Wye, at Llangarron.

GARROTTLEE, a village in Wingates township, Long Horsley parish, Northumberland; 4½ miles SE of Rothbury. Pop., 29.

GARROWBY, a hamlet in Kirkby-under-Dale parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Pocklington. Garrowby House is a seat of Sir C. Wood, Bart.

GARSDALE, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in Sedbergh parish and district, W. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry lies on the Clough river, under Baugh fell, 4 miles NE of Dent, and 9 ESE of Sedbergh r. station; and includes the lordship of Grizedale. Post-town, Dent, under Kendal. Acres, 8,280. Real property, £3,203. Pop., 618. Houses, 137. The property is much subdivided. A great proportion of the surface is moor and mountain. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £77.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is modern. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district is conteminate with the chapelry.

GARSDON, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; 2 miles ENE of Malmesbury, and 5½ WSW of Minety r. station. Post-town, Malmesbury, under Chippenham. Acres, 1,136. Real property, with Lea, £4,815. Rated property of G. alone, £1,486. Pop., 206. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Lea, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £411.* Patron, F. Gale, Esq. The church is modern.

GARSHALL-GREEN, a hamlet in Milwich parish, Stafford; 4½ miles E of Stone. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

GARSINGTON, a village and a parish in Headington district, Oxford. The village stands 3 miles E of the Thames, 4½ NE of Culham r. station, and 5 SE of Oxford; is a pretty place, with some curious old houses; and has a post-office under Oxford. The parish comprises 2,230 acres. Real property, £3,396. Pop., 643. Houses, 135. The property is subdivided. The manor was formerly held by the De la Mares. A house was built here by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, as a residence for the students of that college in times of plague; and was, at two periods, occupied by them. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £482.* Patron, Trinity College, Oxford. The church is ancient but very good; has some interesting features of decorated English; and contains a screen, with the arms of Sir Thomas Pope. Charities, £4.

GARSION, a village in Machynlleth parish, Montgomery; near Machynlleth. Pop., 143.

GARSTANG, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Lancashire. The town stands on the river Wyre, the Preston and Lancaster canal, and the Preston and Lancaster railway, 11 miles South of Lancaster. It was occupied by the Pretender, for a short time, in 1715. It is irregularly built; possesses one main street; and presents an unattractive appearance. It has a bridge over the Wyre, a town-hall, a corn-exchange, a church, three dissenting chapels, a head post-office, and a railway station; is a seat of sessions and a polling-place; was incorporated in 1314, with renewal of charter in 1680; and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, 10 July, and 22 Nov.; a good corn trade is carried on; and many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood are employed in corn mills, worsted mills, and cotton factories. A tower of Greenhaugh Castle, built by the first Earl of Derby, stands on the north-east side of the town; and a fine aqueduct of the Preston and Lancaster canal crosses the Wyre ¼ of a mile to the south.—The township comprises 500 acres. Real property, £2,684. Pop. in 1851, 839; in 1861, 714. Houses, 153. The decrease of pop. was caused by the migration of operatives and the pulling down of old cottages.

—The parish contains also the townships of Cloughton, Catterall, Kirkland, Nateby, Winnarleigh, Cabus, Barnacre-with-Bonds, Nether Wyresdale, Forton, Holleth, Cleveley, Bilborrow, and Pilling. Acres, 31,403. Real property, £44,864; of which £55 are in quarries. Pop. in 1351, 7,465; in 1861, 7,221. Houses, 1,364. The property, in most parts, is not much divided. The Wyre, throughout its connexion with the parish, abounds with trout, chub, gudgeon, and other fish. The cattle, in the several townships, are a fine well-shaped breed, of

smaller size than the ordinary Lancashire breed. The ancient parish church was so sapped by inundation of the Wyre, that it required to be restored in 1746; was restored again, with internal improvement, in 1865; is a fine edifice, situated at Church Town, about 1½ mile from the town, and is dedicated to St. Helen. The church now in the town was originally a chapel of ease, and is dedicated to St. Thomas. The living of St. Helen is a vicarage, and that of St. Thomas is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. Helen, £400; * of St. Thomas, £150. * Patrons of St. Helen, R. and T. Pedder, Esqs.; of St. Thomas, the Vicar of Garstang. The chapelries of Calder Vale and Pilling are separate benefices. There are dissenting chapels in some of the townships; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and school, a national school, an endowed school with £6, and other charities with £180. The sub-district includes Bleasdale chapelry in Lancaster parish, but contains only twelve townships of Garstang, excluding those of Bilsborrow and Pilling. Acres, 31,034. Pop., 6,029. Houses, 1,145. —The district comprehends also the sub-district of Stalmine, containing the township of Pilling in Garstang parish, the chapelry of Hambleton in Kirkham parish, and the townships of Stalmine-with-Stainall and Preesall-with-Hackinsall in Lancaster parish; and the sub-district of St. Michael-on-Wyre, containing the township of Bilsborrow in Garstang parish, the township of Myerscough in Lancaster parish, and the townships of Out-Rawcliffe, Great Eccleston, Inskip-with-Sowerby, and Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarnacre in St. Michael-on-Wyre parish. Acres, 62,617. Poor-rates in 1862, £4,536. Pop. in 1851, 12,695; in 1861, 12,425. Houses, 2,380. Marriages in 1860, 72; births, 390,—of which 28 were illegitimate; deaths, 224,—of which 56 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 788; births, 3,984; deaths, 2,243. The places of worship, in 1851, were 11 of the Church of England, with 4,590 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 645 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 210 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,377 s.; and 4 of Roman Catholics, with 1,358 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,338 scholars; 20 private day schools, with 491 s.; and 28 Sunday schools, with 2,103 s. The workhouse is in Cloughton.

GARSTON, a small town, a township, and a chapelry, in Childwall parish, Lancashire. The town stands on the Mersey, and on the Warrington, Garston, and Liverpool railway, 6 miles SE of Liverpool; was once noted for extensive salt-works; is now a sub-port to Liverpool, with new docks; and has a railway station with telegraph, and a post-office; under Liverpool. —The township includes also Aigburth, a suburb of Liverpool. Acres, 3,293; of which 1,665 are water. Real property, £31,643. Pop. in 1851, 2,756; in 1861, 4,720. Houses, 763. —The chapelry includes only the eastern part of the township; excludes Aigburth; and was constituted in 1828. Pop., 2,016. Houses, 356. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £138. * Patron, Richard Watt, Esq. The church is very good; and there are two dissenting chapels, Church schools, and charities £12.

GARSTON, Norfolk. See GARVESTONE.

GARSTON, Devon. See ALLINGTON (WEST).

GARSTON (EAST), a parish in Hungerford district, Berks; on the river Kennet, 2¾ miles ESE of Lambourn, and 6 N by E of Hungerford r. station. It has a post-office under Hungerford. Acres, 4,342. Real property, £5,216. Pop., 539. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to John of Gaunt, in right of his wife; and was held on the tenure of furnishing a plate-clad knight, to serve the king for forty days, whenever he should be in Kidwelly. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £239. * Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is a good and handsome edifice, with a square tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

GARSWYLLD, a village in Edeyrn parish, Carnarvon; 2 miles W of Nevin. Pop., 42.

GARTH, a Welsh word used in topographical nomenclature, and signifying variously a "garden," a "close," an "environing hill," and a "cape."

GARTH, a hamlet in Llanfiban parish, Glamorgan; on the river Taf, 5 miles NNW of Caerphilly. Real property, £10,346; of which £8,134 are in canals, and £20 in quarries. Pop., 1,209.

GARTH, a hamlet in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, Glamorgan; 2 miles NNE of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £48,976; of which £31,670 are in ironworks, £2,854 in quarries, and £400 in railways. Pop., 6,967.

GARTH, a hamlet in Pentyrch parish, Glamorgan; 3¼ miles SW of Caerphilly. Real property, £4,326; of which £1,816 are in mines, and £344 in railways. Pop., 1,053. This place is a resort of sportsmen.

GARTH, a township in Guilsfield parish, Montgomery; 2 miles NNW of Welshpool. Real property, £1,921. Pop., 252. Garth House here is the seat of the Mytton family; and belonged once to the Wynnes.

GARTH, a r. station in the N of Brecon; on the Central Wales railway, 6½ miles WSW of Builth.

GARTH, a parcel in Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 9 miles NNE of Neath. It contains the villages of Gabillo, Giedd, Dyfnant, and Bullfa. Pop., 382.

GARTH, a village in Bangor parish, Carnarvon; at the ferry, near Bangor. Pop., 268.

GARTH, a place 3½ miles from Ruabon, on the E border of Denbighshire; with a post-office under Ruabon.

GARTH AND YSTRAD, a township in Llanddewibrefi parish, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, 3¼ miles SSW of Tregaron. Acres, 853. Real property, £877. Pop., 80. Houses, 12.

GARTHBEIBIO, a village and a parish in Llanfyllir district, Montgomery. The village stands on the peninsula between the rivers Twrch and Banw, 9 miles WNW of Llanfair, and 9 N by E of Llanbyrnmair r. station; is a resort of anglers; and has a bath-formed well, in repute for rheumatic complaints. The parish comprises 7,200 acres. Post-town, Llanerfyl, under Welshpool. Real property, £1,087. Pop., 326. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. Most of the surface is upland; and many parts have very striking scenery. A large kistvaen, containing two skeletons and an urn, was found at the forming of a new road and the erecting of a bridge near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £140. * Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church was recently in a very dilapidated state.

GARTHBRENGY, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Honddu, 3 miles N of Brecon town and r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 2,001. Real property, £678. Pop., 162. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The surface rises abruptly from the Honddu. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £102. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is ancient; and the roof of it was recently in bad condition.

GARTHBWLCB, a township in Llanwddyn parish, Montgomery; on the river Bechan, 8¼ miles WSW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 82.

GARTHEINIOG, a township in Mallwyd parish, Merioneth; 2 miles S of Dinas-Mowddwy. Real property, £525. Pop., 55.

GARTHELY, a chapelry in Llanddewi-brefi parish, Cardigan; near the river Avon, 6¼ miles WSW of Tregaron r. station, and 17¼ S of Aberystwith. Post-town, Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 2,475. Real property, £561. Pop., 296. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £60. Patron, the Incumbent of Llanddewi-brefi. The church is good.

GARTHEN, a place on the SE border of Denbighshire; on Offa's dyke, 1½ mile S of Ruabon. Here is an ancient British camp of 4 acres; and here an English force was defeated, in 1161, by Cyfeiliog, prince of Powys. Garthen Hall is the seat of the Walmsleys; and Pen-y-garthen was the seat of Rear-Admiral Sir John Marshall.

GARTHERN, a hamlet in Asby parish, Westmoreland; 4¼ miles S of Appleby.

GARTHERYR, a township in Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochant parish, Denbigh; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llanfyllin. Pop., 231.

GARTHEWIN, a township in Llanfairtalhaiarn parish, Denbigh; on the river Elwy, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Abergele. Real property, £1,310. Pop., 76. Garthewin House is the seat of the Wynnes.

GARTH-GARMON. See CAPEL-GARMON.

GARTHGELL, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery; near Llanfyllin. Pop., 53.

GARTHGELLIN, a township in Bettws parish, Montgomery; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Newtown. Pop., 89.

GARTHGELYNYN-FAWR, AND GARTHGELY-NEN-FECHAN, two townships in Pennant parish, Montgomery; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanfyllin. Real property, £1,663. Pop., 234 and 164.

GARTH-GOGO. See ABERGELE.

GARTHYFANEDD, a township in Llanrwst parish, Denbigh; near Llanrwst. Pop., 190.

GARTHYGNAN, a township in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd parish, Denbigh; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ruthin. Real property, £2,118. Pop., 387.

GARTHYGNFAWR, a township in Dolgelly parish, Montgomery; 2 miles SW of Dolgelly. Real property, £3,511. Pop., 727.

GARTHYNYD, a hamlet in Gelligaer parish, Glamorgan; near the river Romney, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Caerphilly. Real property, £617. Pop., 125. Houses, 23.

GARTHLAEN, a township in Llandrillo parish, Merioneth; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Corwen. Real property, £427. Pop., 187.

GARTHILLIN, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Newtown. Pop., 25.

GARTHMILL, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; on the river Severn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Montgomery. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Real property, £3,988. Pop., 148.

GARTHORPE, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; 2 miles NNE of Saxby r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Coston, under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,714. Real property, £1,359. Pop., 113. Houses, 23. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £140.* Patron, the Earl of Dysart. The church is good. Charities, £10.

GARTHORPE, a township in Luddington parish, Lincoln; on the river Old Don, near the river Trent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Crowle. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £3,491. Pop., 580. Houses, 131. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

GARTHUCHA, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 60.

GARTHYNVEDD, a township in Llanellidan parish, Denbigh; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ruthin. Pop., 375.

GARTON, a township in Skirraugh district, and a parish partly also in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township bears the name of Garton-with-Grimston; and lies on the coast, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hedon r. station, and 12 ENE of Hull. Acres, 1,797. Real property, £2,805. Pop., 154. Houses, 29. The parish includes also part of the township of Owstwick, which has a post-office under Hull. Acres, with the rest of Owstwick, 3,127. Real property, with the rest of O., £4,677. Pop. of G. alone, 195. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Grimston Hall is the seat of the lineal descendants of Sylvester de Grimston, standard-bearer to William the Conqueror; is a large castellated mansion; occupies an elevated site near the shore; and commands extensive and magnificent views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £97. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

GARTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a village and a parish in Driffield district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands a little N of the Driffield and Malton railway, 3 miles WNW of Great Driffield; and has a station, of the name of Garton, on the railway. The parish comprises 4,380 acres. Post-town, Driffield. Real property, £4,607. Pop., 572. Houses, 98. The property is divided among

a few. Much of the surface is hilly and wooded. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £150. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands on an eminence; has a Norman tower; contains old oaken seats and an octagonal font; and is good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

GARTREE, a hundred in Leicestershire; mainly contiguous to Northamptonshire, but including detached portions to the E of Goscott hundred. It contains thirty-nine parishes and parts of five others. Acres, 30,071. Pop. in 1851, 17,546; in 1861, 18,762. Houses, 4,173.

GARTREE, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, in Lincoln; nearly in the centre of the county, bounded on the E by the river Witham, and divided into two parts, N and S. The N div. contains Asterby parish and twelve other parishes. Acres, 22,741. Pop. in 1851, 3,909. Houses, 769. The S div. contains Bucknall parish and sixteen other parishes. Acres, 32,425. Pop. in 1851, 4,556. Houses, 898. Pop. of the whole in 1861, 8,479. Houses, 1,744.

GARVESTONE, or GARSTON, a village and a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W of Thuxton r. station, and 5 SSE of East Dereham; and has a post-office, of the name of Garvestone, under Attleborough. The parish comprises 802 acres. Real property, £2,115. Pop., 383. Houses, 83. The property is much subdivided. The right of lord of the manor was decided, in the time of King Edward, by the tenants in single combat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £230.* Patron, the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy. The church is ancient; has an embattled tower, and an old font; and is good. Charities, £43.

GARWAY, a parish in the district of Monmouth and county of Hereford; on the river Monnow, at the boundary with Monmouthshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Pontrilas r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Monmouth. It has a post-office, of the name of Garway-Common, under Ross. Acres, 3,625. Real property, £3,021. Pop., 585. Houses, 130. The scenery is very fine; and Garway hill is a conspicuous feature. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £81. Patron, Sir J. Bailey. The church is ancient; has a Saracenic chancel arch and a square tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £58.

GARWICK, a hamlet in Heckington parish, Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Sleaford. Pop., 31.

GASPER. See BROOK, Somerset.

GASSEN. See CHICKSGROVE.

GASTHORPE, a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk; on the river Waveney, at the boundary with Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Harling-Road r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Thetford. Post-town, Garboldisham, under Thetford. Acres, 864. Real property, £685. Pop., 87. Houses, 18. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Riddlesworth, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

GATACRE, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Bridgnorth. Pop., 125.

GATCOMBE, a parish in the Isle of Wight; on the river Medina, 3 miles S by W of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Isle of Wight. Acres, 1,392. Real property, £2,713. Pop., 201. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from the time of King John till a recent date, to the Worsleys; and passed to Lord Ashburton. Gatcombe House was built, in 1750, by one of the last of the Worsleys; and is now the seat of Mrs. Bidgood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £646.* Patron, the University of Oxford. The church is partly early English, partly late Tudor; has a pinnacled tower; contains a curious wooden effigies of a knight; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with £9.

GATCOMBE, a tithing in Shorwell parish, Isle of Wight; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Newport.

GATCOMBE, a railway station in Gloucestershire; on the South Wales railway, adjacent to the Severn, $5\frac{1}{2}$

miles SSW of Newnham. Gatcombe Park, in the vicinity, is the seat of the Ricardo family.

GATEACRE, a village on the S border of Lancashire; 2 miles S of Roby r. station, and 5½ ESE of Liverpool. It has a post-office under Liverpool.

GATE-BURTON. See **BURTON-GATE**.

GATE-DEEPING. See **DEEPING-GATE**.

GATEFORD, a township in Worksop parish, Notts; near the Chesterfield canal, 2 miles NNW of Worksop. Gateford Hall is the seat of the Machins.

GATEFORTH, a township-chapelry in Brayton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SSE of Hambleton r. station, and 4¼ WSW of Selby. Post-town, Hambleton, under Selby. Acres, 1,410. Real property, £2,437. Pop., 174. Houses, 35. The property is all in one estate. Gateforth Hall is the seat of H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Gateforth Common is a meet for the Bramham Moor hunt. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £105. Patron, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. The church is modern.

GATE-FULFORD. See **FULFORD-AMBO**.

GATE-HELMSLEY. See **HELMSLEY-GATE**.

GATEKIRK CAVE, a cavern in one of the Ingleton fells, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Greet, 6 miles NE of Ingleton. It is about 300 feet long; has the form of a tunnel, opening north and south; ramifies, in the sides, into lateral caves and corridors; is all of limestone formation; and exhibits a rich display of stalactites and stalagmites.

GATELY, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Wensum, 2 miles S of Ryburgh r. station, and 4¼ SSE of Fakenham. Post-town, Ryburgh, under Fakenham. Acres, 1,490. Real property, £1,706. Pop., 134. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Brisley, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was reported in 1859 as not good.

GATENBY, a township in Burneston parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Leeming-Lane, 4 miles E of Bedale. Acres, 849. Real property, £1,331. Pop., 80. Houses, 14.

GATERLEY, two hamlets in Moulton township, Middleton-Tyas parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles ENE of Richmond.

GATESCARTH, a farm, with wildly picturesque scenery, in Cumberland; at the head of Buttermere vale, under Honister crag, 8 miles SW by S of Keswick.

GATESCARTE, a mountain pass, with merely a foot-path, in Westmoreland; between the head of Long Sled-dale and the head of Mardale; 11¼ miles NNW of Kendal. The descents from it command magnificent views.

GATESEND. See **TATTERSETT**.

GATESGILL, a hamlet in Dalston parish, Cumberland; 5 miles S of Carlisle. A church was built in 1869.

GATESHEAD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Durham. The town stands on the verge of the county, on a branch of Watling Street, on the river Tyne, and on the North Eastern railway, adjacent to Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is a borough distinct from Newcastle, has separate establishments, and is in a different county; but, in all other respects, it forms part of Newcastle, holding the same kind of relation to it which Southwark does to London. Its site begins on a low level along the Tyne, but rises immediately and rapidly to elevations of upwards of 150 feet; and the bed and banks of the Tyne, between the greater part of it and the greater part of Newcastle, form a trough flanked by acclivities which have been called, but improperly called, cliffs. Two bridges, the one on a low level for the old road, the other on a high level for a new road and the railway, connect it with Newcastle; and these will be described in our article on that town. The North Eastern railway gives it communication with all parts of the kingdom to the north and to the south; and railways east and west, both from itself and from Newcastle, give it communication with the coast and with the upper basin of the Tyne.

Both the origin and the name of Gateshead are obscure. It is thought to have been the Gabrosentum of

the Romans, and the Gaetshefed of the Saxons; and it appears to be the place called Capra Caput by Bede; but it does not come distinctly into notice till the eleventh century. Some suppose it to have been called Gateshead, signifying "street-head," from its being at the end of a branch of Watling Street; while others regard the name as a corruption of "goat's head," which was the ancient British rendering of Gabrosentum, and is the meaning of Capra Caput. Roman coins have been found here; but these may argue nothing further than the vicinity of the Roman settlements on the other side of the Tyne. A battle was fought in the neighbourhood, between William the Conqueror on the one side, and Edgar Atheling and Malcolm of Scotland on the other, in 1068. Walcher, bishop of Durham, a native of Lorraine, with a number of Norman and Flemish followers, was murdered in the church in 1080. He had been made bishop by the Conqueror; had been active and skillful in completing the subjugation of the natives; had incurred popular suspicion in consequence of the murder of a distinguished Saxon of the name of Lyulph; and, coming to hold a court in Gateshead, was asked to make explanation, when a cry was raised, "Short rede, good rede, slay ye the bishop," the church was set on fire, and the bishop and his followers were slain as they attempted to escape. Gateshead, with its manor, belonged then and afterwards to the palatine-bishops of Durham; it was annexed, in the time of Edward VI., to Newcastle; it reverted, in the next reign, to the bishops; it was left by Bishop Barnes, for a term of 99 years, to Queen Elizabeth and her successors; it was consigned, in the following year, by the Queen, to Newcastle; and it afterwards passed to various possessors. A palace of the bishops was here in 1614; a house at the head of Oakwellgate has been popularly called King John's palace; a house between Oakwellgate and High-street was the residence of the loyal Sir John Cole; and Gateshead House, in the neighbourhood, was the seat of successively the Riddells and the Claverings. This last suffered much injury from the Scottish forces under Lesley, on account of the loyalty of Sir Thomas Riddell; and was almost wholly destroyed by a mob during a visit of the Duke of Cumberland, in 1746. A gateway which belonged to it still exists, but has been removed to a corner of Trinity chapel. Daniel Defoe is said to have resided in a house at Hillgate, and to have there written his "Robinson Crusoe." Bewick, the wood engraver, lived and died in a house at West-street; and Dobson, the architect, who designed numerous great edifices in Newcastle, Morpeth, and other parts of Northumberland, was a native.

The town long consisted mainly of one principal street, called High-street and Bottle-bank, descending southward to the bridge, and two narrow streets, called Hillgate and Pipewell-gate, running parallel with the river. The name Bottle-bank was thought, by Brand, to be a corruption of Battle-bank,—referring to some ancient fight at it, of which no record exists; but is evidently derived from the Anglo-Saxon "botle," and signifies simply "the village on the bank." The principal street, especially in the lower or Bottle-bank part of it, was part of the great highway between London and Edinburgh, down to 1826; but was so steep and narrow, and otherwise inconvenient, as to be difficult of passage at all seasons, and almost totally untraversable in winter. A circuitous road, round by St. Mary's church toward the end of the bridge, was opened in 1826; and this formed a great improvement. Extensive damage to houses was done by a fire in 1854; and this cleared the way for further improvement. The construction of the high railway bridge, and of the railway itself, led to other and much more valuable improvements. The town has now a second principal street, called West-street, descending throughout it to the north; and has also other new streets and thoroughfares of less extent. Yet, for the most part, it consists of small streets called chares, of lanes and alleys, some of which are blocked across one end; and it presents, on the whole, a very crowded, dingy, and disagreeable appearance. It has the advantages, however, of being much swept by natural drainage,

and of lying considerably open to ventilation; and some of the higher parts of it command grand views along the Tyne. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, the mechanics' institute, the North-eastern railway's locomotive depot, public baths and wash-houses, churches, chapels, schools, three lunatic asylums, and a workhouse. The old town-hall, in the market-place, was built in 1755; and the new town-hall was built in 1869, and is in the Italian style. The mechanics' institute stands in West-street; was built in 1848; is a handsome edifice; and has a large library. The North-eastern railway's depot is in Half-Moon lane, and employs upwards of 1,000 workmen. The baths and wash-houses are near Oakwellgate, and were opened in 1855. St. Mary's church is a cruciform edifice, with a lofty tower; has parts which have been called Norman, but do not seem to be later than the middle of the 15th century; was partly rebuilt, partly restored, after a severe injury done to it by an explosion in 1854; and now presents an ungainly appearance, of little or no interest to artists. Trinity church, in High-street, was formerly called St. Edmund's; is pure early English, built by Bishop Farnham in 1248; belonged to the nuns of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle; went into a state of ruin, and remained in that state till 1837; was then restored by Mr. Cuthbert Ellison; consists only of nave and end gallery; and contains some tablets of the Ellisons. St. Edmund's church belonged to an hospital, refounded, in 1611, by James I.; and was rebuilt in 1810. St. Cuthbert's church was built in 1848; St. James', in 1865. The Wesleyan chapel in High-street is in the Italian style, and was built in 1861. The Roman Catholic church was built in 1859; is in the early decorated English style; comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and transept; and has a north-western tower, designed to be surmounted by a spire rising to the height of about 200 feet. There are eight dissenting chapels, belonging to severally Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists. The grammar-school, or Anchorage school, has £12 a-year from endowment. The national school was built in 1842, at a cost of £1,000. St. Edmund's or St. James' hospital superseded a monastery dating from the 7th century, and destroyed by the Danes; was built, in 1243, in connexion with Trinity chapel, then and afterwards called St. Edmund's chapel; was refounded, as already noticed, in 1611, by James I.; underwent change of constitution in 1810; has an endowed income of £526; and maintains thirteen poor brethren. The three lunatic asylums are at Gateshead Fell, Wrekington, and Bensham; and, in 1851, had 320 inmates.

The trade of the town is, in large measure, intermixed with that of Newcastle; but may be summarized as coal trade, shipping, ship-building, iron-working, brass-working, wire rope-making, locomotive engine-making, chain cable-making, and chemicals. Dodd describes the place as a "centre of work, noise, smoke, and dirt; iron-works, brass-works, chain cable works, glass works, bottle works, and chemical works lying on all sides." A notable feature also is the quarrying and exporting of grindstones from Gateshead Fell; and these, under the name of Newcastle grindstones, are sent to all parts of the world. The town has a head post-office, a railway station, and three chief inns; is the seat of a county court and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. It is a borough by prescription; was first chartered, in 1164, by Bishop Pudsey; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and sends one member to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary limits are conterminous; and include all Gateshead parish, and part of Heworth township. Electors in 1868, 1,172. Pop. in 1861, 33,587. Houses, 4,391.

The parish comprises 2,915 acres of land, and 340 of water. Real property, £31,826; of which £6,530 are in mines, £425 in quarries, and £330 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 24,805; in 1861, 32,749. Houses, 4,259. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of various manufactories and of the Northeastern railway's workshops. The surface measures 3 miles 3¼ furlongs from N to S, 3 miles 1¼ furlong from E to W; attains its

greatest altitude at 2½ miles from the Tyne, and is there 335 feet high; descends thence to the Tyne, remains nearly tabular to the southern boundary, and declines considerably towards the E and the W. St. Mary is a rectory, and Trinity, St. Edmund, St. Cuthbert, and St. James are benefices constituted in 1864-5, in the dio. of Durham. Value of St. M., £1,050; * of each of the others, £300. * Patron of all, the Bishop of Durham. See also Gateshead-Fell.—The sub-district is identical with the parish.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Heworth, conterminous with Heworth chapelry; the sub-district of Whickham, conterminous with Whickham parish; and the sub-district of Winlaton, containing the parishes of Winlaton and Ryton. Acres, 25,943. Poor-rates in 1862, £14,394. Pop. in 1851, 43,081; in 1861, 59,409. Houses, 3,774. Marriages in 1860, 429; births, 2,431,—of which 161 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,217,—of which 556 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 3,881; births, 21,425; deaths, 13,876. The places of worship, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 7,587 sittings; 1 of the English Presbyterian Church, with 600 s.; 1 of the United Presbyterian church, with 350 s.; 5 of Independents, with 856 s.; 1 of Baptists, the s. not reported; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,073 s.; 10 of New Connexion Methodists, with 2,806 s.; 12 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,804 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 350 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 875 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 3,763 scholars; 62 private day schools, with 2,740 s.; 56 Sunday schools, with 6,216 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 43 s.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a chapelry in Gateshead parish, Durham; on the Northeastern railway, adjacent to Gateshead. It includes the villages of High Fell, Low Fell, Sheriff Hill, and Wrekenton; all of which, except Sheriff Hill, have post-offices under Gateshead. Rated property, £3,781. Pop. in 1861, 4,613. The property is much subdivided. Coal and gritstone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. * Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church has a lofty tower, and was built in 1825. There are chapels for Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists.

GATESIDE, a hamlet in Preston-Patrick township, Burton-in-Kendal parish, Westmoreland; 2 miles NNE of Burton-in-Kendal.

GATESKEUGH, an ancient British camp in E. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to Hutton village, 3 miles SW of New Malton.

GATES WATER, a mountain lakelet in Furness fells, in Lancashire; between the Old Man of Coniston and Dow-crag. It has wildly savage scenery; measures about ½ a mile in circuit; contains much trout and some char; and is the source of the rivulet Torver.

GATE (WEST). See WEST GATE.

GATEWOOD, a hamlet in Cantley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles ESE of Doncaster.

GATEWOOD, a hamlet in Hatfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles SW of Thorne.

GATHAMPTON, a hamlet in the south-east of Oxfordshire; on the river Thames, 6¼ miles SSE of Wallingford.

GATHURST, a railway station with telegraph in Lancashire; on the Wigan and Southport railway, between Wigan and Appley-Bridge.

GATTIN-WITH-STRIIT, a township in Rattlinghope parish, Salop; 5¼ miles NW of Church-Stretton. Pop., 153.

GATTON, a village and a parish in Reigate district, Surrey. The village stands on the ancient Roman road from Stane-street to Croydon, and near the source of the river Mole, 1 mile WNW of Merstham r. station, and 2¼ NE by N of Reigate. It took its name from the Roman road or "gate;" is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman fort or station; has yielded Roman coins; appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the middle ages; was made a borough, in 1451, by Henry VI.; sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the reform bill; and had only about 20 houses and

100 inhabitants at the time of its disfranchisement. The parish comprises 1,260 acres. Post-town, Merstham under Red Hill. Real property, £2,337. Pop., 191. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Gatton Park is the seat of Lord Monson; possessed the direction and disposal of the quondam borough; and was purchased by the late Lord Monson, in 1830, for £180,000. The house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style; stands amid beautiful grounds, with a fine lake; has a splendid hall, modelled after the Corsini Chapel at Rome; and contains a rich collection of pictures. Upper Gatton House also is a handsome mansion; and was formerly a seat of the Duke of St. Albans. A small bridge in the parish, called Battle Bridge, was the scene of a great slaughter by women, of Danes fleeing from the battlefield of Ockley, in 851. A white soft stone, used in the construction of Hampton Court, and much valued for ovens and furnaces, was quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £148. Patron, Lord Monson. The church stands in the grounds of Gatton Park; is an ancient structure, seemingly early English; contains a fine collection of Flemish oak carving; and was renovated in 1834.

GAULBY. See **GALBY.**

GAUNTLET, a hamlet in Bicker parish, Lincoln; on Hammond-beck, 1 mile SW of Swineshead. Pop. 72.

GAUNTS-EARTHCOOTE, a tything in Almondsbury parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles SSW of Thornbury. Real property, £1,402. Pop., 41. Houses, 6.

GAUNTS-HOUSE, an old moated building, near Stanlake, in Oxfordshire.

GAUNTS-HOUSE, the seat of Sir Richard Glyn, Bart., in Dorset; 3¼ miles NNE of Wimborne-Minster. It is supposed to have belonged to John of Gaunt.

GAUTBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on an affluent of the river Witham, 5 miles NE of Bardney r. station, and 6 NW of Horncastle. Post-town, Edlington, under Horncastle. Acres, 1,444. Real property, £970. Pop., 113. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. Gautby House is the seat of the Vyners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £77.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

GAUXHOLME, a place ½ mile from Todmorden, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Todmorden.

GAVEL FELL, a mountain in Cumberland; east of Blake Fell, between Lowes-water and Ennerdale-water.

GAVENNY (THE), a stream of Monmouth; rising near the boundary with Brecon, and running southward to the Usk at Abergavenny.

GAWBER, a hamlet and a chapelry in Darton parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet is in Barugh township; lies near Darton r. station, 2 miles NW of Barnsley; and has a post-office under Barnsley. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Rated property, £1,370. Pop., 1,421. Houses, 282. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £113.* Patron, the Vicar of Darton. The church is good.

GAWCOTT, a chapelry in Buckingham parish, Bucks; 2 miles SSW of Buckingham town and r. station. It has a post-office under Buckingham. Real property, £1,874. Pop., 571. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £148.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was rebuilt in 1823. Charities, £69.

GAWDY HALL, a seat on the S border of Norfolk; 1½ miles N of Harleston. It belonged to the Gawdys; and passed to the Wogans and the Holmeses.

GAWSWORTH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Macclesfield district, Cheshire. The village stands near the Grand Trunk canal and the North Staffordshire railway, 3¼ miles SW by S of Macclesfield; and is an ancient place, with some old houses. The parish comprises 5,442 acres. Post-town, Macclesfield. Real property, £7,038; of which £62 are in quarries. Pop., 713. Houses, 118. The manor belonged to the conquest to Earl Rannulph; passed to the Bigods; was long held by the Fittons; and belongs now to the Earl of Harrington. Gawsworth Hall is a seat of the Earl. The

living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £737.* Patron, the Earl of Harrington. The church is a handsome structure, with a pinnacled tower; and contains monuments of the Fittons. There are a national school, and charities £36.—The sub-district contains also five townships of Prestbury parish, and one of Astbury. Acres, 16,854. Pop., 3,118. Houses, 587.

GAWTHORPE, a village in Septon township, Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¾ miles E by S of Huddersfield. Justice Gascoigne, who sent Prince Henry to prison, was a native.

GAWTHORPE, in Dewsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire. See **OSSETT-WITH-GAWTHORPE.**

GAWTHORPE-HALL, the seat of Sir J. P. Hay Shuttleworth, Bart., in Lancashire; 1½ mile from Burnley.

GAYDON, a parish in Southam district, Warwick; 3 miles NE of Kineton, and 4 WNW of Fenny-Compton r. station. Post-town, Kineton, under Warwick. Acres, 1,140. Real property, £1,964. Pop., 292. Houses, 62. The manor belonged once to the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry; was afterwards long held by the Fishers; and passed to the Askells. The parish is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bishops-Itchington, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is later English.

GAYHURST, or **GOTHURST**, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Ouse, 2¾ miles NW of Newport-Pagnell r. station, and 4¼ NE of Wolverton. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 840. Real property, £1,885. Pop., 129. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. Gayhurst House is a Tudor mansion, of the time of Elizabeth, but has been much altered; was the residence of Sir Everard Digby, and the place of some of his meetings with the gunpowder plotters; has association with the poet Cowper, who expressed high admiration of its situation and gardens; and is now a seat of Lord Carrington. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Stoke-Goldington, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £580.* Patron, Lord Carrington. The church is good.

GAYLES, a township in Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NW by N of Richmond. Acres, 2,467. Real property, £2,160. Pop., 197. Houses, 45.

GAYSTEAD, or **GREYSTEAD**, a parish in Bellingham district, Northumberland; on the river North Tyne, adjacent to the Border Counties railway, near Tarsset and Thorneyburn r. stations, 5 miles WNW of Bellingham. It comprises the townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth; and its post-town is Falstone, under Hexham. Acres, 18,003. Real property, £2,436. Pop., 290. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes a portion of the North Tyne valley; but is mainly moor and upland. Greystead Bower was long the seat of a branch of the Charltons, famous in Border raids. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150.* Patron, Greenwich Hospital. The church is pretty good.

GAYTON, a township in Heswall parish, Cheshire; on the estuary of the Dee, at a ferry to Flintshire, 3 miles NW by N of Great Neston. Acres, 2,075; of which 1,235 are water. Real property, £1,116. Pop., 193. Houses, 31. Gayton Hall belonged to the Baskervilles, and passed to the Gleggs.

GAYTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands 2¾ miles NE of East Winch r. station, and 7½ E by S of King's Lynn; and has a post-office under Lynn, and a hiring fair a week prior to Old Michaelmas day.—The parish comprises 3,272 acres. Real property, £4,581. Pop., 920. Houses, 170. The property is much subdivided. A Benedictine priory was founded here, in the time of William the Conqueror, by William de Scochies. Gayton Place is the seat of the St. Johns. The parish contains the Freebridge-Lynn workhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £292. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is ancient but very good. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities

£66.—The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 22,766. Pop., 4,284. Houses, 903.

GAYTON, a parish in Towcester district, Northampton; on the Grand Junction canal and the Northwestern railway, 2 miles NW of Blisworth r. station, and 4½ N of Towcester. It includes the hamlet of Banbury-Lane; and its post-town is Blisworth, under Northampton. Acres, 1,711. Real property, £6,661; of which £2,794 are in quarries. Pop., 459. Houses, 98. The property is divided among a few. Limestone and ironstone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £569.* Patron, Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is good; has a tower; and contains an altar-tomb of the 16th century to Francis Tanfield, and some other interesting monuments. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, eight alms-houses, without endowment, and poor and church lands with £60.

GAYTON, a parish in the district and county of Stafford; near the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal, 1 mile NE of Weston r. station, and 5 NE of Stafford. It has a post-office under Stafford. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £2,833. Pop., 249. Houses, 63. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £136.* Patron, Mrs. Mould. The church is good; and there are charities £5.

GAYTON-LE-MARSH, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on a stream which runs to the sea at Saltfleet, 3 miles NE of Authorpe r. station, and 5½ N by W of Alford. Post-town, Withern, under Alford. Acres, 2,166. Real property, £3,211. Pop., 331. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £450.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient; underwent reconstruction in 1847; and was reported in 1859 to need repair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £45.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the river Bain, 6 miles W by S of Louth, and 7 W by S of Louth r. station. Post-town, Brough-on-Bain, under Louth. Acres, 1,139. Real property, £2,784. Pop., 118. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Biscathorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £346. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable; and there is a Free Methodist chapel.

GAYTON-THORPE, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; 3 miles NE by E of East Winch r. station, and 8 NW of Swaffham. Post-town, Gayton, under Lynn. Acres, 2,355. Real property, £1,609; of which £10 are in quarries. Pop., 169. Houses, 32. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of East Walton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a circular tower, and is good.

GAYWOOD, a village and a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village is suburban to Kings-Lynn; stands on the Gaywood river, near the East Anglian railway, ¼ of a mile E of Kings-Lynn; and has a post-office under Lynn, and fairs on 22 June and 17 Oct. The parish comprises 2,335 acres of land, and 160 of water. Real property, £9,399; of which £50 are in quarries. Pop., 1,368. Houses, 325. The property is much subdivided. An episcopal palace was built here, in the time of King John, by Bishop Grey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £633.* Patron, R. Bagge, Esq. The church is ancient, cruciform, and good; and has a brick tower. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, an hospital for poor widows, and charities £24.

GAYWOOD RIVER, a stream of Norfolk; rising near Grimstone, and running about 7 miles westward to the Ouse at Kings-Lynn. It supplies Kings-Lynn with water.

GAZELEY, a village and a parish in the district of Newmarket, and county of Suffolk; and a sub-district in the same district, chiefly also in Suffolk, but partly in Cambridge. The village stands near Icknield-street, 2½ miles SW of Higham r. station, and 4½ E of Newmarket;

and has a post-office under Newmarket.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Higham-Green and Needham-street. Acres, 5,899. Real property, £4,658. Pop., 884. Houses, 186. The property is divided among a few. The making of bricks is carried on. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Kentford, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £438.* Patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is ancient and tolerable. The vicarage of Higham Green is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel and a British school.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 17,421. Pop., 3,446. Houses, 729.

GEAR, or GAER, an ancient camp in the S of Cornwall; ¼ a mile N of Trelowarren, and 4½ ESE of Helston. It has a circular outline; occupies about 14 acres; commands the Helston river; and is in a line with two smaller camps. A precipitate retreat from it to the coast was made by the leader of a local force during the rebellion; and is popularly called the Gear Rout. A bridge, in its neighbourhood, over a branch of the Helston river, after Mawgan, bears the name of Gear Bridge.

GEARSTONES, a hamlet in Ingleton township, Bentham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the source of the river Ribble, 11 miles NW of Settle. It has a small inn; and is a humble centre for tourists exploring the fine circumjacent scenery.

GEDDING, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 4½ miles SW by S of Elmswell r. station, and 6½ W by S of Stowmarket. Post-town, Felsham, under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 521. Real property, £995. Pop., 150. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £100. Patron, not reported. The church is good.

GEDDINGTON, a village and a parish in Kettering district, Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nen, 3½ miles NE by N of Kettering town and r. station; and has a post-office under Kettering. An elegant cross stands in its centre; was erected by Edward I. to Queen Eleanor; has a base of eight steps, and a superstructure of three stages; and is about 40 feet high, and in good condition. A royal palace stood on a spot, called Castle-close; and here Richard II. held a parliament, for raising supplies towards the crusades. The parish comprises 2,140 acres. Real property, £3,866. Pop., 888. Houses, 205. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £135.* Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is ancient but good; and contains three stone seats, a piscina, and some monumental objects. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £125.

GEDGRAVE, an extra-parochial tract in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on Butley creek, 2½ miles SW by W of Orford. Pop., 60. Houses, 12.

GEDLING, a township and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The township lies on an affluent of the river Trent, adjacent to the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, near Carlton r. station, 3¼ miles NE by E of Nottingham. Real property, £3,579. Pop., 397. Houses, 88. The parish contains also the township of Stoke-Bardolph and the hamlet of Carlton; the latter of which has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 4,490. Real property, £11,439. Pop., 3,130. Houses, 690. Gedling Hall is a chief residence. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £1,075.* Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is a fine edifice, with tower and spire; and there are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £32.

GEDLING, Yorkshire. See GILLING.

GEDNEY, a village and a parish in Holbeach district, Lincoln. The village stands adjacent to the Spalding and Sutton-Bridge railway, 3½ miles E by S of Holbeach; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wisbeach. The parish contains also the hamlet of Gedney-Hill. Acres, 25,257; of which 12,880 are water. Real property, £24,836. Pop., 2,459. Houses, 497. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to Crowland abbey. Remains of Roman out-

trenchments exist; and Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £667.* Patron, the Crown. The church was built by the abbots of Crowland; is chiefly perpendicular English; has a tower 86 feet high; measures 160 feet in length, exclusive of the tower; contains an ancient copper lock, with Saxon inscription; and is in a fair condition. The p. curacies of Drove-End and Gedney-Hill are separate benefices. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £79.

GEDNEY-HILL, a hamlet-chapelry and a sub-district in Holbeach district, Lincoln. The chapelry is in Gedney parish; was constituted a separate charge in last century; lies contiguous to Cambridgeshire, 6½ miles E of Crowland, and 9 E by S of Peakirk and Crowland r. station; and has a post-office under Wisbeach. Real property, £4,511. Pop., 466. Houses, 99. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is fen. A moated fort of the Romans was here; a Roman road went hence to Spalding; and Roman coins have been found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. Thomas Clark. The church is old, and was recently in disrepair. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £353. The sub-district excludes most of Gedney parish; but includes parts of four other parishes. Pop., 2,994. Houses, 605.

GEE-CROSS, a village in Stockport parish, Cheshire; 1 mile from Hyde. It has a post-office under Manchester; a chapel of ease, and a Unitarian chapel.

GEESTON, a hamlet in Ketton parish, Rutland; between the rivers Chater and Welland, 3¼ miles SW of Stamford.

GEGNESBURH. See **GAINSBOROUGH**.

GELDESTON, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands near the Waveney Valley railway, 2½ miles W by N of Beccles; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Beccles. The parish comprises 820 acres. Real property, £2,529. Pop., 345. Houses, 75. Geldeston House is a chief residence. An ancient gold bracelet was found here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £195.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a round tower. Charities, £7.

GELLI, or **GELLY**, a Welsh word signifying a bower, a hazel coppice, or a grove, and used in topographical nomenclature.

GELLI, a hamlet in Vainor parish, Brecon; 4¼ miles NW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop., 263.

GELLI, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; 4½ miles SSW of Aberayron. Pop., 251.

GELLIDAWEL, a place 8 miles from Pontypridd, in Glamorgan; with a post-office under Pontypridd.

GELLIDEG, a hamlet in Merthyr-Tydvil parish, Glamorgan; on the river Taf, near Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £11,410; of which £2,328 are in quarries, and £75 in railways. Pop., 4,798.

GELLIGAER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Merthyr-Tydvil district, Glamorgan. The village stands on an eminence, on the E border of the county, between the rivers Rumney and Clydach, 2 miles NW of Hengoed r. station, and 14 N by W of Cardiff; and has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. A Roman camp was here, and gave occasion for the suffix "gaer;" and a Roman road went hence, and has left some traces. Several monumental stones also are in the neighbourhood. The parish includes the hamlets of Hengoed, Cefn, Garthgynnyd, Ysgwyddgwyn, and Brithdir. Acres, 16,573. Real property, £54,267; of which £26,144 are in mines, £8,844 in iron-works, and £400 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 3,307; in 1861, 5,778. Houses, 1,037. The increase of pop. occurred chiefly in Brithdir and Ysgwyddgwyn hamlets, and arose from the opening of new collieries. Several old houses are in the parish; and one of these, now a farm-house, near Llancaich, is said to have given a night's lodging to Charles II. A battle was fought here between the Welsh and the Normans in 1094. The living is a rectory, with Brithdir and St. Tyfaelog chapelries, in the diocese of Llandaff. Va-

lue, £567.* Patron, the Marquis of Bute. The parish church, dedicated to St. Cadocus, stands on high ground; has a white tower; and is visible at a great distance, over hill and vale. A new church, dedicated to St. Tyfaelog, was built in 1864, at a cost of £2,252; is in the early English style; and contains 349 sittings. The church of Brithdir was built in 1715. The sub-district includes also two other parishes. Acres, 34,955. Pop., 16,840. Houses, 3,065.

GELLIGASSON, a township in Llanfair-Caereinion parish, Montgomery; near Llanfair. Pop., 386.

GELLIGYNNAN, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; 4¼ miles SE of Ruthin. Pop., 52.

GELLLOVEDY, a township in Ysceifiog parish, Flint; 3¼ miles SSW of Holywell. Pop., 302.

GELLYDY, a hamlet in Llandarog parish, Carmarthenshire; 6¼ miles ESE of Carmarthen.

GELLYGALLY, a hamlet in Kenarth parish, Carmarthen; near Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 121.

GELSTON, a hamlet in Hough-on-the-Hill parish, Lincoln; 6¼ miles N of Grantham. Real property, £1,232; of which £27 are in quarries. Pop., 98.

GELT (THE), a river of Cumberland. It rises on Croglin fell; runs through Geltsdale forest, a wild tract contiguous to Northumberland; goes thence north-westward; and falls into the Irthing, about 2 miles SW of Brampton. Much of its course is an impetuous run over a rocky bed, in a deep narrow glen, flanked with rocky banks or heights. A viaduct of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway crosses the river adjacent to a great cut, at a height of 80 feet above the river's bed; crosses, at the same time, two public roads; takes an oblique direction, to prevent any bend in the railway; and has three arches, each 33 feet in span.

GELTSDALE FOREST, a tract in Cumberland, traversed by the river Gelt, and noticed in the preceding article. It belonged formerly to Henham priory; and belongs now to the Earl of Carlisle. Real property, £9,648; of which £3,000 are in mines.

GEMBLING, a township in Foston-on-the-Wold parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles ESE of Great Driffield. Acres, 1,223. Real property, £1,634. Pop., 123. Houses, 22. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel.

GENEUR-GLYNN, a sub-district and a hundred in Cardigan. The sub-district is in Aberystwith district; and contains Llancynfelin parish, five townships of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn parish, and one of Elerch. Acres, 32,290. Pop., 4,638. Houses, 999. The hundred is more extensive than the sub-district; includes Aberystwith; and is cut into two divisions, lower and upper. Acres, 31,313 and 45,761. Pop. in 1851, 5,095 and 5,555; in 1861, 11,276. Houses, 2,293.

GENEVEVE (ST.). See **FORNHAM-ST. GENEVEVE**.

GENNYS (Sr.), a parish in Stratton district, Cornwall; on the coast of the Bristol channel, 10 miles NNE of Camelford, and 15 NW of Launceston r. station. Post-town, Boscastle, Cornwall. Acres, 5,516; of which 30 are water. Real property, £2,501. Pop., 572. Houses, 122. The property is much subdivided. The surface is diversified with pleasant vale and bold hills. The rocks include slate and copper ore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £146.* Patron, the Earl of St. Germans. The church is ancient, but good; and there are a U. Free Methodist chapel, and a national school.

GENTLESHAW, a chapelry in Longdon and Cannock parishes, Stafford; in Cannock Chase, 4 miles E of Cannock r. station, and 5 S of Rugeley. It was constituted in 1840; and it has a post-office under Rugeley. Rated property, £1,400. Pop., 625. Houses, 138. Pop. of the Longdon portion, 311. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The surface is aggregately very high; and includes the eminence of Castle-hill, which commands a view of parts of nine counties. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £100.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lichfield and the Dean and Chapter. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

GEORGE, a hundred in Dorset; in the Dorchester

division. It contains Broadmayne parish, and five other parishes. Acres, 16,520. Pop., 2,987. Houses, 553.

GEORGEHAM, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the coast, 8 miles NW by W of Barnstaple town and r. station. It contains the hamlet of Croyde; and its post-town is Braunton, under Barnstaple. Acres, 4,229; of which 170 are water. Real property, £4,671. Pop., 873. Houses, 183. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Earl Fortescue. The coast extends to Croyde and Morte bays, and to the narrow promontorial headland of Baggy point; and is highly picturesque. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £534.* Patron, the Rev. Francis Hole. The church is ancient but good; has a square embattled tower; and contains the tomb of a crusader, and several other monuments. Two persons, husband and wife, who had been married upwards of 75 years, and each of whom died at the age of 101 in 1817, are buried in the churchyard. There are a Baptist chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and charities £9.

GEORGE HILL, a hamlet in St. Peter-Thanel parish, Kent; 2 miles N of Ramsgate.

GEORGE LANE, a railway station in the SW of Essex; on the London and Loughton railway, 4 miles NNE of Stratford.

GEORGE-NYMPPTON, NYMPPTON-ST. GEORGE, or NYMER-ST. GEORGE, a parish in South Molton district, Devon; on the river Mole, 2 miles S of South Molton, and 5½ NNE of South Molton Road r. station. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 2,240. Real property, £2,036. Pop., 258. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Broom House is the seat of the Pearses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £310.* Patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with low brick tower; is in fair condition; and contains monuments of the Karslakes and the Gays.

GEORGE (Str.), a township and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbigh. The township lies on the verge of the county, 2¼ miles SSE of Abergele r. station, and 5 WNW of St. Asaph; is sometimes called Llan-St. Sior; and has a post-office under RhyL. The parish contains also the townships of Dinorben and Myford; and is sometimes called Kegidog. Acres, returned with Abergele. Real property, £1,940. Pop., 469. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £136.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is good.

GEORGE (Str.), a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Ely, and on the South Wales railway, near St. Fagans r. station, and 6 miles W of Cardiff. It contains the village of Drope; and its post-town is St. Fagans, under Cardiff. Acres, 1,058. Real property, £1,233. Pop., 213. Houses, 48. An old castle of the Flemings was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £124.* Patron, Mrs. Traherne.

GEORGE (Str.), a parish and a sub-district in Clifton district, Gloucester. The parish lies on the river Avon, near the West Midland and the Great Western railways, 2 miles E of Bristol; contains the hamlets of Easton, Two-Mill-Hill, and Whitehall; and has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 1,831. Real property, £22,419, of which £2,210 are in mines, and £103 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 8,905; in 1861, 10,276. Houses, 2,120. The property is much subdivided. A considerable extent of land is disposed in market-gardens. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £530.* Patron, the Rev. T. N. Grigg. The church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with embattled tower. The vicarages of Lower Easton and Two-mile-Hill are separate benefices. There are five dissenting chapels, four public schools, a school-charity with £36, and other charities with £26. The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

GEORGE (Str.), a sub-district in Liverpool parish and district, Lancashire; comprising Castle-street and St. Peter's wards, within Liverpool borough. Pop. in

1851, 19,823; in 1861, 16,827. Houses, 2,031. The pop. in 1861 included 2,040 persons on board vessels; and the decrease from 1851 was caused by the demolition of houses to give place to offices and other buildings.

GEORGE (Str.), a sub-district in Manchester township, parish, and district, Lancashire. It shares the township with four other sub-districts. Pop. in 1851, 41,073; in 1861, 48,055. Houses, 8,311.

GEORGE (Str.), a parish and a sub-district in Bedminster district, Somerset. The parish is called also EASTON-IN-GORDANO; which see. The sub-district contains likewise six other parishes. Acres, 13,510. Pop., 4,811. Houses, 997.

GEORGE (Str.), a sub-district in Birmingham parish and district, Warwick; within Birmingham borough. Pop. in 1851, 35,240; in 1861, 44,405. Houses, 9,021.

GEORGE (Str.), Yorkshire. See YORK.

GEORGE (Str.) BLOOMSBURY. See BLOOMSBURY.

GEORGE (Str.) BOTOLPH LANE. See LONDON.

GEORGE (Str.) CAMBERWELL. See CAMBERWELL.

GEORGE (Str.) COLEGATE. See NORWICH.

GEORGE (Str.) HANOVER-SQUARE, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Westminster, Middlesex. The parish is the largest in Westminster; forms the most brilliant portion of the metropolis; extends from Regent-street westward to Kensington gardens, and from Oxford-street and Uxbridge-road southward to the Thames and Brompton; includes May-Fair, Hyde-Park, Knightsbridge, Belgravia, and Pimlico; contains Buckingham Palace, Hanover-square, Grosvenor-square, Berkeley-square, Belgrave-square, three other squares, and a great number of fashionable crescents, streets, and places; lies in the postal districts of London W and London SW,—the head-office of the latter being in Buckingham-Gate, Pimlico; and has ready access to the metropolitan termini of all the railway communication of the kingdom. Acres, 1,161; of which 55 are water. Real property in 1860, £1,175,628; of which £1,236 were in canals, and £13,919 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 73,230; in 1861, 87,771. Houses, 10,437. The parish was originally part of St. Martins. Hanover-square, from which it takes the latter part of its name, is situated near its NE extremity; was built in 1720-30; occupies an area of 2 acres; and has public rooms, the Oriental club, the Earl of Lucan's seat, and a bronze statue of William Pitt by Chantrey, set up in 1831. The public rooms here include a principal one, called the Queen's Concert Room, 90 feet long and 35 feet wide, capable of accommodating 800 persons; and are the scene of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. The parish church was built in 1724, after designs by John James; has a lofty portico, 59 feet wide; contains three painted windows of about the year 1520, brought from Mecklin, and representing a Jesse tree; and is the most fashionable church in the metropolis for marriages. St. George's hospital, at Hyde Park Corner, occupies the site of Lanesborough House; has 27 wards, with accommodation for 330 patients; gives medical treatment to about 14,000 persons in a year; and was the place in which John Hunter the physician died. The burial ground belonging to the parish, on the road to Bayswater, contains the grave of Laurence Sterne, the author of "Tristram Shandy;" and here also lay the remains of General Sir Thomas Picton, till they were removed in 1859 to St. Paul's cathedral. The other chief objects in the parish—squares, public buildings, institutions, &c.—will be found noticed in the articles WESTMINSTER, MAY-FAIR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, BELGRAVIA, PIMLICO, and others.

The parish is in the diocese of London; and includes a rectory or head benefice, seven chapelries with defined limits, and ten other chapelries. Value of the rectory, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The seven chapelries with defined limits are Hanover chapel, Regent-street, pop., 5,923; St. Mark's, North Audley-street, pop., 4,972; St. Michael's, Chester-square, pop., 10,371; St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, with St. Barnabas, Pimlico, pop., 14,501; St. Peter's, Pimlico, pop., 14,328; St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, pop., 7,658; and St. Saviour's,

Pimlico, pop., 8,000. The last was constituted in 1864. Value of Hanover chapel, St. Mark's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, each £700; of St. Paul's-with-St. Barnabas, £1,000; * of St. Gabriel's and St. Saviour's, not reported. Patron of Hanover chapel and St. Mark's, the Rector; of St. Michael's, St. Gabriel's, and St. Saviour's, the Marquis of Westminster; of St. Paul's-with-St. Barnabas, and of St. Peter's, the Bishop of London. The other chapels are Grosvenor chapel, South Andley-street; St. George's, Albemarle-street; Trinity, Conduit-street; Berkeley chapel, May-Fair; Curzon chapel, May-Fair; St. Mary's, Park-street; Belgrave chapel, Belgravia; Trinity, Knights-bridge; Eaton chapel, Eaton-square; and St. Paul's, Charlotte-street, Pimlico. Value of Grosvenor chapel, £700; of Curzon chapel, £400; of St. Mary's, £330; * of the others, not reported. Patron of Grosvenor chapel, the Rector; of St. George's, Albemarle-street, the Rev. W. W. Ellis; of Trinity, Conduit-street, the Rev. J. P. Waldo; of Berkeley chapel, the Rev. H. C. Webbe; of Curzon chapel, Earl Howe; of St. Mary's, the Marquis of Westminster; of Trinity, Knights-bridge, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; of Eaton chapel, the Rev. J. Rashdall; of St. Paul's, Charlotte-street, P. R. Hoare, Esq.; of Belgrave chapel, the Rev. Dr. Thorpe. The places of worship, in 1851, were 17 of the Church of England, with 19,590 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 280 s.; 2 of Independents, with 1,730 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 590 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 138 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 240 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 500 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 3,281 scholars; 62 private day schools, with 1,629 s.; and 12 Sunday schools, with 1,708 s.

The sub-district is bounded, on the E by Regent-street and Swallow-passage; on the N by Oxford-street and Uxbridge-road, but includes St. George's-place and the burial-ground N of that road; on the W by Kensington-gardens; and on the S by a line through Hyde Park, and by Mount-street, Bruton-street, and Conduit-street. Acres, 445. Pop., 19,773. Houses, 2,156. The district contains also the sub-districts of May-Fair and Belgrave, and is aggregately conterminous with the parish. Poor-rates in 1862, £66,184. Marriages in 1860, 1,013; births, 2,215,—of which 94 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,767; of which 578 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the 10 years 1851-60, 9,276; births, 20,763; deaths, 16,788. The administration of the poor's affairs is under a local act. The workhouse is in Mount-street.

GEORGE (Sr.), -IN-THE-EAST, or Sr. GEORGE-MIDDLESEX, a parish and a district in Tower Hamlets borough, Middlesex. The parish lies 2 miles E of St. Paul's, London; forms a prominent part of the eastern section of the Metropolis; marches with Mile-End-Old-Town hamlet, St. John-Wapping parish, St. Mary Whitechapel parish, Ratcliff hamlet, St. Paul-Shadwell parish, and the London Dock walls and bridge; includes Princes-square, part of Wellclose-square, and numerous streets between Commercial-road and the London Docks; has post-offices and pillar-boxes under London E; and is traversed by the London and Blackwall railway. Acres, 243. Real property in 1860, £132,734; of which £600 were in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 48,376; in 1861, 48,891. Houses, 6,169. The area was part of Stepney parish till 1727; and it is now all occupied by buildings, works, or thoroughfares. The parish church stands in Cannon-street; was built in 1727-9, after designs by Hawksmoor, at a cost of £40,000; is a noble and massive structure, in the Doric style; has a lofty tower at the west end, unlike any other in England; has also four smaller towers,—two on the south side and two on the north. St. Matthew's church, in Pell-street, has a good spire. St. Peter's church, in old Gravel-lane, was built in 1866; and is in late first pointed style, and cruciform. Another church was built in 1869. Raine's asylum, for the maintenance and education of 40 girls, is a structure in the Tudor style, by G. Smith; was founded in 1737; and has an endowed income of £776. The Swedish church, in Princes-square, is notable as the place

where Baron Swedenborg was buried. Other charities than Raine's asylum have £62.

The head benefice is a rectory, united with Calvert-street and Wellclose-square chapelries. Christchurch, St. Mary, and St. Matthew, are vicarages, and St. Peter is a p. curacy, in the dio. of London. Christchurch was constituted in 1841; St. Mary's, in 1850; St. Matthew's, in 1860; St. Peter's, in 1866. Pop. of Christchurch, 13,145; of St. Mary, 5,515; of St. Matthew, 3,245; of St. Peter, 8,354. Value of St. George, £396; of Christchurch, £300; * of St. Mary, £150; of St. Matthew, £133; of St. Peter, £420. Patron of St. G., C., and St. Matthew, the Bishop of London; of St. Mary, the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen; of St. P., Trustees. The places of worship, in 1851, were 5 of the Church of England, with 5,880 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 700 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 560 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,550 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 92 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 337 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 290 s.; 1 of Lutherans, with 150 s.; 2 undefined, with 120 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 360 s. The schools were 9 public day schools, with 2,220 scholars; 36 private day schools, with 2,211 s.; 13 Sunday schools, with 3,053 s.; and 7 evening schools for adults, with 119 s.—The district is divided into the sub-districts of St. Mary, St. Paul, and St. John; and is aggregately conterminous with the parish. Acres of the sub-districts, 62, 84, and 97. Pop., 18,181; 21,015; and 9,695. Houses, 2,384; 2,793; and 992. Poor-rates in 1862, £32,243. Marriages in 1860, 410; births, 1,880,—of which 90 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,293,—of which 671 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the 10 years 1851-60, 3,744; births, 18,743; deaths, 13,178. The workhouse is in St. John sub-district; and had 304 male inmates and 514 female inmates at the census of 1861.

GEORGE (Sr.) SOUTHWARK. See SOUTHWARK.

GEORGE (Sr.) STAMFORD. See STAMFORD.

GEORGE (Sr.)-THE-MARTYR. See CANTERBURY, EXETER, and LONDON.

GEORGE (Sr.) TOMBLAND. See NORWICH.

GEORGE'S (Sr.) CHANNEL, the sea-reach between Wales and Ireland, connecting the Atlantic ocean with the Irish sea. It extends north-north-eastward; is about 100 miles long; has a mean breadth of about 56 miles; and occupies an area of about 5,600 square miles. Its breadth, from St. David's head to Carnsore point, is 51 miles; from Aberystwith to Cahore, 72 miles; from Bardsey to Mizen head, 45 miles; from Holyhead to Dublin, 48 miles. Cardigan bay, on its E side, washing the coast of Wales between St. David's head and Bardsey, with projection north-eastward, forms about one-sixth of its entire extent. The channel's depth, in the middle parts, varies from 40 to 70 fathoms; and in the side parts, from 10 to 30. Its bottom is chiefly sand and gravel; and its W side has sandbanks. An incessant current besets it north-eastward, with sufficient force to bear unwary vessels, going northward, against the Welsh coast. Lights are on its E coast at the Smalls, St. Anne's head, the Bishop and Clerks, Bardsey island, Holyhead, and Skerries; and on its W coast, at the Saltees, Tuskar, Wicklow, Kish banks, and Howth head.

GEORGE'S (Sr.) ISLAND. See LOOE.

GERARDS-BRIDGE, a northern suburb of St. Helens, with a railway station, in Lancashire.

GERMANS (Sr.), a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cornwall. The town stands in a romantic dell, on the borders of a creek formed by the river Lynher, adjacent to the Cornwall railway, 10 miles W by N of Plymouth. It was known at Domesday as Abbytone; and it takes its present name from St. Germaine or Germanus bishop of Auxerre in France, who vigorously opposed the Pelagian heresy, and made a visit to Cornwall in 429. The bishopric of Cornwall had its seat here; is said by Whitaker to have been founded so early as 614, but is not traceable in history till 910; and it continued to have its seat here till its union with the bishopric of Crediton about 1049. A college of secular

priests was founded here by King Athelstan; was changed into an Augustinian priory by Bishop Leofric; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Champernownes. The town sent two members to parliament from 1562 till the reform act of 1832; and was then disfranchised. It is now little more than a village; and consists chiefly of one street, built on the slope of the dell. It is a suburb to Plymouth; it has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a good inn, a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school; and it gives the title of Earl to the family of Eliot. The church, in its oldest part, is of about 1150; lost its chancel in 1592; measures 104½ feet by 67½; has a very fine Norman W front, with two towers, which were originally octagonal; possesses portions of very beautiful decorated English; presents exteriorly a most venerable appearance; and contains a seat called the Bishop's chair, a magnificent monument to Edward Eliot by Rysbrach, and other monuments to the Eliots and the Glanvilles. The ancient burying-ground, connected with the church, was converted into a lawn; and a new one of 1768 is situated a short distance to the W. Markets were formerly held, but have long been disused; and fairs are now held on 28 May and 1 Aug. The chief employment of the inhabitants is agriculture.

The parish is upwards of 20 miles in circuit; and contains the hamlets of Cross, Terule-Foot, Minerd, Deviock, Seaton, and Downdry, and the old mansions of Bake, Catchfrench, and Coldrenick. Acres, 10,317,—of which 320 are water. Real property, £12,392. Pop., 2,842. Houses, 599. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged anciently to the bishop and the monks; and belongs now to Earl St. Germans. Cuddenbeck, supposed to have been the bishop's seat, is now a ruined farm-house. Port Eliot, the seat of Earl St. Germans, includes parts of the ancient priory, and occupies the site of other parts; possesses a fine collection of paintings; and stands amid beautiful grounds. Charming scenery occurs along the shores and banks of the Lynher's creeks. Limestone and slate are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The p. curacies of Hessenford and Tideford are separate benefices.—The sub-district includes also the parish of Sheviok. Acres, 12,944. Pop., 3,513. Houses, 711.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Antony, containing the parishes of Antony, Rame, Maker, and St. John; and the sub-district of Saltash, containing the parishes of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Botusfleming, Landulph, Pillaton, Quethiock, St. Mellion, and Landrake-with-St. Erney. Acres, 47,148. Poor-rates in 1862, £7,083. Pop. in 1851, 16,545; in 1861, 17,631. Houses, 3,236. Marriages in 1860, 76; births, 570,—of which 26 were illegitimate; deaths, 391,—of which 135 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 893; births, 5,398; deaths, 3,538. The places of worship, in 1851, were 21 of the Church of England, with 7,568 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 800 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 654 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 120 s.; 20 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,133 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 180 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 50 s.; 1 undefined, with 80 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 60 attendants. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,227 scholars; 32 private day schools, with 736 s.; 35 Sunday schools, with 1,869 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. The workhouse is in Antony, and has accommodation for 250 persons.

GERMANS (St.), Norfolk. See WIGGENHALL-ST. GERMANS.

GERMANSWEEK, or WEEK-ST. GERMANS, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; on an affluent of the river Tamar, 7¼ miles N of Coryton r. station, and 13 N by W of Tavistock. Post-town, Bridestow, North Devon. Acres, 2,594. Real property, £1,355. Pop., 325. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Broadwood-widger, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is small and ancient; comprises chancel, N tran-

sept, and tower; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians.

GERMOE, a village and a parish in Helston district, Cornwall. The village stands near the coast, 5¼ miles W by N of Helston, and 6 ESE of Marazion Road r. station; is traditionally said to have been founded, in the 5th century, by Germochus, a king of Ireland; and has a post-office under Helston, Cornwall. The parish comprises 1,287 acres. Real property, £1,656; of which £14 are in quarries. Pop., 1,015. Houses, 216. Many of the inhabitants are workers in tin mines. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Breage, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is ancient, and has an embattled tower. A curious structure, called St. Germoe's chair, is on the N side of the churchyard; comprises a recessed stone seat, with pillars, pointed arches, and a rude sculpture of a human head; and is said to have been erected by the Millitons of Pengersick. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

GERRANS, a village and a parish in Truro district, Cornwall. The village stands on the W side of a bay of its own name, and near the head of St. Mawe's harbour, 7 miles SW by S of Gregory, and 7½ SSE of Truro r. station; is alleged to have been founded by Gerennius, a king of Cornwall, in the latter part of the 6th century; and has a post-office under Grampond. The parish contains also the hamlet of Porthskatho. Acres, 2,870; of which 215 are water. Real property, £3,752. Pop., 935. Houses, 215. The manor belonged formerly to the bishops of Exeter. An ancient earthwork, called Dungerein, situated N of the church, and communicating with the shore by a subterranean passage, is regarded as a vestige of a fort or palace of a King Gerennius. The rocks include slate. Gerrans bay has a semicircular outline, and measures about 2¼ miles across the chord. A fine specimen of a raised beach, consisting of pebbles cemented into conglomerate by oxide of iron, is on its E shore. The living of Gerrans is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £258.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church stands on an eminence, with a fine view, and contains a monument to the Hobbe family. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £9.

GERRARDS-CROSS, a village and a chapelry in Fulmer parish, Bucks. The village stands 3 miles ESE of Beaconsfield, and 6 N by E of Slough r. station; and has a post-office under Slough. The chapelry was recently constituted, and does not appear to have defined limits. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £136.* Patrons, the Misses Reid. The church is a memorial one to Major-General Reid, by his sisters, the Misses Reid; stands on a wide common; was built in 1859, after designs by Tite; and is in a style travestied from the Lombardic.

GESTINGTHORPE, or GUESTINGTHORPE, a village and a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex. The village stands on a small affluent of the river Stour, 3¼ miles NNE of Castle-Hedingham r. station, and 4½ WSW of Sudbury; and has a post-office under Halstead. The parish comprises 2,630 acres. Real property, £5,103. Pop., 769. Houses, 183. The property is much subdivided. The living is twofold, a vicarage and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of Rochester. Value of the vicarage, £150; * of the rectory, £454. Patron of both, P. Elwes, Esq. The church is old but good; and has a tower. Charities, £16.

GHAATBRIDGE. See BRIDGNORTH.

GIANTS-CASTLE, an ancient cliff-castle, now a carn, on St. Mary's Island, in the Scillys, Cornwall.

GIANTS-CAVES, two grottoes at the N boundary of Westmoreland; in a cliff, at the side of the Eamont river, 2 miles below Brougham Castle. They are said to have been the abode of Sir Owen Cæsarius, who bore kingly rule over the circumjacent country in the Saxon times; and one of them shows marks of having had iron gates, a door, and a window.

GIANTS-CHAIR, a spot on high ground in St. Mary's Island, in the Scillys, Cornwall. The Arch-Druid is said to have usually sat here, to observe the sun at rising.

GIANTS-GRAVE. See PENRITH.

GIANTS-HEDGE, an ancient defensive work, consisting of ditch and rampart, extending from Trelawny to Fowney, in Cornwall. It isolated a tract of country on the coast; and is supposed by some antiquaries to have been formed by the Danes. It can still be traced for several miles.

GIANTS-HILL. See ARMLEY and CERNE-ABBAS.

GIANTS-HOLE. See CLIFTON, Gloucester.

GIANTS-QUOIT, a cromlech on Boswasas moor, in Cornwall; 4 miles NW of Penzance. It consists of a horizontal stone, 18 feet long and 3 feet broad, resting, at the height of about 3 feet, on three rude supporters; and it presents an imposing appearance. Remains of another cromlech, nearly as large, are on a neighbouring field of Lanyon farm.

GIANTS-QUOITING-STONES, two blocks of clay-slate, about a mile NNE of Port-St. Mary, in the Isle of Man. They measure about 10 feet in length, 3 in breadth, and 2 in thickness; and may have formed parts of stone circles.

GIANTS-STAFF, a standing-stone in a field between Pentewan and Mount Charles, in Cornwall. It is a tapering block of granite about 12 feet high; and is the subject of a curious local legend.

GIBBET-HILLS AND FORTY-FOOT-BRIDGE, an extra-parochial tract in Boston district, Lincoln; near Swineshead. Pop., 49. Houses, 10.

GIBSIDE, the seat of W. Hutt, Esq., on the N border of Durham; on the river Derwent, 6 miles SW of Gateshead. It is an embattled edifice of Jacobæan character; and it contains some valuable pictures, and stands amid beautiful and picturesque grounds.

GIBSMERE, a hamlet in Bleasby parish, Notts; 3½ miles S of Southwell.

GIDDING (GREAT), a parish in the district of Oundle and county of Huntingdon; on Alconbury brook, adjacent to Northamptonshire, 6 miles SW by S of Stilton, and 6½ SW of Holme r. station. Post-town, Hamerton, under St. Neots. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £2,265. Pop., 543. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Eugaines and to the Earls of Rockingham; and belongs now to Earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Ely. Value, £101.* Patron, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is ancient; has a tower and spire; and was recently in bad condition. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a public school, and charities £4.

GIDDING (LITTLE), a parish in the district of Oundle and county of Huntingdon; on Alconbury brook, 6½ miles SSW of Stilton, and 7 SW of Holme r. station. Post-town, Hamerton, under St. Neots. Acres, 713. Real property, £744. Pop., 45. Houses, 13. The property is all in one estate. A protestant nunnery was founded here, in 1625, by Nicholas Ferrars; was visited, in 1633 and 1646, by Charles I.; and was soon afterwards dissolved. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £126. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good and partly modern; and contains monuments of the Ferrars.

GIDDING (STEEPLE), a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on Alconbury brook, 7 miles S by W of Stilton, and 7 SW by S of Holme r. station. Post-town, Hamerton, under St. Neots. Acres, 1,091. Real property, £1,226. Pop., 118. Houses, 21. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged formerly to the Cottons, and belongs now to J. Heathcote, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £199. Patron, J. Heathcote, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a spire; and contains monuments of the Cottons.

GIDEA HALL, the seat of the Blake family in Essex; near the Eastern Counties railway, 1 mile NE of Romford. It superseded a previous mansion which belonged to the Cookes, and which was visited in 1568 by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1638 by Mary de Medicis.

GIDLEIGH, or GIDLEY, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; on the river Teign, and on the NE border of Dartmoor, 6 miles WNW of Moreton-Hampstead r.

station, and 16½ W of Exeter. It includes the hamlets of Chapel and Forder; and its post-town is Chagford, under Exeter. Acres, 3,449. Real property, £843. Pop., 134. Houses, 25. The manor belonged, from the Conquest till the time of Edward II., to the family of Prou; and a picturesque fragment of a Norman castle which was their seat, still stands near the church. A house, with two towers, was built on the highest hill in the parish, in 1848, by L. Prinsep, Esq., and is now an utter ruin. Gidleigh Park is the seat of the Rev. T. Whipham; and has grounds and environments of magnificent scenery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £72. Patron, the Rev. T. Whipham. The church is old but neat; and comprises nave, chancel, and aisles. Charities, £18.

GIEDD, a village in Garth parcel, Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 8½ miles N of Neath. Pop., 37.

GIFFORD-BROUGHTON. See BROUGHTON-GIFFORD.

GIFFORD-FONTHILL. See FONTHILL-GIFFORD.

GIFFORDS-HALL, the seat of the Mannocks family, in the SW of Suffolk; on the river Bret, 3¼ miles NE of Nayland. It was built in the time of Henry VIII.; and it has remains of an ancient chapel.

GIGGLESWICK, a village, a township, and a parish in Settle district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ribble, near the North Midland railway, 1 mile WNW of Settle; was known at Domesday as Ghigleswick; is neatly built; and has a post-office under Settle. The township includes the village, contains Settle work-house, and comprises 4,306 acres. Real property, £7,203; of which £60 are in quarries. Pop., 727. Houses, 145. The parish contains also the townships of Settle, Longcliffe, Stainforth, and Rathmell. Acres, 18,419. Real property, £26,100. Pop. in 1851, 3,965; in 1861, 3,187. Houses, 656. The decrease of pop. was caused by the stoppage of cotton mills and the dispersion of mill hands. The property, in most parts, is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. Near the village is a lake, called Giggleswick Tarn, partly natural, partly artificial; and about a mile distant, under a limestone rock, called Giggleswick Scar, is a well of limpid water, which fitfully rises and falls as much as 18 inches, sometimes as often as every six minutes, but commonly not oftener than four or five times a-day. The rocks include slate and good building-stone; and rise, in some parts, into picturesque cliffs. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £550.* Patrons, J. Coulthurst and W. Hartley, Esqs. The church was built in the time of Henry VIII.; consists of nave, chancel, transept, and porch, with embattled tower; contains several brasses; and is in tolerable condition. The chapelries of Settle, Longcliffe, Stainforth, and Rathmell are separate benefices. A grammar school, at the village, was founded by Edward VI.; has an endowed income of £1,140, with six exhibitions at Christ's College, Cambridge; was conducted, for nearly half a century, by Archdeacon Paley's father; and had the Archdeacon himself for a pupil. There are Methodist chapels, national schools, and a number of small charities.

GILBERDIKE, a township in Eastriding parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Selby railway, 5¼ miles ENE of Howden. It includes the hamlets of Sandholme, Hive, and Owtshorpe; and has a post-office under Howden, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Acres, 570. Real property, £2,958. Pop., 725. Houses, 166.

GILBY, a hamlet in Pilham parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles NE of Gainsborough.

GILCRUX, a parish in Cockermonth district, Cumberland; on the river Ellen, adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, about a mile from Bull-Gill r. station, and 5¼ NNW of Cockermonth. Post-town, Plumbland, under Carlisle. Acres, 1,964. Real property, £4,728; of which £2,000 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 504; in 1861, 653. Houses, 117. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of coal mines. The property is divided among a few. Coal, limestone, and freestone, abound. There are numerous springs of excellent water.

and a remarkable spring of salt-water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is ancient. An endowed school has £24.

GILDENBURH. See PETERBOROUGH.

GILDENWELLS. See GILDINGWELLS.

GILDERSOME, a village and a township-chapelry in Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to a branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax railway, 5 miles SW of Leeds; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry comprises 1,120 acres. Real property, £9,103; of which £3,450 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 2,126; in 1861, 2,701. Houses, 558. The property is subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cloth-making and in fulling-mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Batley. The church is ancient, but good; and has a tower. There are chapels for Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans, and an endowed school.

GILDERSOME-STREET, a hamlet in Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles SW of Leeds. It has a post-office under Leeds.

GILDINGWELLS, a township in St. John-Throapham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NNW of Worksop. Pop., 83. Houses, 17.

GILES (St.). See COLCHESTER, DURHAM, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, and OXFORD.

GILES (St.), a parish and a sub-district in Reading district, Berks. The parish comprises Whitley hamlet and part of the borough of Reading. Acres, 2,538. Real property, £22,892; of which £870 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 8,456; in 1861, 10,200. Houses, 2,030. Pop. of the part in Reading borough in 1851, 7,817; in 1861, 9,456. Houses, 1,877. The increase of pop. was caused mainly by the extension of railway communication. See READING. The sub-district is contermine with the parish.

GILES (St.), a parish and a sub-district in the city and district of Cambridge. Real property of the parish, £10,176. Pop., 2,084. Houses, 486. See CAMBRIDGE. The sub-district contains also Magdalene college, and the parishes of St. Clement, St. Peter, and Holy Sepulchre. Pop., 4,142. Houses, 908.

GILES (St.), a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Northampton. The parish is in Northampton borough. Pop. in 1851, 4,956; in 1861, 6,314. Houses, 1,182. The increase of pop. was caused by the erection of houses, chiefly for agricultural labourers. See NORTHAMPTON. The sub-district contains also the parish of St. Sepulchre, and the extra-parochial tract of Priory of St. Andrew in Northampton borough, and the parishes of Abington, Great Billing, Little Billing, and Weston-Favell, and the extra-parochial tract of Moulton Park, beyond the borough. Pop. in 1851, 17,649; in 1861, 23,682. Houses, 4,369.

GILES (St.), a district in Finsbury borough, Middlesex; comprising the parishes of St. George-Bloomsbury and St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and forming part of the metropolis. It is divided into the sub-districts of St. George-Bloomsbury, contermine with the parish of St. George-Bloomsbury; St. Giles-South, comprising all parts of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields south of Middle-row, Broad-street, and High Holburn, and east of Great and Little St. Andrew-streets; and St. Giles-North, comprising all other parts of that parish. Acres of St. Giles-South, 63. Pop., 19,483. Houses, 1,343. Acres of St. Giles-North, 60. Pop. 17,201. Houses, 1,357. Acres of the district, 245. Poor-rates in 1862, £27,665. Pop. in 1851, 54,214; in 1861, 54,076. Houses, 4,690. Marriages in 1860, 542; births, 1,789,—of which 101 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,362,—of which 587 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,782; births, 17,988; deaths, 14,445. The places of worship in 1851 were 9 of the Church of England, with 9,167 sittings; 3 of Baptists, with 2,875 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,000 s.; 2 undefined, with 950 attendants; and one of Roman Catholics, with 460 s., and

3,000 at. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 3,923 scholars; 32 private day schools, with 837 s.; 3 Sunday schools, with 1,704 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 70 s. The two parishes forming the district are united for the relief of the poor, under the Act of 2 Geo. 4. c. 19. The workhouse is in St. Giles-South; and, at the census of 1861, had 695 inmates.

GILES (St.), CRIPPLEGATE. See LONDON.

GILES (St.) IN-THE-FIELDS, a parish in St. Giles' district, Middlesex; in Finsbury borough, 1¼ mile WNW of St. Paul's. It includes Bedford-square, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Gower-street, Great Queen-street, and part of New-Oxford-street; but in general, consists of crowded thoroughfares, and is one of the most wretched parts of the metropolis. Acres, 123. Real property, with St. George-Bloomsbury, £299,540. Rated property of St. G. alone, £132,336. Pop. in 1851, 37,407; in 1861, 36,684. Houses, 2,700. A lepers' hospital was founded here in 1101, by Queen Matilda; formed the nucleus of the parish; and was given to the Dudleys. The parish church was re-built, on the site of the hospital chapel, in 1730–4, after designs by Flitcroft, at a cost of £10,000; has a steeple 165 feet high, and a lich gate, with a sculpture from the previous chapel; and contains an effigies of Duchess Dudley, and the remains of A. Marvel, R. L'Estrange, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Chapman, the translator of Homer, and Pendrell, who aided the escape of Charles II. Holy Trinity church, in Little Queen-street, was built in 1830–1, after designs by Bedford, at a cost of £8,600; and is in the pointed style. Another church, Christ church, is in Endell-street; and another is in West-street. Lincoln's-Inn-Fields has, on its N side, the Soane museum,—on its S side, the Royal College of Surgeons; occupies 13½ acres, around the spot where Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney were beheaded in 1683; and was begun to be formed, by Inigo Jones, in 1615, and enclosed with rail in 1735. The Soane museum was founded by Sir John Soane, in his own house, in 1812; occupies upwards of twenty-four rooms; comprises Belzoni's Egyptian sarcophagus, a library, and a large collection of marbles, gems, pictures, and curiosities; and was left by the founder, to the public, in 1833. The Royal College of Surgeons was built, in 1835, after designs by Sir Charles Barry, at a cost of £40,000; and includes a museum, containing upwards of 23,000 specimens, and originating in the purchase, by parliament, of the Hunterian collection for £15,000. The Freemasons' Hall, built in 1775–6, is in Great Queen-street; the Insolvent Debtors' Court, built in 1814, is in Portugal-street; the British Lying-in Hospital is in Endell-street; and the Boys' Refuge is in Great Queen-street. A parochial school has £65 from endowment; Shelton's school has £167; Earl Southampton's almshouses have £231; and other charities have £235. Lady Fanshawe, Lord Somers, Lord Kenyon, Lord Erskine, the Duke of Newcastle, and Spencer Perceval lived at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Lord Chancellor Finch, Sir T. Fairfax, Kneller, and Strange lived in Great Queen-street; Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador in the time of James II., lived in Wild-street; Serjeant Maynard and Wilmot Lord Rochester lived in Portugal-row; Benjamin Franklin lived in Duke-street; and Brunel, while inventing his block-machinery, was in Bedford-street. M. Folkes, the antiquary, and Jortin, the theological writer, were natives. A detached portion of the parish, with a pop. in 1861 of 88, is en-girt by the Camden Town sub-district of St. Pancras. The parochial living is a rectory, and the livings of Holy Trinity, Christ church, and West-street are p. curacies in the diocese of London. Value of the rectory, £450; of the p. curacies, not reported. Patron of the rectory, the Lord Chancellor; of Holy Trinity and Christ church, the Rector; of West-street, not reported.

GILES' (St.) IN-THE-SUBURBS. See YORK.

GILES' (St.) IN-THE-WOOD, or STOW-ST.-GILES, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; 3 miles E by S of Great Torrington, and 6 WSW of Umberleigh r. station. Post-town, Torrington, North Devon. Acres, 4,827. Real property, £3,671. Pop., 962. Houses, 192.

The property is divided among a few. Stevenstone was the seat of the late Lord Rolle; and Winscott was the seat of the Barrys, and passed to the Hoopers. The living is a vicarage under Great Torrington, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £130.* Patrons, the Heirs of Lord Rolle. The church is ancient but good; has a tower; and contains many monuments of the Rolles and the Holes. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £16.

GILES' (Str.), NORTH. See GILES' (Str.), Middlesex.

GILES' (Str.) ON-THE-HEATH, a parish in Hols-worthy district, Devon; on the river Tamar, near the Bude canal and the boundary with Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Launceston r. station, and 12 NW of Tavistock. Post-town Launceston. Acres, 3,044. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 342. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £96. Patrons, Lady Suffield and others. The church is ancient; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; contains many monumental memorials; and was repaired in 1858.

GILES' (Str.) PARK, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, in Dorset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cranborne. It was partly rebuilt in 1651; and is embattled. It was the residence of Anthony Cooper, created Baron Ashley and Earl of Shaftesbury; the residence of the author of "The Characteristics." Its grounds have a grotto, which is said to have been formed at a cost of £70,000.

GILES' (Str.), SOUTH. See GILES' (Str.), Middlesex.

GILES' (Str.) WITHOUT - CRIPPLEGATE. See LONDON.

GILESTON, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the coast, near Breaksea point, 5 miles S of Cowbridge r. station, and 13 WSW of Cardiff. Post-town, St. Athan under Cowbridge. Acres, 496; of which 145 are water. Real property, £658. Pop., 70. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £30. Patron, the Rev. J. Edwardes. The church is good.

GILL, Cumberland. See MOTHERBY and GILL.

GILL, W. R. Yorkshire. See BARNOLDSWICK.

GILLAMOOR, a township-chapelry in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles NE of Helmsley, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Pickering r. station. Post-town, Kirkby-Moorside under York. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £954. Pop., 160. Houses, 41. The surface is diversified, and both includes and commands fine views. Here is a meet for the Sinnington hounds. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kirkby-Moorside, in the diocese of York. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school.

GILLBECK, a hamlet in Fewston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Otley.

GILLCAR, a chapelry in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; constituted in 1866. Pop., 7,882. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £150. Patrons, the Church Burgesses.

GILLERCOOM, a mountain, with a blacklead mine, on the W side of Borrowdale, in Cumberland.

GILLMOOR. See GILLAMOOR.

GILLING, a village and a township in Richmond district, and a parish partly also in Northallerton and Darlington districts, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on Gilling beck, 3 miles N by E of Richmond town and r. station; dates from Saxon times; and has a post-office under Richmond, Yorkshire. The township includes the village, and comprises 4,440 acres. Real property, £7,397. Pop., 899. Houses, 192. The parish contains also the townships of Eryholme and North Cowton, and the chapelry of South Cowton. Acres, 10,095. Real property, £13,850. Pop., 1,554. Houses, 341. The property, in the several townships, is divided among a few. A castle, said to have been a seat of Saxon earls, stood on a hill nearly a mile south of the village; but has disappeared. Oswy, king of Deira, was murdered here by Oswin of Bernicia; and Queen Ethelfleda, in penance for the crime, built here a monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes. Gillingwood Hall here was a seat of the Whartons; was burnt in last century; and is now represented by a farm-house. Gilling beck

is an affluent of the Swale; and has a south-eastward run of about 9 miles. Freestone, of good building quality, is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £1,029.* Patron, J. T. Wharton, Esq. The church has Norman features; contains a number of old monuments; and is good. The p. curacies of Eryholme, South Cowton, and Forecett-with-Hutton-Magna, are separate benefices. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Hartforth school has £125 from endowment; and other charities have £46.

GILLING, a village, a township, and a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Rye, and on the Thirsk and Malton railway, 5 miles E of Coxwold, and 5 S of Helmsley; is environed by pleasant scenery; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under York.—The township includes the village, and comprises 2,500 acres. Real property, £2,078. Pop., 244. Houses, 43.—The parish contains also the townships of Grimstone and Cawton. Acres, 4,547. Real property, £3,352. Pop., 401. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The manor is mentioned in Domesday book; went, soon after the Conquest, to the Mowbrays; and passed, by marriage, to the Fairfaxes. Gilling Castle is the seat of the Fairfaxes; stands on a wooded eminence, overlooking the village; includes an ancient E end, of circular form; and contains a great dining-room, with a curious record of all the families of note in the county in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £632.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is early English, with traces of Norman; contains a remarkable monumental cross and effigies of a knight, with other interesting monuments; and is in good condition. An endowed school has £14; and other charities £18.

GILLINGA. See GILLINGHAM, Kent.

GILLING (East and West), two wapentakes in N. R. Yorkshire. E. Gilling lies round Gilling of Helmsley; and contains eight parishes and parts of six others. Acres, 53,296. Pop., 7,736. Houses, 1,634. W. Gilling lies round Gilling of Richmond; and contains sixteen parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 211,783. Pop., 16,115. Houses, 3,366.

GILLINGHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a liberty in Dorset. The town stands on the river Stour, and on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, near the borders of Wilts and Somerset, 4 miles NW of Shaftesbury; and has a post-office under Bath, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, a market-house, a temperance hall, a church, three dissenting chapels, a free school, and charities, including the school, £323. The church is modern; superseded a very ancient one; and has a fine chancel, and a lofty tower. The free school was founded in the time of Elizabeth, and had the great Earl of Clarendon for a pupil. A weekly market is held on Friday; a considerable cattle market on alternate Mondays; and fairs, on Trinity Monday and 12 Sept. There are flour and silk mills, a large brewery, and manufactures of rope, sacking, and bricks.—The parish includes a tract of 7,527 acres in Shaftesbury district, and the chapelry of Bourton, comprising 828 acres, in Mere district. Real property, with Milton and Silton, £20,661. Rated property of G. alone, £12,782. Pop., 3,957. Houses, 885. Pop., exclusive of Bourton chapelry, 3,036. Houses, 675. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. Much of the land is disposed in dairy and grazing pasture. Two forests were anciently here; the one, called Gillingham forest, and connected with Selwood forest in Somerset; the other called White Hart forest, from a favourite white hart belonging to Henry I.; and they were disafforested in the time of Charles I. An ancient palace of the Saxon and Norman kings, who came hither to hunt, stood about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from the town. A victory over the Danes was gained here in 1016. The living is a vicarage, united with East Stower, West Stower, and Mootcombe, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £1,313.* Patron, the Bishop of S. Recent chapels of ease are at Enmore and Milton. The p.

curacy of Bourton is a separate benefice.—The sub-district is in Shafesbury district; and contains the part of the parish in that district, and four other parishes. Acres, 13,378. Pop., 4,688. Houses, 1,043.—The liberty comprises the parishes of Gillingham and Motcombe. Acres, 13,196. Pop., 5,390. Houses, 1,196.

GILLINGHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Medway district, Kent. The village stands on the river Medway, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NNE of New Brompton r. station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Chatham; was known to the Saxons as Gillinga, and at Domesday as Gelingeham; had once a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; was a market-town in the time of Edward II., and in later times; and, prior to the rise of Chatham, was an important station of the royal navy. Some remains of the palace still exist, measuring 100 feet by 30, showing traces of decorated English, and converted into a barn. The Danes made frequent descents on the village; and 600 noblemen who came in the retinue of Edward and Alfred, were slain here by Earl Godwin. A fort was erected in the north-western vicinity by Charles I., for protecting the dock-yard; and it was afterwards enlarged, and took the name of Gillingham castle; but it is of no great importance. The parish includes also part of the town of Brompton; lies partly within the borough of Chatham; and contains Brompton barracks, St. Mary's barracks, Garrison hospital, a new prison, and several other public institutions. Post-town, Old Brompton, under Chatham. Acres, 6,883; of which 1,430 are water. Real property, £27,909; of which £1,000 are in quarries, £370 in railways, and £300 in gas-works. Pop. in 1841, 9,321; in 1861, 14,608. Houses, 1,995. The increase of pop. arose partly from the presence of 1,269 inmates in the new prison, and partly from the increased number of labourers and artificers in the dock-yard and other government works of Chatham. Pop. of the part within Chatham borough, 12,241. Houses, 1,496. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury from a time prior to the Conquest. Much of the land is disposed in hop-grounds and famous cherry gardens. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Lidsing, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £643.* Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church has characters from early English to perpendicular; exhibited for many years indications of having been a very fine edifice, treated with neglect; consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and two side chapels, with a west square tower; once possessed, in a niche over the porch, an image of "Our Lady of Gillingham," much visited by pilgrims; and was variously restored and rebuilt, so as to be completely altered, in 1869. The vicarage of Brompton is a separate benefice. There is a chapel of ease at Lidsing. There are also chapels for Wesleyans, Free Methodists, and Bible Christians. There are likewise a national school and charities £21, together with a share in Pitt's school at Chatham. William de Gillingham, the author of a history of Britain, and William Adams, the discoverer of Japan, were natives. A coast-guard station is here; and Grange hamlet, a member of Hastings Cinque port, is adjacent. The sub-district includes part of Chatham parish, and all Grange and Lidsing. Acres, 11,445. Pop., 34,255. Houses, 4,841.

GILLINGHAM, a village and a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Waveney, the East Suffolk railway, and the boundary with Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Beccles; and is small. The parish includes also a small suburb of Beccles on the left side of the Waveney. Post-town, Beccles. Acres, 2,008. Real property, £3,768. Pop., 390. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. Gillingham Hall, near the village, was built by the father of Lord Bacon; became the seat of Mrs. Schultz; and has a picturesque cupola-tower. Much of the land was formerly marsh, and is now excellent grazing ground. There were formerly two parishes,—G.-All-Saints and G.-St. Mary; but they were united in 1748. The livings remain nominally distinct, but are actually united; and both are rectories in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £523.*

Patron, Lord G. Beresford. All-Saints church was taken down at the union of the parishes, and only the ivy-clad ruin of its tower remains. St. Mary's church is cruciform; has an apsidal Norman chancel, and an embattled tower; contains a brass of 1553; and was restored in 1858. Charities, £51. Dean Moss, chaplain of Queen Anne, was a native.

GILL-KIRK. See BARNOLDSWICK.
GILLMOOR, a hamlet in Bishop-Thornton chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ripley.

GILLOW HEATH, a station on the Biddulph branch of the North Staffordshire railway; between Congleton and Black Bull.

GILMAN-SAND, a shoal in the estuary of the Thames, 8 miles N of Whitstable. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, but narrow; and has from 6 to 12 feet of water.

GILMONBY, a township in Bowes parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles SW by W of Barnard-Castle. Acres, 2,244. Real property, £1,485. Pop., 80. Houses, 15.

GILMORTON, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicestershire; 3 miles NE by N of Lutterworth, and 4 SE of Broughton-Astley r. station. It has a post-office under Lutterworth. Acres, 2,830. Real property, £4,455. Pop., 853. Houses, 200. The property is subdivided. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £632.* Patron, the Rev. J. M. Lakin. The church was rebuilt in 1860, at a cost of upwards of £2,000. There are a Baptist chapel, an endowed school, and some small charities.

GILROE, or GILBOES, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicestershire. Real property, £503. Pop., 12. Houses, 2.

GILSLAND, a village and a chapelry in Lanercost parish, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Irthing, at the boundary with Northumberland, near the Roman wall, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of Rosehill r. station, and 8 NE of Brampton. It probably took its name from brooks or "gills" in its neighbourhood; it is surrounded by picturesque scenery; it has a sulphur spring, in much repute for medicinal virtues; it also commands a chalybeate spring on the Northumberland side of the Irthing; it has acquired much favour, by its springs, its climate, and its scenery, as a resort of invalids; it includes a large hotel or boarding-house, for their accommodation, situated on a sloping bank, with pleasant southern exposure; and it has a post-office under Carlisle. A fine waterfall, interesting vestiges of the Roman wall, various places of note in border history, and some scenes in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering," particularly those relating to Meg Merrilies, are in the vicinity. Sir Walter Scott, during a visit to Gilsland, met and became attached to the lady who became his wife. The chapelry was constituted in 1855; and is a vicarage, annexed to Upper Denton. Pop., 224. The church is good.

GILSON, a village in Coleshill parish, Warwick; 1 mile NW of Coleshill.

GILSTEAD, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bingley.

GILSTON, a parish in Ware district, Herts; on an affluent of the river Stort, near the boundary with Essex, 2 miles N of Burnt Mill r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ WSW of Sawbridgeworth. Post-town, Harlow. Acres, 980. Real property, £2,274. Pop., 270. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Gilston Park belonged to the Plumers, and passed to the Wards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £241.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is ancient but good, and has a tower and spire. Charities, £6.

GILTON, a place in Ash-next-Sandwich parish, Kent. A Saxon burial-ground was long ago discovered here; and weapons, ornaments, and other relics, all of the pagan Saxon period, and possessing much interest, have been found in it, and are still occasionally found.

GILWERN, a railway station near the boundary between Monmouth and Wales; on the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Abergavenny.

GIMINGHAM, a parish in Erpingham district, Nor-

folk; on the coast, 4 miles NNE of North Walsham r. station, 4 miles E of the line of telegraph from Norwich to Cromer, and 20 NNE of Norwich. Post-town, Trunch, under Norwich. Acres, 1,491; of which 20 are water. Real property, £2,667. Pop., 332. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £417.* Patron, Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church is ancient but good; has an embattled tower; and contains a later English chest. Charities, "the bell-rope acre," and a small piece of land held by the rector.

GIMMINGBROOK, a hamlet in Standford parish, Kent; 2 miles NW of Hythe. Pop., 57.

GINGE (EAST), a tything in West Hendred parish, Berks; 3½ miles ESE of Wantage. Pop., 37.

GINGE (WEST), a tything in East Lockinge parish, Berks; contiguous to East Ginge. Pop., 55.

GINGLE-POT, a cave in Chapel-le-Dale chapelry, Bentham parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

GINNS, a hamlet in Preston Quarter township, St. Bees parish, Cumberland; 2 miles SSE of Whitehaven.

GIPPING (THE), a river of Suffolk. It rises in several headstreams, from 6 to 8 miles NNE, N, and W of Stowmarket; flows past that town, and past Needham Market, Claydon, and Bramford, to Ipswich; and there takes the name of Orwell. Its course from Stowmarket to Ipswich is south-south-eastward, and about 11½ miles; and was formed into a canal, with 15 locks, in 1793.

GIPPING, a hamlet-chapelry in Stowmarket parish, Suffolk; on a headstream of the Gipping, 2½ miles ENE of Haughley Junction r. station, and 4 NNE of Stowmarket. Post-town, Old Newton, under Stowmarket. Acres, 1,144. Real property, £2,910. Pop., 76. Houses, 17. Gipping Hall is the seat of C. Tyrrell, Esq. The living is a donative in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, C. Tyrrell, Esq.

GIPSY HILL, a chapelry in Lambeth parish, Surrey; on the Croydon railway, 2 miles S of Dulwich. It has a postal pillar-box under Norwood, London S, and a r. station. Pop., about 1,500. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £1,000. The church is an elegant structure of 1867.

GIPSY RACE, a stream in E. R. Yorkshire; running 5 miles eastward, past Bridlington, to the sea.

GIPTON, a hamlet in Potter-Newton township, Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Leeds. A Saxon camp is here.

GIRDLER-SAND, a shoal in the estuary of the Thames; 8 miles N of Herne bay. It measures about 5 miles by 2; and part of it is dry at low water. A floating light is moored on it; was put up in 1843; and is seen at the distance of 10 miles.

GIRLINGTON, a chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; suburban to Bradford, 1½ mile from Bradford head post-office. It was constituted in 1860; and it has a post-office under Bradford. Pop., 2,227. Houses, 482. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £133.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church was built in 1860; is in the middle pointed style; and consists of nave, chancel, and transepts, with bell-turret and vestry.

GIRRIK. See MOORSHOLM-GIRRIK.

GIRSBY, a hamlet in Burgh-upon-Bain parish, Lincoln; 7½ miles E of Louth. Pop., 44.

GIRSBY, a township in Sockburn parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, 5½ miles SW of Yarm. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,189. Pop., 90. Houses, 15.

GIRTFORD, a hamlet in Sandy parish, Beds; on the river Ivel, 4½ miles NW of Biggleswade. Pop., 607.

GIRTON, a parish in Chesterton district, Cambridgeshire; adjacent to the Cambridge and Huntingdon railway, between Histon and Oakington station, 3½ miles NNE of Cambridge. Post-town, Histon, under Cambridge. Acres, 1,674. Real property, £3,137. Pop., 469. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £420.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church has a tower; contains two brasses of the 15th century; and was

restored in 1853. There is an endowed school, built in 1845.

GIRTON, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the river Trent, contiguous to Lincolnshire; 3½ miles NNE of Collingham r. station, and 6½ ESE of Tuxford. Post-town, Collingham, under Newark. Acres, 1,075. Real property, £2,056. Pop., 188. Houses, 46. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of South Scarle, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is a very humble building, with a small tower.

GISBURN, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ribbles, 6 miles NE of Chaturm r. station, and 10½ WSW of Skipton; is a polling place; and has a post-office under Skipton, and a banking-office. Markets are held on Mondays; and fairs, on Easter Monday, the second, fourth and fifth Mondays after Easter Monday, the Saturday after the fourth Monday, and 18 Sept.—The township includes the village, and is in Clitheroe district. Acres, 2,028. Real property, £3,772. Pop., 534. Houses, 103.—The parish contains also the townships of Middop, Rimmington, Horton, Newsholme, Paythorne, and Gisburn-Forest in Clitheroe district, and the townships of Swinden and Nappa in Settle district. Acres, 17,953. Real property, £18,094. Pop. in 1851, 1,976; in 1861, 1,756. Houses, 346. The property is subdivided. Gisburn Park is the seat of Lord Ribblesdale; and contains a portrait of Oliver Cromwell by Lely, taken at his own request, presented to General Lambert, and held to be a faithful likeness. A herd of wild cattle, a remnant of the ancient Lancashire breed, were in the grounds, but are extinct. They were milk white, except the tips of the nose, the ears, and the feet, which were black. They were never thoroughly tamed; yet they bred freely with tamed cattle. Most of the parish is disposed in grazing farms. A rich vein of lead ore, with considerable portion of silver, is in Rimmington manor. Traces of a Danish camp are at Castle Haugh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £350.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in the beginning of the 12th century, and partly rebuilt in the time of Henry VII.; has a tower; contains tombs of the Listers; and is tolerable. The p. curacy of Tosside is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, an endowed school with £11, and other charities with £23.—The sub-district contains all the parts of the parish in Clitheroe district, and also two other parishes. Acres, 24,374. Pop., 2,693. Houses, 530.

GISBURN-FOREST, a township in Gisburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 8 miles S of Settle. It contains the hamlets of Haughton-Chapel and Owlshaw. Acres, 4,756. Real property, £2,491. Pop., 301. Houses, 62.

GISLEHAM, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; near the coast, 3 miles S of Mutford r. station, and 4½ SW by S of Lowestoft. Post-town, Mutford-Bridge, under Lowestoft. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £2,677. Pop., 267. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £331.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, but very good; has a round tower, surmounted by a hexagonal steeple; and contains an octagonal later English font, and remains of a screen.

GISLINGHAM, a village and a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands near the Eastern Union railway, 1½ mile N of Finningham r. station, and 5 SW by W of Eye; and has a post-office under Eye. The parish comprises 2,251 acres. Real property, £4,527. Pop., 623. Houses, 147. The property is subdivided. A preceptory of the Knights of St. John stood here; and was given, in the time of Edward VI., to John Greene and Robert Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £503.* Patron, the Rev. Thomas Collyer. The church is Norman, with pointed porch and brick tower; and was recently in need of some repair. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, a town estate with £46, and other charities with £40.

GISSING, a village and a parish in Depwade district,

Norfolk. The village stands near the Eastern Union railway, 1½ mile N by E of Burston r. station, and 4½ NNE of Diss; and has a post-office under Diss, and a fair on 25 July. The parish comprises 1,931 acres. Real property, £3,639; of which £250 are on the railway. Pop., 481. Houses, 107. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp. The church is ancient but good; has a round tower; and contains monuments of the Kemps. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

GITTISHAM, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands near the river Otter, and near the Salisbury and Exeter railway, 2 miles SW by W of Honiton; and has a post-office under Honiton. The parish comprises 2,067 acres. Real property, £2,928. Pop., 365. Houses, 74. The manor belonged once to the Jocelines; passed to the Lomens, the Willingtons, the Beaumonts, and the Putts; and belongs now, with most of the parish, to Richard Marke, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £475. Patron, the Rev. G. R. Harding. The church is of the 14th century; consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with western embattled tower; and contains a Norman font, and several fine monuments to the Beaumonts and the Putts. There are charities about £180, and a free school.

GIVENDALE, or GWENDALE, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Ure, 2 miles SE of Ripon. Acres, 788. Real property, £1,866. Pop., 40. Houses, 4.

GIVENDALE (GREAT), a township and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Wolds, 4 miles N by E of Pocklington town and r. station. Acres, 741. Pop., 60. Houses, 11. The parish contains also the township of Grimthorpe; and its post-town is Bishop-Wilton, under York. Acres, 8,221. Real property, £1,468. Pop., 86. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Millington, in the diocese of York. The church is modern.

GIVENDALE (LITTLE), a hamlet in Millington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to Great Givendale. Pop., 73.

GLADESMORE-HEATH, or BENTLEY-HEATH, a place on the N border of Middlesex; 2 miles NNE of Barnet. Here was fought the battle of Barnet in 1471, in which Edward IV. defeated the Earl of Warwick; and here stands an obelisk commemorative of that event.

GLADESTRY, a parish in Presteigne district, Radnor; on the river Gwyddel, adjacent to the boundary with Hereford, 4 miles SSE of New Radnor, and 5½ NNW of Whitney r. station. It contains the hamlets of Hengoed and Wainwen; and its post-town is Kington. Acres, 3,798. Real property, £3,070. Pop., 350. Houses, 72. Gladestry Court is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £355. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Charities £12.

GLÆSTINGABYRIG. See GLASTONBURY.

GLAIS, a railway station in Glamorgan; on the Swansea Vale railway, 5½ miles from Swansea.

GLAISDALE, a village and a township-chapelry, in Danby parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Esk, near the Stokesley and Whitby railway, 10 miles WSW of Whitby; and has a station on the railway. The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Stonegate and Lealholm-Bridge; the latter of which has a post-office under York. Acres, 8,370. Real property, £5,603. Pop., 1,074. Houses, 234. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is moor. The scenery along the Esk is picturesque. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £120. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1793. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and charities £9.

GLAMORGAN, a maritime county of South Wales; bounded on the S and SW, by the Bristol channel; on the W, by the river Loughor, which divides it from Carmarthen; on the N, by Carmarthen and Brecon; on the

E, by the river Rumney, which divides it from Monmouth. Its greatest length, from W to E, is 52 miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 27 miles; its mean breadth is about 13½ miles; its coast-line is about 64 miles; its circumference is about 140 miles; and its area is 547,494 acres. A tract along the coast, called the Vale of Glamorgan, from 8 to 10 miles broad, is a fine plain, very fertile, and popularly known as the "garden of South Wales." The tracts inward from this rise and tumulate in much diversity of contour; and the tracts on the N and the NE consist chiefly of craggy and almost inaccessible mountains, partly extending in chains, and partly cut into groups, or even isolated heights, by the deep courses of streams. Mynydd Llangeinor, at the head of the Ogmore, has an altitude of 1,859 feet, and is reputed to be the highest ground; but Craig-y-Llyn, at the head of the Rhondda, appears to be higher. The surface, as a whole, is eminently picturesque; abounds in wild valleys and flashing streams; and combines, in large degree, the characteristics of Merioneth with those of rich low country. The coast has a sinuous, almost semicircular sweep from end to end; terminates, on the W, in the peninsula of Gower; rises, over a fine sandy beach, into limestone rocks, sometimes soaring into cliffs 300 feet high, and often pierced with deep and lofty caverns; yet has few bays or inlets, and these of no great depth. The chief streams, besides the Loughor and the Rumney, are the Taf, the Cynon, the Rhondda, the Rhondda-Vechan, the Ely, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Neath, and the Taw. Rocks of carboniferous limestone and shale, of new red sandstone and keuper marl, and of upper lias sand, clay, and marlstone, occupy considerable tracts along most of the coast; and rocks of the coal measures, with mountain limestone and old red sandstone, occupy nearly all the rest of the county. The boundary between the latter rocks and the former is a line drawn across the Gower peninsula, from Whitford Burrows to Oystermouth, by the shore of Swansea bay; and a waving line drawn eastward from Margam, on that bay, by Llantrissant and Caerphilly, to the Rumney. The coal, throughout most of the coal basin, is bituminous; but in the upper parts of the vales of Neath and Taw, is anthracite. A very thick "fault" exists near Swansea, traverses the coal-field, and raises the strata on one side as high as 240 feet; and there are many other "faults." Coal and iron ore, in much of the E side of the basin, but not in the W side, are obtained, to a considerable extent, by driving levels into the hill sides. The number of collieries, within the county, in 1860, was 181; and the output of coals, in South Wales, partly in Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Brecon, but chiefly in Glamorgan, in 1859, was 10,000,350 tons. Ironstone occurs in the Vale of Neath, and abounds in the regions around Aberdare and Merthyr Tydvil. Lead is found near Llantrissant, Cowbridge, and some other places. Calamine abounds at Maenllwyd; manganese occurs on the N side of Gower, and at Newton; and veins of copper, as also other useful minerals, exist.

The soil, in the Vale of Glamorgan, is rich deep loam, improved in fertility by substratum of limestone or by application of lime; the soil, in the central tracts, ranges from poor detritus on the hills to rich alluvium in the valley bottoms; and the soil in the northern and north-eastern tracts varies from black peat on the heights, through brown gravelly earth in the drier situations, to a brown fertile loam in the valleys. About 100,000 acres are waste. The best tracts are so well plied with tillage as to be deficient in wood. The Vale of Glamorgan yields, on the average, 25 bushels of wheat per acre, from 30 to 35 of barley, 35 of oats, and 6 tons of potatoes. Beans, peas, turnips, mangel-wurzel, clover, and other crops also are grown. The farms, both arable and dairy, are of all sizes, and mostly on lease. The farm buildings and the cottages are of stone, and generally whitewashed. The native cattle and sheep are useful breeds. The climate, on the seaboard and in the lower valleys, is so mild that myrtles, magnolias, and other delicate plants thrive in the open air. A vast amount of

manufacture is carried on, in connexion with mines and metals; and a considerable amount also, in other departments. Mining and ironworks, within the coal basin, employ from 30,000 to 32,000 hands; tin and copper ores, brought from Cornwall, are smelted at Swansea, Neath, Treforest, Aberavon, and other places; coarse pottery is made at Swansea, Nantgarw, and Ewenny; marble and flags, to a large amount, are cut, polished, and exported; and woollen mills at Merthyr-Tydvil, Caerphilly, and other places, employ about 400 hands. The South Wales railway goes along the coast; and railways, in connexion with it, go to the principal ports and up all the principal valleys. The Cardiff, the Aberdare, the Swansea, and the Penclawdd canals, together with branches from them, give extensive inland navigation, and have such routes and connexions as to co-operate with the railways. There are not less than about 1,300 miles of good roads. Much of the provincialism in the character of the population has, since about the year 1840, been dissipated by the formation of the railways, the action of commerce, and the intermixture of immigrants from English counties; inasmuch that, throughout the Vale of Glamorgan, the English language is now almost universally spoken.

The county contains 125 parishes, parts of 3 others, and 4 extra-parochial places; and is divided into the hundreds of Swansea or Gower, Llangafelach, Neath, Miskin, Caerphilly, Kibbor, Dinas-Powis, Cowbridge, Ogmere, and Newcastle. The registration county gives off the parish of Loughor to Carmarthen, and the hamlets of Llanvedw and Rhydgwern to Monmouth; takes in the parishes of Vainor, Penderyn, Ystradvalley, and Ystradgunlais from Brecon, and the parishes of St. Mellons and Rumney from Monmouth; measures 606,780 acres; and is divided into the districts of Swansea, Neath, Bridgend, Cardiff, and Merthyr-Tydvil. The boroughs in the county are Swansea, Neath, Loughor, Kenfig, Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Aberavon; and these are the only towns containing more than 2,000 inhabitants; but another important place is the city of Llandaff; and there are upwards of 200 small towns, villages, and hamlets. The principal seats are Cardiff Castle, Dunraven Castle, Briton-Ferry, Clase-mont, Llanytridwy, Margam, Penrice, Wenvoe, Baglan, Bewper, Aberpergwm, Goetrechen, Cefn-Maby, Cyfarthfa, Dyffryn, Ewenny, Fonmon, Gnoll, Llandough, Merthyr-Mawr, Kilybebyll, Hensol, Stonhall, Penline, Rheola, Singleton, and Woodlands. Real property, in 1815, £334,192; in 1843, £617,397; in 1861, £850,440; in 1860, £1,302,877,—of which £7,328 were in quarries, £185,680 in mines, £163,560 in iron-works, £40 in fisheries, £25,604 in canals, £106,368 in railways, and £5,706 in gas-works.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, and about 80 magistrates. It is in the South Wales circuit, and in the Home military district; and it forms parts of the dioceses of Llandaff and St. Davids. The Lent assizes are held at Swansea, and the summer assizes at Cardiff. A county house of correction is at Swansea, and a county jail at Cardiff. The police force, in 1862, comprised 44 men, at a cost of £3,081 for Swansea; 46 men, at a cost of £3,442 for Cardiff; 4 men, at a cost of £298 for Neath; and 139 men, at a cost of £9,246 for the rest of the county. The crimes committed, in that year, were 60 in Swansea, 113 in Cardiff, 28 in Neath, and 452 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended were 60 in Swansea, 133 in Cardiff, 28 in Neath, and 296 in the rest of the county; the predators and suspected persons at large were 687 in Swansea, 1,048 in Cardiff, 105 in Neath, and 3,515 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were 236 in Swansea, 257 in Cardiff, 22 in Neath, and 452 in the rest of the county. Four members are sent to parliament by the boroughs, and two by the rest of the county. The place of election for the county is Bridgend; there are five polling places; and the county constituency in 1868 was 6,759. Pop. in 1801, 70,879; in 1821, 102,073; in 1841, 171,183; in 1861, 317,752. Inhabited houses, 59,254; uninhabited, 3,727; building, 735.

The territory now forming Glamorgan, together with the southern and eastern parts of Brecon, was once an independent principality; and bore the name of Gwlad-Morgan or Morganwg, taken either from an ancient prince called Morgan, or from the word Mor-Cant, signifying "sea-border." It was separated from the principality of South Wales, which comprised the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Radnor, and the rest of Brecon; and it formed main part of the region afterwards designated Gwent and Siluria,—both of which names signify "the fair land." The Romans included it in their Britannia Prima; and, down to their withdrawal from it about 440, they permitted its native princes or reguli to hold a kind of nominal authority. These continued afterwards to maintain rule; and, though much disturbed, both by dissensions with the neighbouring princes of South Wales, and by invasions of the Saxons and the Danes, did not lose their princely power till the times of the Normans. Robert Fitzhamon, a Norman knight of princely birth, co-operating with a native traitor, and taking advantage of intestine disturbance, seized the territory by force of arms in 1091; and, assuming the lordship of it to himself, assigned some of its estates to his principal followers, and some to the relatives and friends of the deposed native princes. At Fitzhamon's death in 1107, the lordship passed by marriage with his heiress to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I.; and it afterwards went through various hands, among whom were the Earl of Warwick, known as the "king-maker," and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The authority of the lordship ceased in the time of Henry VIII.; and the territory was then constituted a county, under the rule of the English laws.—Stone circles, cromlechs, or other Druidical remains exist at Gelligill, Dyffryn, Drummen, Cefn-Bryn, Marcross, and Kenfig. A British camp occurs near Bridgend. The Roman Julian way went from Cardiff to Loughor, and was joined by the Sarn-Helen way at Neath. Roman stations were at or near Cardiff, Caerau, Boverton, Neath, and Loughor. Ancient castles, or remains of them, are at Cardiff, Boverton, Caerphilly, St. Donats, Neath, Swansea, Morlais, Llantrissant, St. Fagans, Talavan, Powis, Penmark, Fonmon, Cogan, Wrinchstone, St. Athans, Marcross, Coity, Bewper, Llanbliddian, Penline-Ogmere, Castell-Coch, Sully, Penrice, Pennarth, Llandymore, Oxwich, and Oystermouth. Abbey ruins are at Neath and Margam; a priory, at Ewenny; and interesting old churches, at Llandaff, Llantrissant, Cardiff, Llantwit-Major, and Eglwys-Brewis. The county gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Beaufort.

GLAN, a Celtic word signifying "a brink" or "a shore," and used as a prefix in names of places.

GLANARON. See GLANRAFON.

GLANAVON (FACH and FAWR), two townships in Llanrhaidar-yn-Mochnant parish, Montgomery; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 51 and 86.

GLANBRAN, a seat, with a large estate, in Carmarthen; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Landoverly. It belonged to the Gwynnes, and was purchased by Mr. Crawshay Bailey.

GLANBRYDAN, a place $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Llandeilo-fawr, in Carmarthenshire. It has a post-office under Carmarthen.

GLANCLWYD, a hamlet in Bodfary parish, Denbigh; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ruthin. Pop., 80.

GLANCONWAY, a station on the Llanrwst railway, North Wales; 10 miles N of Llanrwst.

GLANDFORD, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; on the river Glaven, and near the coast, 3 miles NW of Holt, and 3 ESE of Wells r. station. Post-town, Blakeney, under Thetford. Acres, 364. Real property, with Beyfield, £1,663. Pop., 74. Houses, 17. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Blakeney, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was long in ruins, but was partly rebuilt in 1840; and it has a picturesque, ivy-clad tower.

GLAN-DOVEY, a railway station in Wales; on the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway, adjacent to the river Dovey, near the sea, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Machynlleth.

GLANDUAR, a village in Llanybyther parish, Carmarthen: $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lampeter.

GLANDWR, a place near the boundary between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire; 5 miles NW of Llanboidy. It has a post-office under St. Clears.

GLANDYSILVED, a hamlet in Llandyssil parish, Cardigan; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 333.

GLANFORD-BRIGG, GLANFORD-BRIDGE, or BRIGG, a town, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a district, in Lincolnshire. The town stands on the river Ancholme, and on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, in the midst of the Ancholme level, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Gainsborough, and 24 N by E of Lincoln. It was originally a fishing hamlet; and it has gradually risen to considerable importance, as a seat of trade. It lies round the meeting-points of the parishes of Wrawby, Scawby, Broughton, and Bigby; and it contains portions of all these parishes. It is a sub-port, a polling-place, and a seat of petty sessions; and it has a head post-office, and a railway station with telegraph, both of the name of Brigg. It has also two banking-offices, a corn exchange, a three-arched bridge, a neat police station, a church, five dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a new cemetery with two chapels, a workhouse, with accommodation for 200 persons, national schools, a free grammar-school, with about £520 a-year from endowment, other charities, with about £30, public reading-rooms, and a horticultural society. The church was built in 1843, at a cost of £3,000; is in the pointed style, with pinnacled tower; occupies the site of a previous edifice; and is a chapel of ease to Wrawby. An hospital was founded here, in the time of King John, by Adam Pagnell; and was subordinate to Selby abbey. Vessels of small tonnage come up the Ancholme, and conduct a commerce in corn, coal, timber, and general merchandise. A large trade was formerly carried on in the manufacture of rabbit skins; but underwent decline at the draining of the Ancholme level. Markets are held on Thursdays, and a fair on 5 Aug. Pop. of the town in 1861, 3,138. Houses, 654.—The township is in Wrawby parish; but is not all in the town. Real property, £4,414. Pop., 1,704. Houses, 359. Pop. of the part in the town, 1,692. Houses, 356.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Wrawby, Broughton, Worlaby, Elsham, Barnetby-le-Wold, Melton-Ross, Kirmington, Croxton, Redbourne, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Manton, Scawby-cum-Sturton, Hibaldstow, and Cadney, and the extra-parochial tract of Newstead. Acres, 52,077. Pop., 12,326. Houses, 2,634. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Winterton, containing the parishes of Winterton, Appleby, Roxby-cum-Risby, Winterringham, West Halton, Whitton, Alkborough, Burton-upon-Stather, Flixborough, Frodingham, Bottesford, and Messingham; and the sub-district of Barton, containing the parishes of Barton-St. Peter, Barton-St. Mary, Wootton, Ulceby, Killingholme, East Halton, Thornton-Curtis, Goxhill, Barrow-upon-Humber, South Ferrby, Horkstow, Saxby, and Bonby. Acres, 165,470. Poor-rates in 1863, £15,305. Pop. in 1851, 33,736; in 1861, 34,731. Houses, 7,524. Marriages in 1862, 232; births, 1,174,—of which 103 were illegitimate; deaths, 571,—of which 208 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,261; births, 11,405; deaths, 6,409. The places of worship, in 1851, were 42 of the Church of England, with 10,513 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,474 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 722 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 256 s.; 37 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,941 s.; 37 of Primitive Methodists, with 4,158 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 240 s. The schools were 40 public day schools, with 2,710 scholars; 94 private day schools, with 2,025 s.; and 66 Sunday schools, with 4,887 s.

GLAN (Is and UWCH), two townships in Whitford parish, Flint; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Holywell. Pop., 470 and 864.

GLANNIBANTA, or GLANOVENTA. See LANCHESTER.

GLANOGWEN, a chapelry in Llanllechid parish, Carmarvon; on the river Ogwen, under Carnedd-Davydd,

6 miles SSE of Bangor city and r. station. It was constituted in 1858; and its post-town is Bethesda, under Bangor. Pop., 4,264. Houses, 914. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Bangor. Value, £111.* Patron, Lord Penrhyn. The church is very good.

GLANRAFON, or GLANARON, a hamlet in Picton township, Llansana parish, Flint; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rhuddlan.

GLANRHYD, a railway station in Carmarthen; on the Vale of Towy railway, 4 miles NNE of Llandilo-fawr.

GLANTAWY, a hamlet in Abergwilly parish, Carmarthenshire; near Carmarthen. Pop., 399.

GLANTLEES. See GREENS and GLANTLEES.

GLANTON, a village and a township in Whittingham parish, Northumberland. The village stands 2 miles N of Whittingham, and 8 W of Alnwick; contains some handsome houses; and has a post-office, under Alnwick, and a Presbyterian church. The township comprises 1,329 acres. Pop., 619. Houses, 134. Glanton House is the seat of F. J. Collingwood, Esq. Glanton pike is a lofty eminence, and was anciently a beacon station, to alarm the country in times of danger. There is a petrifying spring. Several stone coffins and urns, with ancient British weapons, were found, in 1716, near Deer-street.

GLANUSK, the seat of Sir Joseph Bailey, in Brecon; on the river Usk, 2 miles NW of Crickhowell. The house is modern, in the Tudor style; and the grounds have a three-arched bridge, and a castellated lodge. A church, erected by the late Sir J. Bailey, as a family mausoleum, stands immediately above the bridge, and commands beautiful views.

GLANVILLE-WOOTTON. See WOOTTON-GLANVILLE.

GLANYLLYN, a seat of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., in Merioneth; on Bala lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bala.

GLANYNANT, a village in Llangirrig parish, Montgomery; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Llanidloes.

GLAPTHORN, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; near the river Nen, and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Oundle. Post-town, Oundle. Acres, 1,370. Real property, £1,758. Pop., 396. Houses, 80. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Cotterstock, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is ancient. There are a free school, and charities £5.

GLAPTON. See CLIFTON-WITH-GLAPTON.

GLAPWELL, a township in Bolsover parish, Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Mansfield. Acres, 720. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 103. Houses, 17. Glapwell Hall is the seat of the Hallowes family. There was once a chapel here, under Darling abbey.

GLARAMARA. See BORROWDALE, Cumberland.

GLAS, a Celtic word, signifying "green," "verdant," "blue," or "grey;" and used as a prefix in names of places.

GLASBURY, a village, a township, and a parish in the district of Hay, and partly in Brecon, partly in Radnor. The village stands on the river Wye, adjacent to the Hereford and Brecon railway, 4 miles SW of Hay; is a pretty place; and has a post-office under Hereford, and a railway station. A wooden bridge here, of great length and height, connects Brecon with Radnor.—The township includes the village, and comprises 3,400 acres. Pop., 768. Houses, 162. Pop. of the Brecon portion, 204. Houses, 48.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Pipton, Tregoyd, and Velindre. Acres, 9,216. Real property of the Brecon portion, £2,757; of the Radnor portion, £4,494. Pop. of the whole, 1,264. Houses, 262. Pop. of the Brecon portion, 700. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. Glasbury House belonged to the Hugheses, and is now the seat of Mrs. Papendick. Maeslough Castle, an edifice of 1829, is the seat of Walter de Winton, Esq.; and occupies a situation which Gilpin pronounced "the finest of the kind in Wales." Tregoyd, an edifice of the time of Elizabeth, belonged to the Watkineses, and is now the seat of Viscount Hereford. Gwernfyed, also an edifice

of the time of Elizabeth, and having a court-yard with two round towers, belonged to the Cliffords and to the Williamsses, gave entertainment in 1645 to Charles I., and is now the seat of Col. Wood. An ancient British camp, called Gaer, is on an eminence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £382.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is a modern edifice, in the Norman style. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, a national school, and charities £9.

GLASCOED, a hamlet in Usk parish, Monmouth; on the Pontypool and Monmouth railway, 3½ miles W of Usk. Acres, 1,733. Real property, £1,336. Pop., 253. Houses, 46. There is a Baptist chapel.

GLASCOMB, a parish in Presteigne district, Radnor; 7½ miles SW of New Radnor, and 8 E of Builth r. station. It comprises the townships of Drewern and Vaynor-Glare; and its post-town is Kington. Acres, 6,984. Real property, £3,565. Pop., 463. Houses, 90. The property is much subdivided. Large part of the surface is waste. Glascomb Court is the seat of the Bevans. Sulphur springs, of some note for cutaneous diseases, are at Blaen-Edwy. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Colva and Rulen, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £248.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church is tolerable. Charities, £6.

GLASCOTE. See BOLEHALL and GLASCOTE.

GLASLYN (THE). See ABERGLASLYN.

GLASSENBURY, an old moated seat in Cranbrook parish, Kent; 2½ miles W by N of Cranbrook. It belonged to the Robertses or the Rookhersts. A chalybeate spring is in its neighbourhood.

GLASS-HOUGHTON. See HOUGHTON-GLASS.

GLASSHOUSE-YARD, a liberty in East London district, Middlesex; in the metropolis ¾ of a mile NE of St. Paul's. Acres, 5. Pop., 1,455. Houses, 171.

GLASSON, a hamlet and a chapelry in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The hamlet lies on the river Lune, 3 miles NW of Galgate r. station, and 5 SSW of Lancaster; and has a post-office under Lancaster. Two wet docks here, communicating with the Lune, accommodate vessels discharging cargoes into barges for Lancaster; and a canal goes hence, by a short route, into junction with the Lancaster canal. The chapelry comprises the extra-parochial tract of Cockers and Abbey, and parts of the parishes of Cockerham and Lancaster; and was constituted in 1841. Pop., 857. Houses, 153. Pop. of the part in Lancaster parish, 648. Houses, 119. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir James Fitzgerald, Bart. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £100.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good; and there is an endowed school.

GLASSONBY, a township in Addingham parish, Cumberland; near the river Eden, 2 miles SSE of Kirkoswald. Acres, 1,643. Real property, £1,708. Pop., 147. Houses, 30.

GLASTON, a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland; 2 miles NNW of Seaton r. station, and 2½ ENE of Uppingham. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 1,145. Real property, £2,659. Pop., 233. Houses, 59. The manor belonged to the Colleys, the Sherards, and others. Glaston House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £200.* Patron, St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is early and decorated English; has, between the nave and the chancel, an early English tower; was extensively restored in 1862; and contains some old monuments. A school has £5 from endowment; and other charities have £30.

GLASTONBURY, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wells district, Somerset. The town stands on a peninsular tract, engirt by the river Brue, and on the Somerset and Dorset railway, at the junction of the branch to Wells, 5½ miles SSW of Wells, and 25 SW of Bath. It occupies eminences, connected with the inferior oolite of the county; but is largely environed by marshes, and is flanked on one side by Weary-all-Hill, on another by Glastonbury-Tor. Its peninsula was called, by the

ancient Britons, Yniswytrin, signifying the "glassy island," either from the "glasten" or "blue-green" colour of its surface, or from its abounding with "glass" or "woad;" was called, by the Saxons, Glastn-Ey or Glaestingabyrig,—the former also signifying "the glassy island;" and was called, by the Romans, Insula Avalonia, or the Isle of Avalon, either from the British word "avalla," which signifies apples, and in allusion to its having orchards, or from a British chief of the name of Avallac. The town arose from an ancient monastery; and is alleged, by monkish historians, to have been founded in the apostolic times; but does not appear, on any good evidence, to date higher than about the year 708. It was demolished, in 873, by the Danes; was rebuilt, in 942, by King Edmund; was destroyed by fire in 1184; was restored by Henry III.; was destroyed by an earthquake in 1276; was soon once more restored; and continued, till the Reformation, to be a grand seat of monastic rule. A remarkable whirlwind, from W to E, passed over it in Sept. 1856, and tore the roofs from several of its houses.

The main interest of the town centres in its ancient abbey. The monkish writers say that this was founded by Joseph of Arimathea, sent by the apostle Philip to preach in Britain; they say also that, when the structure built by him had wasted away, a new one on its site was built, in 530, by Devi or St. David, Archbishop of Canterbury; and they say further that a reconstruction of this, in great splendour, was done, about 708, by King Ina. This last appears to have been, not really a reconstruction, but an entirely new edifice, and really the first monastery at the place; and even it was rebuilt, in 942, by St. Dunstan, and constituted a Benedictine abbey. Violent tumults occurred among the monks in 1083, and led to the dismissal of the abbot. A new minster was begun in 1102-1120, by Abbot Herlewin; suffered great damage by the fire which destroyed the town in 1184; and was restored and extended, by successive abbots, at successive dates, till 1500. The church was cruciform; measured 550 feet in length; and had a nave, with aisles, 220 feet long,—a transept with north aisle and two eastern chapels, 135 feet long,—and an apsidal choir, with broad procession-path and eastern chapel, 153 feet long. The chief parts of it still standing are three bays of the south nave aisle, the eastern piers of the central tower, an eastern bay of each wing of the transept, one of the eastern chapels of the northern transept, and the south wall, with five pointed windows, of the choir. The best preserved and most interesting portion of the ruin is a chapel, called the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, which stood at the west end of the church, in front of the nave. This is supposed to have been built in the times of Henry II. and Richard I.; measures 100 feet by 25; shows characters of transition from Norman architecture to early English; and had, at the angles, turret-towers, arched above the corbel-table, and surmounted by spires,—one of which remains. Under this was discovered, in 1825, a Norman crypt, 89½ feet in length, 25½ feet in width, and 10 feet in height. The cloisters were on the south side of the church's nave, and measured 220 feet each way. The kitchen still stands; was built in 1374-1420; is all of stone; and has an octagonal form, with peaked octagonal roof, and a two-staged lantern. The barn also still stands; is partly decorated English, but chiefly perpendicular; has a cruciform plan; and is lit by loop-holes. Joseph of Arimathea is fabled to have been buried in the church. Berin, Archbishop of Armagh, in the 5th century, also is alleged to have been buried here. King Arthur too, and his queen Guinevar, are said to have been buried here; and their supposed remains are recorded to have been found, by special search, in the time of Henry II., and to have been removed, by order of Edward I. to a magnificent shrine before the high altar. King Edmund died at the abbey in 1017; and King Edward I. visited it in 1278. The abbot had precedence of all the abbots in England till 1154; and he always was a member of the upper house of convocation, and a baron of parliament. Whiting, the last abbot, from 1524 till 1539, educated here

about 300 sons of the nobility; and, on account of refusing to surrender the abbey, he was hanged on the Tor, and his body quartered. The abbey revenue at that time was £3,509.

Weary-all-Hill commands a fine view of the town, and has a spot where the monkish writers allege Joseph of Arimathea and his fellow-travellers, weary with their journey, sat down to refresh themselves, and where Joseph's staff, then stuck into the ground, took root, and afterwards became a blooming hawthorn, budding regularly for 1,500 years, on Christmas-day, till it was cut down, in the time of Charles I., by the Puritans. A flat stone, with an inscription, marks the spot. A hawthorn actually grew here; grafts of it also were raised to trees on other spots; one of these trees still exists in a garden through which the abbey ruins are approached; and the blossoms of the trees were held, through the Romish times, in so much repute, that exportations of them were made from Bristol to foreign countries.—Glastonbury Tor is about 500 feet high; commands a good prospect of the surrounding country; and is crowned by a beautiful tower which belonged to a ruined church of St. Michael. The monkish writers say that the original edifice, on this site, was a small oratory, erected by Saints Phagnus and Duruvianus, about a century after the alleged founding of the abbey by St. Joseph; that a re-construction of this was done by St. Patrick, who came out of Ireland, and was abbot of Glastonbury; and that a church and a monastery were added to the oratory by some of Patrick's successors. St. Michael's church here, whatever were its date and character, was totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1276; but it was soon afterwards re-erected, in a more splendid manner. The tower is the only part of it now standing; and this has, over the doorway, two rude bas-reliefs, the one representing a woman milking a cow, the other representing St. Michael, with a pair of scales, weighing the Bible against the devil.

The town consists chiefly of two streets, crossing each other at right angles, and running to the four cardinal points. Many of the houses, in both streets, consist of stones taken from the abbey; and some of them show small features or fragments of it in their front. The Abbey House, on the east side of the Abbey-close, was built out of the ruins of the old abbot's residence, in 1714, at a cost of £3,000; is itself in the Tudor style, but includes some relics of the old edifice; and, together with the abbey-ruins and 40 acres of land, was sold, in 1851, to Mr. H. Danby Seymour, for £10,000. The Red Lion Inn, in St. Magdalene-street, was formerly the great gate to the abbey; retains the narrow gate-way for foot-passengers, with pointed arch and groined roof; and has, in the yard, a small chapel built, in connexion with an almshouse, about 1500. The George Inn, in High-street, was formerly the house for pilgrims resorting to the abbey; and has an interesting front of the time of Henry VII. or Henry VIII., with an archway bearing the arms of Edward IV. and those of the abbey. The Tribunal, in the same street, higher up, belonged also to the abbey; is a domestic edifice of the 16th century; and has a window which was once filled with painted glass, showing escutcheons and arms of the abbots and the kings. The market cross, at the intersection of the four streets, was originally built in 1520; was one of the most elegant structures of its kind in the kingdom; and was rebuilt, in the decorated English style, in 1846. St. John's church is later English and cruciform; has a superb tower of three stages, 140 feet high, with open-worked parapet and slender pinnacles; contains a fine stone pulpit, and an ancient coloured tomb of a burser to the abbot; and was restored in 1858-60. St. Benedict's church was partly rebuilt in 1493-1524, by Abbot Beere; has his initials, with emblems, over the north entrance and on one of the battlements; and contains monuments of the Goulds of Sharpham Park. There are chapels for Independents, Plymouth Brethren, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; royal hospitals or almshouses, with £47; other charities, with £63; a bridge, a reservoir, a banking-office, three chief inns, a town-hall, new assembly and reading-rooms, police barracks, national schools, a head

post-office, and a railway-station with telegraph. A new Wesleyan chapel, facing High-street, was built in 1861. A canal, and the river Brue, connect the town with the Bristol channel at the mouth of the river Parret; and serve for the conveyance chiefly of timber, slates, tiles, and coal. Markets are held on the third Monday of each month; fairs are held on 19 Sept. and 11 Oct.; and a weekly newspaper is published on Saturdays. Some trade is carried on in stocking-making, tanning, and glove-making. The town anciently sent members to parliament, but was disfranchised in 1539. It received a charter from Queen Anne; and it is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Its borough limits include only a part of the parish. Pop., 3,496. Houses, 691. Henry Fielding was born at Sharpham park, in the vicinity; and the Greville family took from the town the title of Baron.

The parish includes the tything of Edgaryl, and the hamlets of Week, Havet, and Norwood-Park. Acres, 7,083. Real property, £23,022,—of which £125 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 3,125; in 1861, 3,593. Houses, 709. The increase of pop. arose from the opening of the railway past the town, and from the establishing here of the head-quarters of the county-constabulary. The property, in both sections of the parish, St. John and St. Benedict, is much subdivided. The rocks include lias and inferior oolite; and Dean Buckland found here a rare great fossil animal which he figured in his "Bridge-water Treatise." The two livings, St. John and St. Benedict, are vicarages in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value of the former, £195; * of the latter, £100. Patron of both, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—The sub-district contains also seven other parishes. Acres, 31,394. Pop., 10,635. Houses, 2,134.

GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, a hundred in Somerset; in the heart of the county, between the Polden and the Mendip hills. It contains Baltonsborough parish, and five other parishes. Acres, 16,555. Pop., 3,834. Houses, 815.

GLATTON, a village and a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon. The village stands 3 miles SSW of Stilton, and 3¼ WSW of Holme r. station; and has a post-office under Peterborough. The parish includes the chapelry of Holme. Acres, 6,400. Real property, £9,030. Pop., 937. Houses, 177. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to the Sherards and the Wellses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £546.* Patron, J. M. Wingfield, Esq. The church is early English, with a square tower; and the chancel of it was recently restored. There are a national school, and some small charities.

GLAZEBROOK. See RIXTON-WITH-GLAZEBROOK.

GLAZEDALE. See GLAISDALE.

GLAZELEY, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; on an affluent of the Severn, 3¼ miles SSW of Bridgnorth town and r. station. It has a post-office under Bridgnorth. Acres, 636. Rated property, £605. Pop., 67. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Chetton, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is ancient, and in fair condition.

GLEADLESS, a hamlet in Handsworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3¼ miles SE of Sheffield. It forms a curacy with Handsworth; and it has a church built in 1840, an Independent chapel, and a national school. Table-blade forging and coal-mining are carried on.

GLEADTHORPE -GRANGE, a hamlet in Warsop parish, Notts; 4¼ miles NW of Ollerton.

GLEAN (THE). See GLEN (THE), Lincolnshire.

GLEASTON, a division of Aldingham parish, Lancashire; 2¼ miles SE of Dalton. Gleaston Castle here is the ruin of a baronial strength, which appears to have been both large and strong, and which is now reduced to three towers, with connecting walls. The castle belonged to the Flemings, and to the Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey.

GLEAWANCESTER, GLEAWCESTER, or GLEWCESTER. See GLOUCESTER.

GLEMHAM (GREAT), a parish in Plomesgate district

Suffolk; 2½ miles ENE of Parham r. station, and 4 WSW of Saxmundham. Post-town, Little Glemham, under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,910. Real property, £2,821. Pop., 354. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Little Glemham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has an embattled tower, and is good. There are church lands, with £25.

GLEMHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Alde and to the East Suffolk railway, 1½ mile ENE of Marlesford r. station and 4½ SW of Saxmundham. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,268. Real property, £2,301. Pop., 325. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. Glemham Hall was formerly the seat of the Glemhams,—one of whom, Sir Thomas, fought conspicuously for Charles I.; and is now the residence of A. Garrett, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Great Glenham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £329.* Patron, the Earl of Guilford. The church was repaired in 1858. Henry Glemham, who became bishop of St. Asaph after the restoration, was a native.

GLEMSFORD, a village and a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Stour and the Cambridge and Colchester railway, 4½ miles ENE of Clare; and has a post-office under Sudbury, a railway station, and a fair on 24 June. The parish comprises 2,295 acres. Real property, £6,456. Pop. in 1851, 1,628; in 1861, 1,932. Houses, 419. The increase of pop. arose from the extension of horse-hair weaving and cocoa-nut fibre manufacture. Silk weaving and wool weaving also are carried on. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged, at Domesday, to Earl Odo. A priests' college was established here in the time of Edward the Confessor; and had numerous privileges, which were confirmed by Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £582.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is ancient, and has a tower which recently was rebuilt. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, a national school, and charities £36.

GLEN, GLENN, GLYN, or GLYNN, a Celtic word, signifying "a deep vale traversed by a stream," and used in topographical nomenclature.

GLEN (THE), a stream of Northumberland. It rises on Cocklaw mountain, at the boundary with Scotland; has most of its course among the Cheviots, partly in Scotland, partly in Northumberland; bears, in its upper parts, the names of College burn and Bowmont water; runs altogether about 14 miles southward to the Till, at Flodden; has a rapid current, subject to high freshets; is noted for both the abundance and the excellence of its trout; and gives name to the district and ward of Glendale. Paulinus, the Culdee missionary to the Northumbrians, is recorded to have spent thirty days in doing little else than baptizing converts in its waters; and Arthur is alleged to have got a victory over the Saxons near its banks.

GLEN, or GLEAN (THE), a river of Lincolnshire. It rises near the boundary with Rutland and Northampton; and runs about 22 miles north-eastward, through the fens, to the head of Fosdyke Wash.

GLEN, a railway station in Leicestershire; on the Market-Harborough and Leicester railway, 8½ miles NW of Market-Harborough.

GLEN-ALDYN, a narrow vale, traversed by a stream, in the Isle of Man. The stream rises on Slieu-Choar; skirts the W side of North Barrule mountain; and has a course of about 4 miles north-north-eastward to the Sulby river, a little above Ramsey.

GLENCOIN, a ravine traversed by a streamlet, on the mutual boundary of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It descends from Watson-Dodd, 1½ mile eastward, to Ulles-water, at a point 1½ mile SW of Aira Bridge; is overhung, on the S side, by Stybarrow Crag,—on the N side, by the heights of Gowbarrow Park; and has much romantic and beautiful scenery.

GLENDALE, a district and a ward in the N of Northumberland; between Coquetdale and Scotland. The

district comprehends the sub-district of Ford, containing the parishes of Ford, Lowick, Carham, and Branxton, and thirteen townships of Kirk-Newton; and the sub-district of Wooler, containing the parishes of Wooler, Chatton, Ingram, Doddington, and Ilderton, two townships of Kirk-Newton, and seven of Eglingham. Acres, 142,305. Poor-rates in 1862, £6,770. Pop. in 1851, 14,348; in 1861, 13,211. Houses, 2,515. Marriages in 1860, 62; births, 394,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 213,—of which 56 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 459; births, 4,173; deaths, 2,079. The places of worship, in 1851, were 12 of the Church of England, with 2,843 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 740 s.; 5 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 3,326 s.; 3 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 1,930 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 60 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 290 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 85 s. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 1,677 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 375 s.; and 26 Sunday schools, with 1,453 s. The workhouse is in Wooler. The ward is mainly identical with the district, but less extensive; and is cut into two divisions, E and W. Acres of the E div., 43,507; of the W div., 61,309. Pop. of both, 11,521. Houses, 2,219.

GLEN-DARRAGH, a narrow vale in the Isle of Man; descending north-north-eastward to the tributary of the Glass river, 4 miles NW of Douglas. Remains of three stone circles are here, usually designated as Druidical, but more likely to mark an ancient burying-place either of early Britons or early Scandinavians.

GLENDERAMAKIN, a headstream of the river Greta, in Cumberland. It issues from Scales tarn on Saddleback; describes a circuit of about 5 miles round Souter fell; and runs thence 3½ miles south-westward, to a confluence with St. John's beck, near Threlkeld.

GLENDERATERRA, an affluent of the river Greta, in Cumberland. It rises between Skiddaw and Saddleback; and runs 3 miles southward to the Greta, between Threlkeld and Latrigg.

GLENDON, a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; adjacent to the Leicester and Bedford railway, 2½ miles NW of Kettering. Post-town, Kettering. The returns include the extra-parochial tract of Barford. Acres, 1,490. Real property, £1,896. Pop., 63. Houses, 10. Glendon Hall is the seat of the Booth family, and contains some interesting portraits. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £35. Patrons, the Executors of the late Mr. Booth.

GLENDUE, a wooded dell in Northumberland; descending to the South Tyne at Haydon Bridge.

GLENFIELD, a township and a parish in Blaby district, Leicestershire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Soar, and on the Leicester and Swannington railway, near Kirby-Muxloe station, 3¼ miles WNW of Leicester; and has a post-office under Leicester. Real property, £2,121. Pop., 522. Houses, 119. The parish contains also the chapelries of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe. Acres, 4,890. Real property, £10,007. Pop., 1,034. Houses, 225. The property is not much divided. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £318.* Patron, R. G. Pochin, Esq. The church is old but good, with a tower; and contains sedilia and a piscina. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

GLENFIELD FRITH, an extra-parochial tract in Blaby district, Leicestershire; 4 miles WNW of Leicester. Real property, £658. Pop., 9. Houses, 2.

GLEN-HELEN, a deep richly-wooded vale in the Isle of Man; traversed by the upper part of the Rhennass river, and merging into Glen-Mooar, 4 miles ESE of Peel. It contains a fine waterfall.

GLENMEAY, or GLENMOY, a hamlet and a narrow vale in Kirkpatrick parish, Isle of Man. The hamlet stands in the vale, near the coast, 3 miles S by W of Peel; and has a post-office under Douglas, Isle of Man. The vale is a continuation of Glen-Rushen; curves round

Corrans hill to the sea; abounds in sylvan beauty; and is traversed by a stream which makes a fine fall of 30 feet.

GLEN-MOOR, a vale traversed by a stream, in Kirkmichael parish, Isle of Man. The stream has a run of about 2½ miles to the sea, 5¼ miles NE by N of Peel.

GLEN-MOOR, a vale continuous with Glen-Helen, in the Isle of Man. Fine specimens of the great Irish elk have been found in its alluvium. See **GLEN-HELEN**.

GLENN MAGNA, **GLEN MAGNA**, or **GREAT GLENN**, a village, a township, and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Soar, near the Leicester and Market-Harborough railway, the Union canal, and the Via Devana, 6 miles SE of Leicester; and has a station, of the name of Glen, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Great Glenn, under Leicester.—The township includes the village, and extends beyond it. Real property, £4,855. Pop., 735. Houses, 135.—The parish contains also the township of Great Stretton. Acres, 2,510. Real property, £6,290. Pop., 827. Houses, 192. The property is divided among a few. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Great Stretton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £217.* Patron, Sir G. Robinson, Bart. The church is commodious; consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with embattled tower; and is good. There are a public school, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel of ease, and charities £34.

GLENN-PARVA, a township in Ayleston parish, Leicestershire; on the river Soar and the Union canal, 4 miles SSW of Leicester. Real property, £1,894. Pop., 119. Houses, 30.

GLENRIDDING, a mountain-vale, traversed by a rivulet, on the NW border of Westmoreland. The rivulet descends from Helvellyn; draws two head-streams from Red Tarn and Keppel-Cove Tarn; and runs 3¼ miles eastward to Ulles water, about a mile NNW of Patterdale Inn. The vale is overhung, on the S by Catchedean, on the N, by Bleaberry-Fell and Stybarrow-Crag; and has, in a recess on its N side, the Greenside lead mines. Glenridding House, at its mouth, is the seat of the Rev. N. Askev.

GLEN-ROSS, a small vale, with a small water hole, in Sussex; 2 miles N of Hastings.

GLENTHAM, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands near the river Ancholme, 6¼ miles W of Usselby r. station, and 7¼ WNW of Market-Rasen; and has a post-office under Market-Rasen. The parish contains also the hamlet of Bishop-Bridge, and part of the hamlet of Spital-in-the-Street. Acres, 2,240. Real property, £4,335. Pop., 516. Houses, 103. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £90.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower; and was repaired in 1855. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

GLENTHORNE, a romantic dell on the mutual border of Devon and Somerset; on the coast, 5 miles E of Lynton. Glenthorne House here is the seat of the Rev. W. S. Halliday; contains numerous curiosities; stands about 50 feet above the shore; and is engirt and overhung by woods, which ascend acclivities to the height of 1,100 feet.

GLENTWORTH, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 7 miles NE by N of Marton r. station, and 8 ESE of Gainsborough. Post-town, Fillingham, under Lincoln. Acres, 3,043. Real property, £3,554. Pop., 340. Houses, 58. The property belongs to the Earl of Scarborough. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £307.* Patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church is good; and contains a monument of Lord-Chief-Justice Wray, of the time of Elizabeth. There are two almshouses.

GLENWHETT, a hamlet in Blenkinsop township, Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; near the Roman wall and the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 3¼ miles W by N of Haltwhistle. It is separated by Tippal

rivulet from Greenhead village; and it has an inn, the garden-wall of which includes a Roman altar.

GLEN-WYLLIN, a deep narrow vale, traversed by a stream, in Kirkmichel parish, Isle of Man. The stream rises on Slieu-Ny-Fraughane; and pursues a sinuous course of about 3¼ miles north-westward to the sea, in the vicinity of Kirkmichel village. The vale has in its upper part a pretty hamlet, embowered in wood; and enjoys the repute of being the Montpellier of the Isle of Man.

GLEVERING, a hamlet in Hackeston parish, Suffolk; on the river Deben, 4¼ miles S of Framlingham. Glevering House is the seat of the Arcedecknes.

GLEWSTONE, a township in Goodrich parish, Hereford; on the river Wye, 3¼ miles SW of Ross. Pop., 121.

GLIDDEN. See **CRIDDEN** and **GLIDDEN**.

GLINTON, a parish in Peterborough district, Northampton; 1 mile WSW of Peakirk r. station, and 3 SSE of Market-Deeping. Post-town, Market-Deeping. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £3,575. Pop., 421. Houses, 88. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Peakirk, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is decorated English; has a later English tower, and lofty octagonal spire; contains a piscina and two curious ancient chests; and was recently restored. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists, an endowed national school, and charities £104.

GLOBE-TOWN, a hamlet in Bethnal-Green parish, London; near Victoria Park and the Great Eastern railway, 2¼ miles NE by E of St. Pauls.

GLOBWLL, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery; near Llanfyllin. Real property, £2,534. Pop., 124.

GLODDAETH, the seat of the Hon. T. E. Mostyn, in Eglwys-Rhos parish, Carnarvon; on the coast, 3 miles NE of Conway. The house is a Tudor edifice, and stands on the slope of a finely-wooded hill; and both it and the grounds are open to visitors, and attract many from Llandudno.

GLODWICK, a chapelry in Prestwich parish, Lancashire; in the south-eastern vicinity of Oldham town and r. station. It was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Oldham. Pop., 7,200. Houses, 1,379. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

GLOOSTON, a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester; on an affluent of the river Welland, 3¼ miles NNW of Medbourne-Bridge r. station, and 5¼ NNE of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Kibworth-Harcourt, under Leicester. Acres, 660. Real property, £1,440. Pop., 157. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £130.* Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. The church is of the 13th century. There are some small charities.

GLORORUM,—originally **GLOWER-O'ER-HIM**,—a township in Bambrugh parish, Northumberland; 4¼ miles E by S of Belford. Acres, 455. Pop., 39. Houses, 8.

GLOSSOP, a town, a township, and a sub-district in Hayfield district, and a parish partly also in Chapel-en-le-Frith district, Derby. The town stands at the terminus of a short branch of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, in the High Peak region, 2 miles from the river Ethrow and the boundary with Cheshire, 9 N by W of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 13 SE of Manchester. Its site is an eminence in one of the deepest valleys of the Peak; and its environs include scenes of much beauty and romance. The town is of modern growth; owes its rise mainly to great extension of the cotton manufacture; ranks now in the county, as a seat of trade, next to Derby; has a post-office; under Manchester, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, four chief inns, a town-hall and market-house, a parish church, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a work-

house, a British school, national schools, an endowed school with £37, and other charities with £246; and is a polling-place. The town-hall and market-house are a fine suite of buildings, enlarged in 1854; and the former is used, once a fortnight, as a court-house. The church superseded an ancient one; was built in 1836; has a handsome tower and spire, added in 1855; and contains a tablet and bust, by Bacon, to the memory of Joseph Hagne, Esq. of Park Hall. The Roman Catholic chapel is an ornamental edifice of 1831, in the Tuscan style; and in the grounds connected with it is a memorial cross of 1861. The British school stands in the vicinity of the church; and is a handsome edifice, built and endowed by the late Duke of Norfolk. A lofty viaduct of sixteen arches, not far from the town, takes the Manchester and Sheffield railway across Dinting Vale. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on 6 May, and the Wednesday on or after 10 Oct. Cotton mills and calico-printing works, on an extensive scale, some of them built in 1855, are in the town and its neighbourhood. Manufactures in woollens, paper, and stone are also carried on; and two weekly newspapers are published. The town is regarded as co-extensive with the townships of Glossop-Dale, Hadfield, Padfield, Simmondley, Whitfield, Charlesworth, Chunnall, and Dinting; but that extent of it is assumed only on the footing of a common rate for poor assessments and for the burial board, and includes very much rural ground. Pop., 19,126. Houses, 3,745.—The chief township is Glossop-Dale. Pop. in 1851, 5,467; in 1861, 6,130. Houses, 1,184.—The parish, in addition to the townships of the town, contains the townships of Chisworth, Ludworth, Chinley, Bugsworth, Brownside, Hayfield, Mellor and Beard, Thornsett, Ollersett, and Whittle. Acres, 49,960. Real property, £61,206;—of which £3,087 are in mines, £78 in quarries, £30 in iron-works, and £80 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 28,625; in 1861, 31,140. Houses, 6,154. The surface, from its great extent, and from its lying in so picturesque a region, presents much variety of soil, contour, and scenery. Glossop Hall, the seat of Lord Edward G. F. Howard, was formerly a place of no attraction, but was enlarged and adorned by the late Duke of Norfolk; it is now a noble edifice in the French chateau style of the 18th century; it commands a rich view of the tumulated landscape and lofty hills which surround the town; and it has fine grounds, with beautiful shrubberies, walks, and other ornature. Several coal mines in the townships of Simmondley, Charlesworth, and Chisworth, have ceased to be worked. Several hundred workmen were employed in 1851, in the township of Padfield, in constructing water-works there for Manchester. A Roman road, popularly called the Doctor's gate, within a short distance of the town, leads to a Roman camp, now called Melandra castle, situated on an eminence near the confluence of two mountain streams. The ditch, the ramparts, the prætorium, and some interior foundations of the camp, are still distinct, but present a gloomy appearance. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value £350.* Patron, Lord Foley. The chapelries of Charlesworth, Whitfield, Hayfield, Mellor, and New Mills, are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains the eight townships of the town, and the townships of Chisworth and Ludworth; and it forms a poor-law union which, with the Hayfield union, constitutes the Hayfield district. Pop. of the sub-district, 21,200. Houses, 4,180.

GLOSTER. See GLOUCESTER.

GLOSTER HILL, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, near its influx to the sea, 7½ miles SSE of Alnwick. Pop., 46. Houses, 3. A picturesque gateway of a demolished manor-house is here.

GLOUCESTER,—popularly GLOSTER—a city and a district in Gloucestershire. The city stands on the river Severn, and on Ermine and Ryknield-streets, 37½ miles NNE of Bristol, and 102 by railway, but 107 by road, WNW of London. The Severn is navigable past it; a ship-canal gives aid to its commerce; a canal connects it with the Thames; and the Bristol and Birmingham,

the Great Western, and the South Wales railways give it communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—The original town on the city's site was called, by the ancient Britons, Caergloeu, signifying the "bright fort;" by the Romans, Glevum, which was a corruption of Gloeu; and by the Saxons, Gleawancaster. Gleawecester, or Glevcester. The ancient Britons were doubtless the founders of the original town; but at what date is not known. The Romans took possession of it soon after the invasion under the emperor Claudius, in 44; and they established here a great station, with a colony called Colonia Glevum, to check the incursions of the Silures, who inhabited South Wales. The natives, after the withdrawal of the Romans in the 5th century, suffered severely from internal dissensions, and from incursions of the Picts and Scots; inasmuch that they became a ready prey to the Saxons, and are even said to have invited their protection. The Saxons took possession in 577; and they included the place in their kingdom of Mercia. King Wulphere rebuilt the town in 679; and Athelstan made it the site of a mint and a royal city. An abbey, a bishop's seat, and a royal palace were now in it; and these magnified its importance, and made it a centre of events. The Danes plundered it in 836, 877, and 997. Kings Edgar, Edmund Ironside, and Edward the Confessor resided in it. Edmund Ironside and Canute made a treaty here, in 1016, dividing all England between them. Edward the Confessor gave magnificent entertainment here, in 1051, to the Earl of Bologne, who had married his sister. William the Conqueror often held his court here; always spent the festive seasons here, attended by the principal nobility and clergy of the kingdom; and made great extensions of the city's fortifications, for defence against the Welsh. William Rufus drew disaster on the city, in 1087, by contest with Count Robert, the brother of the Conqueror; and he here, in 1093, met Malcom III. of Scotland, for adjustment of differences on the English and Scottish borders. The citizens, about the 12th century, struck boldly for the cause of the empress Maud, and made strenuous but vain efforts to overpower Stephen. Henry III. was crowned here, in 1216, at the age of ten years; and his rebellious barons, under the Earl of Leicester, afterwards took possession of the town, but were dislodged, in 1263, by his son Prince Edward. The citizens, in the civil war of Charles I., took firm part with the parliament; made extraordinary exertions to strengthen their fortifications; resisted a siege, by an army, under the personal command of the king; were pronounced by a parliamentarian orator of the time, to have turned the tide against the royal cause; and incurred such anger on the part of Charles II. that, in punishment of their successful bravery, the fortifications of the city were entirely demolished soon after the Restoration. Synods were held here in 804 and 1189; wittenagemotes, in 896 and 1053; and parliaments in 1234, 1278, 1320, 1373, 1403, 1407, 1417, and 1420. The parliament of 1278 is notable for the passing of acts concerning the liberties and franchises of the nation, known as the "Statutes of Gloucester." William II. visited the city in 1099; Henry I., in 1123; Henry II., in 1175; Henry III., in 1234; Edward I., in 1278; Edward II., in 1319; Richard II., in 1378; Henry VI., in 1430; Richard III., in 1483; Henry VII., in 1485; Henry VIII., in 1535; James II., in 1685 and 1687; George III., in 1788; George IV., when Prince of Wales, in 1807; and the present Queen, when Princess Victoria.

Site and Structure.—The city stands in a beautiful valley, sheltered on the E by a range of hills; and it occupies a gentle eminence rising from the Severn, at its division by the Isle of Alney. The surrounding scenery, and the various approaches, are, for the most part, highly ornamental. Gardens, orchards, parks, and elegant villas adorn the environs; and pleasant villages, agreeable hamlets, well-conditioned farms, and many pieces of good close scenery are in the neighbourhood. The approach from Cirencester is the line of Ermine-street, and has, for a considerable distance, been planted with houses. The suburb of Wootton is there, containing

some of the public buildings, and subjected, in 1861, to a new extension; and another suburb, called California, entirely modern, and forming of itself a little town, is on the south. Views of the city, from the best vantage-grounds in its vicinity, show the summits of its rich ecclesiastical architecture, striking upward from surrounding wood, in a magnificent group of towers and spires; whilst the near sheltering hills, cultivated to their tops—the most conspicuous being “the famous hill of Robin Hood”—display unusual variety and ornament.

The main streets of the ancient city are four, in cruciform arrangement, leading toward the cardinal points, and named Eastgate, Westgate, Northgate, and Southgate; but all, except Westgate, have been prolonged far beyond their original terminations. Numerous modern streets and lanes branch off; other streets, a handsome square, a number of villas, and the general features of a fashionable quarter, arose in the S after the discovery of a spa there in 1814; a new street from Southgate to the docks, an enlargement of the docks themselves, the formation of a new basin, and the erection there of several large warehouses and many new dwellings, followed the previous extension, and took great impulse from the opening of the railways; and a sweeping course of improvement throughout the ancient city, and all around it, in the removal of nuisances, the effecting of drainage, the demolition or renovation of old buildings, and the erection of numerous new structures, both public and private, has gone on till the present day. The general appearance of the city has been completely changed; the old houses, built of wood, with projecting stories, have, for the most part, entirely disappeared; the old streets, which formerly were very narrow and disagreeable, though still irregular and far from straight, are now, in general, broad, well-paved, picturesque, and pleasing; and the atmosphere of the place, which formerly was foul and noisome, is now kept pure by means of good drainage and a plentiful supply of water. The architectural remains of the middle ages are numerous and extremely fine; the architectural features of the modern edifices, on the whole, exhibit considerable variety and no small taste; and the architectural aspect of the city, in a general view, though possessing much breadth of plainness or worse, is very agreeable. The building material, in the new smaller works and private dwellings, is chiefly bricks; but in large works, where ornament is introduced, is chiefly stone. Improvement and extension, for some years, almost rose to a mania, and checked themselves; but they afterwards recovered tone, and went briskly forward. An instance of the rise of value occurred in the autumn of 1861, when a plot of ground, which had been purchased in 1815, for £270, was sold for £2,000.

Public Buildings.—The city walls, and other fortifications, destroyed after the Restoration, were partly of high antiquity; and the eastern and north-eastern portions of them most probably included masonry of the Roman station, which was at Kingsholm. Roman coins, urns, coffins, beads, lamps, and a very fine steel-yard have been found there. The gates of the city were four; stood at the terminations of the four ancient streets; were allowed to remain after the demolition of the walls; and did not disappear till last century. The south gate suffered destruction during the siege in 1643, but was rebuilt in the same year; and an inscription was cut, in capital letters, round its arch,—“A city assaulted by man, but saved by God.” A castle was built by William the Conqueror, on the site now occupied by the county gaol; and made a main figure in the military events down to the time of Charles I.; but has left no vestiges. The royal palace, inhabited or visited by so many kings, stood at Kingsholm. An octangular cross, 64½ feet high, stood at the intersection of the four chief streets; was erected in the time of Richard III.; had eight niched statues of monarchs, and a column supporting a globe; and was taken down in 1749. An ancient conduit also was in the city; but has been removed to a private garden. A gate, of the Tudor period, stands at the ancient entrance of the Cathedral precinct; and

is near a bridge of five arches, built in the time of Henry II. The New Inn probably occupies the site of a very ancient hospice; was built by John Turning, a monk of the 15th century; served for the accommodation of pilgrims; belongs now to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; and has “two tiers of galleries leading to dormitories, still fit to receive an audience of Chaucer’s pilgrims, or display the mummeries of a band of Shakespeare’s carriers.”

The Tolsey, or Town Hall, occupies the site of the Roman capitol; is an edifice of red brick, with stone dressings; has a decoration of the city arms; and serves, in its lower storey, as the post-office,—in the upper parts, for the business of the corporation and the magistrates. The Shire-hall, in Westgate, was built in 1816; is an edifice in the Ionic style, 300 feet long and 82 feet wide; has a tetrastyle portico, with columns 32 feet high; and, besides two court-rooms and other rooms for business, contains a spacious room for balls and concerts. The city gaol was built in the latter part of last century, and afterwards enlarged; but was recently taken down. The county gaol was erected in 1791, at a cost of £35,000; stands in North Hamlet, on the site of the old castle; has arrangements similar to those of the model prison at Pentonville; and has capacity for 338 male and 59 female prisoners. The court of probate was erected in 1861, after designs by Fulljames and Waller; is a heavy edifice of mediæval semi-Italian character; and has an enormous roof. The registrar’s office adjoins this; was built previously to it; and is of similar style. The corn-exchange is a new and handsome structure. A cattle-market was constructed in 1821, at a cost of more than £10,000; and a new one, in lieu of this, with suitable offices, was constructed in 1863. Two handsome bridges give communication across the Severn; and a new iron one was projected, in 1862, to take the place of a previous wooden one. The railway-stations are commodious; but they suffer the disadvantage of the difference of gauge between the Birmingham and Gloucester and the Bristol and Gloucester,—the former 4 feet 8½ inches, the latter 7 feet. The spa, discovered in 1814, possesses considerable medicinal virtues, and gave occasion for the erection of a handsome pump-room, and hot, cold, and vapour baths; but it is not much patronized, on account of the proximity of the more fashionable town of Cheltenham. There are also a theatre and assembly-rooms. A monument to Bishop Hooper, on the spot of his martyrdom, adjacent to the church of St. Mary-de-Lode, was erected in 1863; resembles, in a general way, the crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of Queen Eleanor; is in the early decorated English style, of three stages, 13½ feet wide at bottom, and 45 feet high; has a gable and crocketed canopy, supported on pinnacled buttresses and clustered columns; and contains, under the canopy, a Portland stone statue of the bishop, in the attitude of preaching. Other public structures will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—Gloucester cathedral was originally and long a monastic church. The earliest ascertained building on its site was a nunnery, founded by Wulpher king of Mercia, in 679; and this was carried on and finished by his brother Ethelred, who became a monk. The first superior of it was Kyneburg, Kineburg, or Knieburg, wife of Aldred, king of Northumbria. It flourished only till about 767; was then, in a time of war, abandoned by its nuns; continued to be unoccupied and neglected till about 823; and was then restored. King Canute, in 1022, converted it into a Benedictine abbey; and Aldred, bishop of Worcester, soon afterwards extended it, and rebuilt its church. The new minster was burnt in 1087, by Robert Duke of Normandy; and either a restoration of this was done, or a new one was erected, by Robert bishop of Hereford, in 1089. This also suffered from fire in 1101, and at more than one subsequent period; but it underwent successive restorations and extensions, till it acquired all the parts of the eventual cathedral about 1498. The abbots had great wealth and power; and sat in parliament as peers. The number of resident monks, so early as 1104, was a hundred. The

murder of Edward II., at Berkeley Castle, gave occasion to a vast increase of the abbey's celebrity and wealth. The abbots of Bristol, Keynsham, and Malmesbury refused to receive the king's body; but Abbot Thokey of Gloucester, marshalling his monks and retainers in grand procession, went to Berkeley, brought away the royal corpse beneath a gorgeous pall, buried it in the abbey, and erected over it a magnificent tomb. Edward III. made a visit to the tomb, founded a chantry there, and presented gifts for enriching and extending the abbey. Thousands of pilgrims afterwards resorted to the shrine, made costly offerings, and thereby added to the abbots' means for increasing splendour. The church, with its appurtenances, rose, in consequence, to great magnificence; so that it stood possessed of all the characters of a suitable cathedral, at the time of the institution of the bishopric by Henry VIII.

The cathedral stands in a secluded enclosure, and occupies one side of an area, called College Green. It consists of a south porch, a nave, a transept, a choir, a Lady chapel, and a central tower; and has cloisters and a chapter-house. The nave is 174 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 67½ feet high; the transept is 128 feet long, 43½ feet wide, and 86 feet high in the S.—78 feet in the N; the choir is 140 feet long, 34½ feet wide, and 86 feet high; the Lady chapel is 92 feet long, 24½ feet wide, and 46½ feet high; the tower is 42½ feet in one direction, 40½ feet in the other direction, and 225 feet high; the cloisters are 146 by 145 feet long, 19 feet wide, and 18½ feet high; the chapter-house is 68 feet long, and 35 feet wide; and the entire edifice is outwardly 423 feet long, inwardly, 400 feet. The west front was built in 1420-37, by Abbot Morwent; has a large nine-light window, with memorial-glass to Bishop Monk, placed in it in 1858; shows, over the window, a pierced parapet and panelling; and is flanked by pinnacled turrets. The south porch is of the same date as the west front; forms the chief approach; is of two stages; has six canopied niches over the doorway, angular turrets, and a pierced battlement, all richly worked; and contains, in the aisles, three windows with very fine geometrical tracery. The nave is of various periods, from 1089 till 1437; has seven bays, with plain massive piers, a Norman triforium, and a later English clerestory; is vaulted with work of 1228-43, done by the monks' own hands; and shows indications, in the proportions of its piers and arches, that a design was entertained, at its formation, to raise it to a height which was practically impossible. The transept, the choir, and the Lady chapel differ from the nave as much as if they formed a totally separate pile; and, by their graceful ornament and elaborate traceries, present a contrast to its solid simplicity and massive grandeur. The north transept was partly built in 1329-37, but includes an early English chapel. The south transept was built in 1310-30; and contains an elaborate, later English, stone confessional, flanked with colossal figures of angels. The choir was finished so late as 1514; extends, by one bay, into the nave; is remarkably symmetrical, eminently ornate, and powerfully imposing; has been described as presenting so "ingenious a transformation, that the eye can scarcely realize the fact that, here over the solid parts, at a distance from their surface to soften and enrich, has been dropped a network of mullions, arches, and tracery, like a veil of lace-work drawn over some stately figure, or gossamer tangled in bushes that tuft themselves in solid rock;" and contains a great east window, of eight orders and fourteen lights, 78 feet high and 35 feet wide, glowing with 2,798 square feet of stained glass of the richest tints, and renovated, in 1862, at a cost of £2,000. The Lady chapel was built in 1457-98; is partially seen, through screen-work, at the back of a modern reredos; is cruciform in plan, and elaborate later English in character; and has an east window, of four orders and nine lights. A whispering gallery, 75 feet long, 8 feet high, and 3 wide, is in the triforium, between the choir and the Lady chapel. A crypt extends beneath the transept, the choir, and the Lady chapel; appears to be of the same date as the nave; was restored by Waller; and, with the chapels in the triforium and choir aisles,

forms a series of three chapels above one another, similar to the triple church of Assisi. The central tower was mainly built in 1455-7, and afterwards completed by Robert Tully, who became bishop of St. David's; is of two stories, at once massive, ornate, symmetrical, light, and elegant, and has in each face of the two stories, two canopied two-light windows, surmounted by a pierced and embattled parapet, and flanked by square turrets of open work, crowned with perforated spires.

A general restoration of the cathedral, under the superintendence of Fulljames and Waller, went on for several years; and another general restoration of it, under Mr. Scott, at a cost of about £45,000, was done in 1866-9. Several rich memorial windows also have recently been added. The organ-screen was erected, by Smirke, in 1823; and the organ was built by Harris, in 1670, and improved by Willis, in 1847. The chief monuments are a statue of Dr. Jenner, and a monument of Robert Raikes, in the west end of the nave; effigies of a knight and lady, said to be an earl and countess of Hereford, in the south aisle of the nave; a monument to Mrs. Morley, by Flaxman, on the north wall of the nave; a bracket with corbel-figures of masons, to the memory of the builder of the choir, in the south transept; a chantry and effigies of Abbot Sebroke, on the south side of the organ screen; a bracket and effigies of Abbot Serlo, in the south side of the choir; a chantry and effigies of Abbot Parker, an elaborate canopy, chantry, and effigies of King Edward II., and tomb and effigies of Viceroy Osric, in the north side of the choir; an oaken effigies of Robert Duke of Normandy, in the north-east chapel of the Holy Apostles; and a statue of Judge Powell, in the Lady chapel.—The cloisters were commenced in 1375, and finished before 1412; they exhibit, on their N side, a surpassing richness and amount of tracery; and they have sculptured recesses, constructed for the writing of manuscripts, in as complete and fresh a state as when first erected. A door at the north-east angle leads, through a groined early English passage, into a small cloister; and east of this is part of a later English infirmary chapel. The chapter-house was mainly built in 1089-95; has an east end and vaulting, added in 1242; is of oblong form; and was converted, in 1826-7, into a library, which now contains nearly 3,000 volumes.—The episcopal palace stands in a very quiet part of the city, not far from the cathedral; was rebuilt in 1860-3, at a cost of nearly £10,000; occupies the site of the previous palace, retains its great hall, and includes much of its material in the masonry; forms two wings, eastward and westward of the great hall; measures 180 feet in length, and 60 feet in width; and is in several varieties of pointed architecture, with tracery windows in two styles, and some other parts in other characters. The deanery was the abbot's house.

Ancient Monasteries.—Monastic and other religious institutions were anciently so numerous in this city, as to give rise to a monkish proverb, "As sure as God is in Gloucester." A priory in honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr, was founded in 909, by Ethelred, Earl of Mercia and his countess, the Princess Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred; contained the remains of St. Oswald, brought to it from Bardney in Lincolnshire, in consequence of their being exposed there to the fury of the Danes; was afterwards converted into a college of secular priests, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; was given by William Rufus to the Archbishop of York, in lieu of some claims in Lincolnshire; appears to have been much enlarged and beautified during the Norman period; was pulled down and rebuilt, at large cost, with repair of St. Oswald's tomb, by Thurstan, Archbishop of York; went into neglect and decay during the subsequent periods of disturbance and war; and is now represented by only the E and S walls of the chapel, and a few crumbling walls and disjointed stones of its other parts. An Augustinian canonry was founded, in the neighbourhood, at Llanthony, in 1187, by Milo of Gloucester, as a cell to Llanthony abbey in Monmouthshire; had about seven inmates, at the dissolution; went through the Scudamores and the Porters, to the Duke of Norfolk; and is now represented by a cruciform barn, a 15th century

stable, and part of the gatehouse. A Carmelite friary was founded in the city, by Sir Thomas Berkeley, in the time of Henry III.; had, for one of its abbots, Cantelupe, a native of Gloucester; but has left no vestiges. There were likewise monasteries of Dominicans and Franciscans; but these also have disappeared.

Parishes and Churches.—The parishes within the borough are Holy Trinity, St. Aldate, St. John-the-Baptist, St. Mary-de-Crypt, St. Mary-de-Grace, St. Nicholas, and St. Owen, and parts of Barton-St. Mary, Barton-St. Michael, St. Catherine, St. Mary-de-Lode, and St. Michael. There are also, within the borough, the extra-parochial tracts of College Precincts, Littleworth, Pool-Meadow, and part of South Hamlet. Pop. of Holy Trinity, 539; of St. Aldate, 710; of St. John-the-Baptist, 3,682; of St. Mary-de-Crypt, 953; of St. Mary-de-Grace, 251; of St. Nicholas, 2,348; of St. Owen, 830; of the part of Barton-St. Mary, 810; of the part of Barton-St. Michael, 383; of the part of St. Catherine, 1,270; of the part of St. Mary-de-Lode, 950; of the part of St. Michael, 1,372. Pop. of the whole of St. Catherine, 2,478; of the whole of St. Mary-de-Lode, 8,616; of the whole of St. Michael, 3,687. Pop. of College Precincts, 217; of Littleworth, 501; of Pool-Meadow, 62; of the borough part of South Hamlet, 1,634.—of the whole, 2,248.—The livings in the city, or connected with it—all in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol,—are the rectory of St. Aldate; the rectory of St. John-the-Baptist; the rectory of St. Mary-de-Crypt, with All Saints and St. Owen; the rectory of St. Michael, with the parochy of St. Mary-de-Grace; the vicarages of St. Mary-de-Lode-with Holy Trinity, St. Catherine, Twigworth-St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Nicholas-with-St. Bartholomew, and St. James; and the parochies of Christchurch, St. Luke, St. Mary Magdalene-with St. Margaret, and Mariners' Church. Value of St. Aldate, £200; of St. John-the-Baptist, £150; of St. Michael-with-St. Mary-de-Grace, £231; of St. Mary-de-Lode-with-Holy Trinity, £234; of St. Catherine, £70; of Twigworth-St. Matthew, £300; of Christ church, £135; of St. Mark, £150; of St. Nicholas-with-St. Bartholomew, £116; of St. James, £300; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. Aldate, of Twigworth-St. Matthew, of St. Mark, and St. James, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; of St. John the Baptist, St. Mary-de-Crypt-with-All Saints and St. Owen, and St. Michael-with-St. Mary-de-Grace, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Mary-de-Lode-with-Holy Trinity, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; of St. Catherine, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; of Christ church, St. Nicholas-with-St. Bartholomew, and St. Mary Magdalene-with-St. Margaret, Trustees; of St. Luke, the Rev. S. Lysons; and of Mariners' church, not reported.

Eleven ancient parochial churches, besides the cathedral, the chapels of monasteries, and other ancient chapels, were formerly in the city; but a number were either destroyed at the siege in 1643, or afterwards taken down; and only the ancient parochial churches of St. Mary-de-Crypt, St. Michael, St. Mary-de-Lode, and St. Nicholas, now remain. The church of St. Mary-de-Crypt stands in Southgate; is cruciform, and later English; has a neat, lofty, central tower, with pinnacles and other ornaments; contains a finely carved font; and was restored in 1845. The church of St. Michael is said to have been connected with the ancient abbey; has two aisles of unequal dimensions, with western square tower; shows, on its east side, the Lancastrian rose; had anciently two chantries; and contains a curious brass of 1519. The church of St. Mary-de-Lode stands near the cathedral; has an ancient square tower, with pinnacles; is itself early English, but was almost rebuilt in 1826; and contains an effigy, fabled to be that of King Lucius. The church of St. Nicholas stands in Westgate; exhibits various characters from Norman downward; comprises nave, aisles, and chancel; has a truncated steeple, which formerly rose into a beautiful spire; contains some monuments; and was renovated in 1865. The church of St. Aldate is modern and neat. The church of St. John-the-Baptist occupies the site of an ancient church, as-

cribed to King Athelstan; and was built about 1760. Another church stands near the spa; is a handsome edifice; and was erected in 1823. The churches of St. James, St. Luke, and Christ church are modern and plain. The church of St. Mark is in Kingsholm, and was built in 1847. A church in the suburb of Wootton was mainly Norman; became so ruinous in years preceding 1860 as to require to be disused; was then partly taken down, and partly converted into a cemetery chapel; and retains some beautiful portions of Norman work. St. Catherine's church was built in 1868.

There are two places of worship for Independents, three for Wesleyans, and one each for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, New Connexion Methodists, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; and most of them are neat and convenient. An Independent chapel, after designs by Mr. Medland, and built in the course of a recent extension of the city, is a handsome edifice. The Roman Catholic chapel, in Northgate, was rebuilt in 1860; consisted then of only chancel, Lady chapel, confessionals, and about two-thirds of the nave; was intended to have the rest of the nave, with a tower and spire, as soon as requisite funds could be obtained; and is in the decorated English style, after designs by G. Blount.

Schools and Institutions.—The College school, or Henry VIII.'s grammar-school, was founded by Henry VIII.; occupied what was previously the library of the abbey; and was recently rebuilt. The Crypt grammar school was founded and endowed by Joan Cooke, in the time of Henry VIII.; occupied a later English edifice in Southgate; was, for some time, called Christ's school; had, for a master, the theologian Corbet, a native of Gloucester; has two exhibitions, of £10 a-year each, tenable for eight years, at Pembroke college, Oxford; and now occupies an edifice in the Italian style, of red brick with stone dressings, in Barton-street, built, in 1862, at a cost of £1,660. Rich's blue-coat school, or hospital, in Eastgate, was founded in 1666, by Sir Thomas Rich; was rebuilt, in 1807-9, of brick with freestone front, at a cost of £4,000; has an endowed income of £1,153; and lodges, maintains, and clothes for three years, and afterwards apprentices, 30 boys. The poor working charity school, in Northgate, has an endowed income of upwards of £100, and is attended by about 200 poor children. A circular building, known as the Round House, in Worcester-street, used originally as a riding-school, then as a circus, afterwards as successively a theatre, a corn-warehouse, and a Wesleyan chapel, was taken down in 1861, to give place to a suite of Wesleyan schools. British schools are in Hampden-place; a national school, in London-road; schools on the national system, in connexion with the several churches; and an industrial school, in Deacon-street. Gloucester was the cradle of the Sunday-school system; which originated with Mr. Robert Raikes, the proprietor of the "Gloucester Journal."—There are a literary and scientific association, a museum, a working-men's institute, free library and reading-rooms, and agricultural, medical, ornithological, gymnastic, choral, and debating societies.

St. Bartholomew's hospital, near Westgate bridge, dates from a remote period, not later than the time of Henry III.; was rebuilt in 1809; is a neat and convenient structure, with stone front and fore-court; has an endowed income of £1,441; and gives residence and maintenance to 26 men and 30 women. St. Mary Magdalene's or King James' hospital, without the city, beyond the site of the N gate, was anciently a religious house, apparently a cell of Llanthony abbey; underwent new fronting and repairing in 1823; retains a Norman chapel of the time of King Stephen; has an endowed income of £197; and expends this in the alms-house maintenance of men and women. St. Margaret's hospital, at Wootton, appears to have been a religious institution in connexion with the Benedictine abbey, now the cathedral; has an endowed income of £235; and expends this in alms-house maintenance. Kimbrose hospital, in Southgate, was founded, in the time of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Bell; has an endowed income of £534; and ex-

pends this in the same manner as St. Mary Magdalene's and St. Margaret's. A new suite of alms-houses for these three hospitals, was built, in London-road, in 1861, at a cost of £4,000; serves for the three hospitals, under one roof and one management; is on a rectangular plan, in the Gothic style, with central court-yards, and two gable-towers; and contains rooms for thirty poor persons, two nurses, and a master. There are also a house of industry, there was a penitentiary, and there are nearly £500 of minor charities.

The county infirmary, in Littleworth, was built, in 1755, by voluntary donation; is a plain but commodious and well-arranged edifice; has an income, from subscriptions, and the interest of funded property, of nearly £3,000; and extends its benefits to a vast number of patients. The lunatic asylum, on an eminence in Wootton, was erected in the present century, at a cost of nearly £50,000; is a semi-circular edifice, with two wings added to the original structure; and contains accommodation, with good arrangements, for 600 patients; and had, at the census of 1861, including officers and servants, 578 inmates. An hospital for the insane, at Barnwood, had, at the same time, 37 inmates. The reformatory school in Hardwicke, 4 miles to the SW, may be regarded as connected with the city; and had, at the census, 43 inmates. The workhouse for Gloucester district is in St. Catherine parish; and had, at the census, 176 inmates.

Trade, &c.—Gloucester has a head post-office, † telegraph offices, four banking-offices, and ten chief inns; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; a cheese fair, on the third Monday of every month; and other fairs, on 5 April, 5 July, 5 Sept. and 28 Nov. The manufacture of cloth was anciently prominent and famous, but has long ceased. The making of pins began about 1626, and was at one time so great as to employ about 1,500 persons in 9 establishments, but afterwards declined. Bell-founding was carried on for five centuries, but ceased about 1848. Several kinds of manufacturing industry, particularly in soap, chemicals, malt-liquors, agricultural implements, cordage, brushes, articles of brass and iron, coaches, and bricks, still employ many hands; but the chief employments have connexion with commerce, railway-transit, and country business. The city is a head port, and has Lydney and Beachley for sub-ports. The harbour comprises large docks and excellent appliances; and was proposed, in 1869, to be improved, by extension of the ship canal and formation of basins, at an estimated cost of £150,000. The customs rose from £12,717 in 1825 to £93,211 in 1847, and amounted to £56,783 in 1867. The chief imports are corn, wine, spirits and timber; and the chief exports, iron, coals, malt, salt, bricks, and pottery. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of 1863, were 279 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 7,756 tons; 72 large sailing-vessels of aggregate 9,097 tons; 5 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 129 tons; and 2 large steam-vessels, of jointly 154 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 169 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 43,720 tons, from abroad; 425 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 78,484 tons, from abroad; 4 British steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,043 tons, from abroad; 1,396 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 59,048 tons, coastwise; and 30 steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,837 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in 1862, were 49 British sailing-vessels, of aggregate 12,786 tons, to British colonies and foreign countries; 67 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregate 17,648 tons to British colonies and foreign countries; 3,525 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 139,700 tons, coastwise; and 30 steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,833 tons, coastwise. A musical festival is held triennially in the cathedral; and fancy balls, concerts, lectures, and other amusements take place.

The Borough.—Gloucester was made a borough by King John; acquired additional privileges from Henry III.; got a charter from Charles II., which was the acting one till the Reform; and has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. It is now di-

vided into three wards, and governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Its municipal and parliamentary limits are identical. It is the seat of spring and summer assizes, quarter sessions, and a county court; the election-place and a polling place, for the E division of the county; and the head of an excise collection. The electors in 1863 were 1,846. Borough income, in 1855, £9,302. Real property in 1860, £73,720; of which £14,596 were in canals, £25 in railways, and £2,433 in gas-works. Pop. in 1841, 14,152; in 1861, 16,512. Houses, 2,854.—The city gave the title of Earl to Robert, son of Henry I.; and that of Duke to Thomas, son of Edward III. Abbot Cantelupe, of the white friary; the monk Benedict of Gloucester; the monk Robert of Gloucester, author of a metrical chronicle of English history; C. Osbornus, and Osberne the scholar; Rastell, the Jesuit; Corbet, Crowley, and Wintle, the theologians; Miles Smith, one of the translators of the authorized version of the Bible; Harris, the physician; Taylor, the water poet; Whitfield, the founder of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists; Powell, the judge; Capell, a writer; Wood, the banker; Moore, the archbishop; and Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools, were natives.

The District.—The registration district or poor-law union of Gloucester comprehends the sub-district of St. Nicholas, containing the parishes of St. Nicholas and Holy Trinity, part of the parishes of St. Mary de Lode and St. Catherine, and the extra-parochial tracts of College-Precincts and Pool-Meadow; the sub-district of St. John the Baptist, containing the parishes of St. Mary de Grace, St. Aldate, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary de Crypt, and St. Owen, and part of the parish of St. Michael; the sub-district of South Hamlet, containing the parishes of Hempstead, Matson, Upton-St. Leonard, Brockworth, Whaddon, Quedgeley, and Elmore, parts of the parishes of St. Mary de Lode and St. Michael, and the extra-parochial tracts of South Hamlet, Littleworth, and Prinknash Park; and the sub-district of Kingsholm, containing the parishes of Lassington, Maisemore, Ashleworth, Sandhurst, Norton, Down - Hatherley, Churchdown, and Barnwood, part of the parishes of St. Mary de Lode, St. Catherine, and Churcham, the ville of Wotton, and the extra-parochial tract of North Hamlet. Acres, 32,222. Poor-rates in 1863, £11,384. Pop. in 1851, 32,045; in 1861, 34,950. Houses, 6,349. Marriages in 1862, 407; births, 1,305,—of which 73 were illegitimate; deaths, 731,—of which 237 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,953; births, 11,248; deaths, 7,459. The places of worship, in 1851, were 32 of the Church of England, with 9,588 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 730 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 771 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 250 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,625 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 400 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 65 s.; 4 undefined, with 840 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 150 s.; and one of Latter Day Saints, s. not reported. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 2,821 scholars; 53 private day schools, with 1,203 s.; 30 Sunday schools, with 3,166 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 520 s.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, a diocese comprehending all Gloucestershire, the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury in Wilts, and the parish of Bedminster in Somerset. Acres, 1,000,503. Pop. in 1861, 568,574. Houses, 109,194. Obscure history, more traditional than authentic, says that Gloucester was made an archbishopric by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain; that a bishop of Gloucester existed in 490 or 522; and that the bishopric, or archbishopric, was suppressed by the Saxons about 570. A bishopric of Lichfield, including Gloucestershire, was erected, about 657, by Edwy, king of Northumbria, who had subdued Mercia; that bishopric was divided, in 679, into the five bishoprics of Lichfield, Dorchester, Leicester, Hereford, and Worcester; and, except that suffragan bishoprics of Gloucester appear on record in 1223 and 1534, the bishopric of Worcester included Gloucester till the time of Henry VIII.

A bishopric of Gloucester, comprehending Gloucestershire, was erected in 1541, was suppressed by Queen Mary, was re-established by Queen Elizabeth, continued to exist till 1836, and was then conjoined with the bishopric of Bristol. Among the bishops of Gloucester have been Wakeman, Ravis, and Miles Smith, translators of the Bible; Hooper, the "stiff-necked"; Goodman, who seceded to the Church of Rome; Frampton, the superstitious; Huntingford, the learned; Monk, the scholarly; and Warburton, the well-known theological author. The bishop of the united diocese has an income of £5,000, and resides in the episcopal palace at Gloucester. There are two cathedral establishments, at respectively Gloucester and Bristol; and that of Gloucester includes a dean, four canons, an archdeacon, thirteen honorary canons, a chancellor, and three minor canons. The united diocese comprehends seven deaneries in the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and seven in the archdeaconry of Bristol. Many of the livings have recently been raised in status, chiefly p. curacies into vicarages, and are named according to their new status in our separate articles on them; but all shall be named here as they stood in 1862.

The deanery of Gloucester comprises the livings in Gloucester city, or connected with it; the rectories of Fretherne, Harescombe, Pitchcombe, Hempstead, Lasington, Matsou, Quedgeley, and Great Witcomb; the vicarages of Arlingham, Ashleworth, Barnwood, Brockthorpe, Haresfield, Hartpury, Longney, Sandhurst, and Standish; and the p. curacies of Whaddon, Churchdown, Hucclecote, Elmore, Framilode, Maisemore, Moreton-Valance, Norton, Randwick, Saul, Hardwicke, Twigworth-St. Matthew, Upton-St. Leonard, and Wheatenhurst. The deanery of Campden comprises the rectories of Alderton, Aston-Somerville, Aston-sub-Edge, Batsford, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Buckland, Clifford-Chambers, Pinnock, Dorsington, Dumbleton, Hinton-on-the-Green, Kemerton, Marston-Sicca, Saintbury, Stanton, Todenham, Welford, Weston-sub-Edge, Willersey, and Worming; the vicarages of Beckford, Chipping-Campden, Childswickham, Didbrook, Ebrington, Mickleton, Pebworth, Quinton, Stanway, Toddington, and Weston-upon-Avon; and the p. curacies of Ashton-under-Hill, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Cow-Honeybourne, Hayles, Lemington, Preston-on-Stour, Snowhill, Stanley-Pontlarge, and Great Washbourn. The deanery of Dursley comprises the rectories of Beverstone, Dursley, Lasborough, Newington-Bagpath, Rockhampton, Slimbridge, Uley, and Woselworth; the vicarages of Berkeley, Cam, Coaley, Frampton-on-Severn, Thornbury, and Wotton-under-Edge; the p. curacies of Kingscote, Hill, Kingswood, Owpen, North Nibley, Stinchcombe, Stone, Falfield, and Oldbury; and the chapelries of Lower Cam and Dursley-St. Mark. The deanery of the Forest comprises the rectories of Abbenhall, English Bicknor, Blaisdon, Bromsberrow, Huntley, Mitcheldean, Rudford, Staunton, Tainton, and Tibberton; the vicarages of Awre, Churcham, Dymock, Kempsey, Longhope, Lydney, Minsterworth, Newent, Newland, Oxenhall, Preston, Ruardean, Tidenham, Westbury-on-Severn, and Woolaston; and the p. curacies of Blakeney, Beachley, Bream, Bulley, Highnam, Clearwell, Coleford, Little Dean, Flaxley, Christchurch-in-the-Forest, St. John-in-the-Forest, St. Paul-in-the-Forest, Trinity-in-the-Forest, Hewelsfield, Lea, Lydbrook, Aylburton, St. Briavels, Newnham, Pauntley, Tutshill, Alvington, Lancout, and Upleaden. The deanery of Stonehouse comprises the rectories of Avening, Brimpsfield, Cranham, Cherrington, Coberley, Cowley, Eastington, Edgeworth, Elkstone, Minchinhampton, Miserden, Nympsfield, Rodmarton, Sapperton, Shipton-Moigne, Kings-Stanley, St. Leonards-Stanley, Syde, Winstone, and Woodchester; the vicarages of Bisley, Frocester, Horsley, Painswick, Stonehouse, and Tetbury; the p. curacies of Bussage, Chalford, Oakridge, Amberley, Brimcombe, Rodborough, Shepscombe, Slad, Frampton-Mansel, Selsley, Cainscross, Stroud, and Whiteshill; and the chapelries of France-Lynch, Stroud-Trinity, and Tetbury-St. Saviour.

The deanery of Stowe comprises the rectories of Bour-

ton-on-the-Water, Broadwell, Condicote, Guyting-Temple, Hawing, Hazleton, Icomb, Seizincote, Naunton, Notgrove, Oddington, Great Rissington, Little Rissington, Wick-Rissington, Shipton-Sollars, Shipton-Oliffe, Upper Slaughter, Stow-on-the-Wold, Surton-under-Brails, Upper Swell, Westcote, and Windrush; the vicarages of Aston-Blank, Great Barrington, Little Barrington, Bledington, Guyting-Inferior, Longborough, Lower Swell, and Turk-Dean; and the p. curacies of Clapton, Lower Slaughter, Addestrop, Little Compton, Farmcote, Yanworth, and Cold Salperton. The deanery of Winchcomb comprises the rectories of Bishops-Cleeve, Cheltenham, Colesbourne, Dowdeswell, Hasfield, Leckhampton, Sudeley, Swindon, Whittington, Withington, and Woolstone; the vicarages of Badgeworth, Brockworth, Corse, Down-Hatherley, Elmstone-Hardwick, Leigh, Prestbury, Staverton, Tewkesbury, Tirley, Twynning, and Winchcomb; and the p. curacies of Ashchurch, Shurdington, Stoke-Orchard, Charlton-Abbots, Charlton-Kings, Cheltenham-St. James, Cheltenham-St. John, Cheltenham-St. Luke, Cheltenham-St. Mark, Cheltenham-St. Paul, Cheltenham-St. Peter, Cheltenham-Christchurch, Cheltenham-Trinity, Deerhurst, Forthampton, Leckhampton-St. Philip and St. James, Oxenton, Sevenhampton, Boddington, Tewkesbury-Trinity, Tredington, Walton-Cardiff, and Gretton.

The deanery of Bristol comprises the livings in the city of Bristol, or connected with it; the livings in Bedminster and in Clifton; the rectories of Compton-Greenfield, Filton, Frenchay, Littleton-on-Severn, and Winterbourne; the vicarages of Abbots-Leigh, Almondsbury, Elberton, Henbury, Olveston, Stapleton, and Stoke-Gifford; and the p. curacies of Alveston, Aust, Northwick, Redwick, Hallen, Horfield, Bishopston, Mangotsfield, Downend, Shirehampton, Fishpond, Stoke-Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym, and Redland. The deanery of Cirencester comprises the rectories of Badgendon, North Cerney, Coates, Coln-St. Dennis, Coln-Rogers, Daglingworth, Duntsbourne-Abbots, Duntsbourne-Rous, Farmington, Hampnett, Stowell, Harnhill, Rendcomb, Siddington, and Stratton; the vicarages of Ampney-Crucis, South Cerney, Chedworth, Driffild, Northleach, Preston, and Sherbourne; and the p. curacies of Ampney-St. Mary, Ampney-St. Peter, Baunton, Cerney-Wick, Cirencester, Watermoor, and Compton-Abdale. The deanery of Fairford comprises the rectories of Barnsley, Eastleach-Martin, Hatherop, Meysay-Hampton, and Quenington; the vicarages of Bibury, Coln-St. Aldwyn, Down-Amney, Fairford, Kempford, Lechlade, and Southrop; and the p. curacies of Aldsworth, Winson, Eastleach-Turville, and Marston-Meysey. The deanery of Hawkesbury comprises the rectories of Alderley, Cold Ashton, Boxwell-with-Leighterton, Charfield, Cromhall, Doynton, Didmarton-with-Oldbury, Doddington, Dyrham-with-Hinton, Frampton-Cotterell, Horton, Iron-Acton, Siston, Little Sodbury, Tormarton, Tortworth, Weston-Birt, Wickwar, and Yate; the vicarages of Great Badminton, Bitton, Hawkesbury, Marshfield, Pucklechurch, Old Sodbury, Thyterington, and Wapley-with-Codrington; and the p. curacies of Coal-Pit-Heath, Hanham-Abbots-with-Christchurch, Tresham, Hillesley, Kingswood, Oldland, Abson, Westerleigh, Wick, Range-worthy, Chipping-Sodbury, Acton-Turville, West Littleton, and Warmley. The deanery of Cricklade comprises the rectories of Bishopstone, Blunsdon-St. Andrew, Castle-Eaton, Cricklade-St. Mary, Little Hinton, Liddington, Lydiard-Milicent, Lydiard-Tregoz, Sharncoote, and Stanton-Fitzwarren; the vicarages of Ashton-Keynes, Cricklade-St. Sampson, Hannington, Highworth, Inglesham, Latton-with-Eisey, Purton, Rodborne-Cheney, Somerford-Keynes, Stratton-St. Margaret, Swindon, Wanborough, and Wroughton; and the p. curacies of Leigh, Broad Blunsdon, Sevenhampton, South Marston, Poulton, and Swindon-St. Mark. The deanery of North Malmesbury comprises the rectories of Ashley, Bremilham, Brinkworth, Crudwell, Dantsey, Easton-Gray, Foxley, Garsden, Luckington, Long Newton, Oaksey, Poole-Keynes, Somerford-Magna, Somerford-Parva, Sopworth, and Stanton-St. Quentin; the vicar-

ages of Lea-with-Claverton, Hankerton, Hullavington, Kemble, Malmesbury, Minety, Norton-Coleparle, Sherston-Magna, and Westport; and the parishes of Corston, Rodborne, Pinkney, Brokenborough, and Charlton. The deanery of South Malmesbury comprises the rectories of Biddestone, Box, Castle-Combe, Christian-Malford, Ditteridge, Draycot-Cerne, Griddleton, Hardenhuish, Kellaways, West Kington, Langley-Burrell, Leigh-Delamere, Littleton-Drew, Nettleton, North Wraxall, and Yatton-Keynell; the vicarages of Alderton, Chippenham, Colerne, Corsham, Kingston-St. Michael, Lacock, Seagry, and Sutton-Benger; and the parishes of Slaughterford, Tytherton, Kingston-St. Peter, Bowden-Hill, and Langley-Burrell-St. Paul.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, or GLOUCESTER, an inland, but partly maritime, county of England; bounded, on the NW, by Herefordshire and Worcestershire; on the N, by Worcestershire and Warwickshire; on the E, by Oxfordshire; on the SE, by Berks and Wilts; on the S, by Wilts and Somerset; on the W, by the Severn's estuary and by Monmouthshire. Its outline is somewhat elliptical, extending from NE to SW; but is narrower toward the NE than toward the SW. Its boundary consists partly of the river Avon, the Severn's estuary, and the river Wye; but is mainly artificial. Its greatest length is nearly 70 miles; its greatest breadth is 43 miles; its circumference is, roughly, about 156 miles,—or, following sinuosities, about 245 miles; and its area is 805,102 acres. About 10 miles of its boundary, along the Severn, is coast. The surface comprises three parts or sections, eastern, central, and western, or hill, vale, and forest. The hill section extends from end to end of the county; is, in some parts, 8 miles broad; bears the name of Cotswolds, from the words cotes and wolds, the old designations for sheep-shelters and hills; has a mean height of between 500 and 600 feet, with culminating summits of 1,086 and 1,134 feet; and is partly open down, more largely enclosed sheep-walk; but includes many winding dales, and possesses much good land and pleasant scenery. The vale section also extends from end to end of the county; lies mainly along the river Severn; spreads from the foot of the Cotswolds, partly to the western boundary, partly to the Severn's estuary; includes the vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley, together with all the low lands from Tewkesbury to Bristol; and consists chiefly of fine land, variously arable, meadow, and pasture. The forest section is much the smallest of the three; lies on the W side of the Severn; consists chiefly of the Forest of Dean; and is varied throughout with hill and dale. The chief rivers, besides the Severn, the Avon, and the Wye, are the interior Avons, the Fromes, the Isis, the Calne, the Windrush, and the Ledden.

A middle oolite, comprising coral rag, calcareous grit, and Oxford clay, forms a small part of the Cotswolds, around Lechlade; a lower oolite, comprising combrash, forest marble, Bradford clay, Bath stone, fuller's earth, and inferior oolite, forms most of the Cotswolds, and considerable adjacent parts of the vale; a lias, comprising sand, upper lias clay, marl stone, and lower lias clay and lime, forms the greater part of the vale eastward of the Severn; a trias, comprising new red sandstone and keuper marl, forms a small portion of the vale east of the Severn and south of Tewkesbury, and most of the vale west of the Severn; an upper carboniferous formation, consisting of the coal measures, constitutes two considerable tracts, the one between Wickwar and Bristol, the other in the Forest of Dean; a lower carboniferous formation, comprising limestone and shale, constitutes tracts in the neighbourhood of Thornbury, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and around the coal measures of the forest; an old red sandstone formation constitutes the rest of the forest; and a tract of alluvium extends along the Severn coast-line, from the neighbourhood of Northwick to the Avon. Building stone and limestone abound, and are extensively worked. Coal is mined in 60 collieries; and the output of it, in 1859, together with the output in Somerset and Devon, amounted to 1,250,000 tons. Iron is worked near the coal; and the produce of the ore, in

1859, was 31,750 tons. Lead ore also occurs, a little zinc, traces of strontian, and small quantities of various rare minerals. There are mineral springs at Cheltenham, Clifton, Walton, and Gloucester.

The soil of the Cotswolds is, in most parts, a shallow calcareous loam, on a stratum of rubble; but, in the depressions and bottoms, and sometimes on the hills, a stiff clay. The soil of the vale is, for the most part, an uncommonly rich deep loam; in some places black, in others red; sometimes incumbent on compact rock, but generally incumbent on blue clay. The soil of the forest is chiefly sand; in some places peat, in other places a thin limestone debris; generally not very fertile, yet not unfavourable to certain kinds of cultivation. About 10,000 acres lie waste; only about 500 acres are supposed to be incapable of reclamation; and a considerable aggregate area is under wood. The agriculture is not first-rate, but has been improving; and it differs in complexion, in aim, and in details in the most characteristic portions of respectively hill, vale, and forest. Some estates are large; and the farms are of all sizes, mostly from 200 to 500 acres, and some on leases of from 7 to 21 years. The hill or Cotswolds section has undergone vast improvement since the latter part of last century; now comprises much arable and enclosed pasture land, which formerly was open down; carries on cultivation of corn, with produce of from 16 to 20 bushels per acre, barley, with produce of 32 bushels, turnips, sainfoin, and other crops; has sheep farms of from 200 to 1,000 acres, pastured by a native breed, estimated at about 550,000, yielding annually about 15,500 packs of wool, and exporting annually about 15,000 sheep; and generally is characterized by harvests a fortnight later than in the vale, and by stone-wall enclosures. The vale is disposed variously in arable land and dairy land, together with orchards; is intersected with elm, willow, and thorn hedges; grows wheat, with produce of from 24 to 28 bushels, barley, with produce of 40 bushels, beans, with produce of from 20 to 30 bushels, oats, turnips, potatoes, and other crops; includes meadows along the Severn below Gloucester, yielding from 2 to 2½ tons of hay per acre; maintains a good native breed of cattle, whose milk yields from 3 to 4 cwt. of cheese per year, and also excellent butter; and maintains likewise a variety of breeds, chiefly the Staffordshire and the Herefordshire, in training for the shambles, extensively fattened with oil-cake, and exported to the amount of about 10,000 head a-year. Calves and swine are numerous; fed; and the swine now are chiefly the Berkshire and cross breeds. An orchard exists on almost every farm; and cider and perry are largely made. The forest section is noted principally for its timber, and for an excellent cider apple; and it formerly bred considerable numbers of a very small and finely-formed sheep, now nearly extinct.

The number of persons employed in the chief manufactures within the county, at the census of 1861, were 2,655 males and 3,765 females, in woollen cloth manufacture; 69 m. in wool or woollen dyeing; 9 m. and 10 f., in worsted manufacture; 193 m. and 923 f., in silk manufacture; 58 m. and 68 f., in flax or linen manufacture; 8 m. and 51 f., in lace manufacture; 323 m. and 480 f., in cotton manufacture; 5 m. and 390 f., in calico or cotton-printing; 530 m. and 213 f., in hat-making; 5 m. and 273 f., in straw hat and straw bonnet making; 9 m. and 3 f., in shawl manufacture; 65 m. and 17 f., in button-making; 183 m. and 183 f., in hose manufacture; 13 m. and 564 f., in glove-making and leather-working; 228 m. and 18 f., in rope and cord making; 349 m., in malt-making; 483 m., in brewing; 26 m., in distilling; 255 m., in sugar-refining; 102 m., in soap-making; 112 m., in candle-making; 68 m. and 13 f., in comb-making; 27 m. and 70 f., in hair and bristle manufacture; 320 m. and 26 f., in brush and broom making; 295 m. and 47 f., in basket-making; 339 m. and 58 f., in earthenware manufacture; 81 m. and 160 f., in tobacco-pipe-making; 169 m. and 4 f., in glass manufacture; 64 f., in pin-making; 75 m., in lead manufacture; 192 m., in brass-founding; 61 m., in wire drawing and wire weaving; 606 m. and 3 f., in iron manufacture; 285 m. in

nail-making; 176 m., in boiler-making; 133 m., in the manufacture of chemicals; 363 m. and 12 f., in saddlery and harness making; 540 m. and 5 f., in coach-making; 968 m. in engine and machine-making; 293 m. and 4 f., in watch and clock making; and 55 m. and 4 f., in musical instrument-making. One railway, the Birmingham and Bristol, goes down all the vale, past Cheltenham and Gloucester, to Bristol; branches go from this to respectively Evesham, Malvern, and Dursley; another, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, goes across the north-east, past Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Chipping-Campden, and Evesham, and sends off branches to Bourton-on-the-Water and Stratford-upon-Avon; another, the Great Western Union, and the Gloucester and Hereford Junction, goes west-north-westward across the centre, past Stroud, Stonehouse, and Mitcheldean, and sends off a branch to Cirencester; another strikes eastward from Cheltenham, curves round to the south-south-east, and goes into junction with the Great Western; another, the South Wales, strikes south-westward from Gloucester, and goes down all the forest side of the Severn; and another, the Bristol and Wales Union, strikes north-westward from Bristol, and goes, by ferry, across the Severn, into junction with the South Wales. The Great Western also, in the portion of its run from Box to Bristol, is everywhere so near the county as to serve as well for this as for Somerset. The canals are the Berkeley and Gloucester, the Stroudwater, the Thames and Severn, and the Hereford and Gloucester. The roads are abundant and good; and those for wheeled carriages have an aggregate extent of about 3,150 miles.

The county contains 356 parishes or quasi-parishes, parts of 5 others, and 10 extra-parochial tracts; and is cnt. for parliamentary representation, into two divisions, E and W. The E division contains the hundreds of Bisley, Bradley, Brightwells-Barrow, Cheltenham, Cleve, Crowthorne, Dearhurst, Dudstone, Kiftsgate, Longtree, Rapsgate, Slaughter, Tewkesbury, Tibaldstone, Westminster, and Whitstone; and the W division contains the hundreds of Barton-Regis, Berkeley, Bledisloe, Botloe, St. Briavels, Grumbalds-Ash, Henbury, Lancaster-Duchy, Langley, Pucklechurch, Thornbury, and Westbury. The county, prior to the Act of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 61, comprised 807,931 acres; and there were annexed to it, by that act, the parishes of Kingswood and Poulton, and parts of Icomb and Overbury,—and severed from it the parishes of Widford, Little Compton, Shenington, Minety, and Sutton-under-Brailes, and part of Lea. The registration county takes in seven parishes from Wilts, two from Hereford, and six and parts of three others from Worcester; gives off one to Berks, three to Somerset, one and part of another to Hereford, ten to Worcester, thirteen and parts of three others to Warwick, and eight and parts of two others to Monmouth; comprises 716,045 acres; and is divided into the districts of Bristol, Clifton, Chipping-Sodbury, Thornbury, Dursley, Westbury-on-Severn, Newent, Gloucester, Wheatenhurst, Stroud, Tetbury, Cirencester, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold, Winchcomb, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury. The boroughs are Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Stroud, and Tewkesbury; the other towns, with more than 2,000 inhabitants and not included in any borough, are Dursley, Tetbury, and Wotton-under-Edge; the other market-towns are Newent, Northleach, Chipping-Sodbury, Chipping-Campden, Coleford, Fairford, Marshfield, Minchinhampton, Mitcheldean, Painswick, Stow-on-the-Wold, Thornbury, Winchcomb, Nevnam, Berkeley, and Wickwar; and there are about 1,230 villages and hamlets. The chief seats are Badminton Park, Berkeley Castle, Stanway, Southam, Woodchester, Barrington Park, Hempstead House, Kings-Weston, Northwick, Sherborne, Stowell, Batsford, Barnsley, Flaxley, Toddington, the Elms, Highnam, Miserden, Seisincourt, Whitcomb, Daylesford, Hill Court, Abington, Adlestrop, Admington, Alkington, Bibury, Blaize Castle, Boddington, Bromesberrow, Clifton, Cote, Down-Ampney, Estcourt, Gatcombe, Hamsel, Henbury, Hardwick, Huntley Lodge, Kingscote, Leckhampton, Lyd-

ney Park, Lypiat Park, Newark Park, the Priory, Radbrook, the Ridge, St. Margaret's, Sandywell, Sedbury, Little Sodbury, Tortworth, Wick House, Williamstrip, Wormingham, Prescott, and Rodmarton. Real property in 1815, £1,315,726; in 1843, £2,074,515; in 1860, £2,288,217,—of which £2,773 were in quarries, £74,852 in mines, £2,421 in iron works, £1,045 in fisheries, £22,977 in canals, £9,424 in railways, and £6,839 in gas-works.

Gloucestershire is governed by a lord lieutenant, about 60 deputy lieutenants, and about 390 magistrates. It is in the Oxford judicial circuit, and in the Home military district. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Gloucester. The police force, in 1862, comprised 303 men for Bristol, at an annual cost of £18,249; and 274 men for the rest of the county; at a cost of £18,007. The crimes committed, in that year, were 326 in Bristol, and 423 in the rest of the county; the persons apprehended, 284 in Bristol, and 389 in the rest of the county; the depredaters and suspected persons at large, 974 in Bristol, and 1,641 in the rest of the county; the houses of bad character, 290 in Bristol, and 262 in the rest of the county. Two members are sent to parliament by each of the two divisions of the county; two by each of the boroughs of Gloucester, Bristol, and Stroud; one each by the boroughs of Cirencester, Tewkesbury, and Cheltenham. Electors in 1863 in the E division, 7,515; in the W division, 9,368. Gloucester is the place of election for the E division; Dursley, for the W division; and there are 25 polling-places. The entire county is in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Poor-rates for the registration county, in 1863, £221,497. Marriages in 1862, 3,988,—of which 791 were not according to the rite of the Established Church; births, 14,669,—of which 744 were illegitimate; deaths, 8,691,—of which 3,081 were at ages under 5 years, and 275 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 38,783; births, 133,926; deaths, 90,921. The places of worship in the political county, in 1851, were 433 of the Church of England, with 156,651 sittings; 96 of Independents, with 33,502 s.; 102 of Baptists, with 26,783 s.; 12 of Quakers, with 2,913 s.; 7 of Unitarians, with 1,805 s.; 3 of Moravians, with 80 s.; 144 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 30,930 s.; 30 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,401 s.; 7 of Bible Christians, with 614 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 280 s.; 30 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 7,879 s.; 11 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 4,303 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 90 s.; 8 of Brethren, with 1,275 s.; 16 of isolated congregations, with 4,255 s.; 9 of Latter Day Saints, with 1,140 s.; 14 of Roman Catholics, with 3,795 s.; and 2 of Jews, with 345 s. The schools were 489 public day schools, with 41,295 scholars; 794 private day schools, with 14,923 s.; 606 Sunday schools, with 59,154 s.; and 26 evening schools for adults, with 782 s. Pop. in 1801, 250,723; in 1821, 336,190; in 1841, 431,495; in 1861, 485,770. Inhabited houses, 92,831; uninhabited, 4,701; building, 559.

The territory now forming Gloucestershire was inhabited, in the ancient British times, by the Dobuni. The part of it east of the Severn was included, by the Romans, in their *Britannia Prima*; the part west of the Severn, in their *Britannia Secunda*; and the whole of it eventually, in their *Flavia Caesariensis*. It was the seat of much warfare in the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion; it became subject, at the end of that invasion, to the West Saxons; and it afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. It was, for a time, much harassed by the Danes, under their general Gurmorn or Gurmundus; it submitted quietly to the Norman conqueror; it performed distinguished acts in the subjugation of Wales; it took part with Queen Maud against King Stephen; it was much troubled, in the time of Henry II., by incursions of the Welsh; it behaved conspicuously in the barons' wars, under guidance of Gilbert de Clare, then Earl of Gloucester; and it was the scene of many skirmishes and fights, particularly at Bristol, Cirencester, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury, in the civil wars of Charles I. A noted event was the murder of Edward II., in 1327, at Berkeley

Castle; and another was a sanguinary victory over the Lancastrians by the Yorkists, in 1471, at Tewkesbury. — Ancient British camps occur at Sponebed and Towberry-hill; Roman ones, at Broad Barrow, Bourton-on-the-Water, Anst-ferry, Grovesend, Icombe, Lydney, North Cerney, Oldbury, Sapperton, Little Sodbury, Woodchester, and other places; Saxon ones at Almondsbury, Dyrham, Meon-hill, and Willersley; and a Danish relic, called the "the tingle stone," in Gatcombe Park. Roman stations were at Cirencester and Gloucester; and the Roman roads, Icknield-street, Ermine-street, the Fosse way, and the Julian way, traversed the country. Roman pavements, of interesting character, have been found at Woodchester, Great Witcombe, Cirencester, and other places. Chief mediæval castles were at Berkeley, Beverstone, Brimpsfield, Bristol, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Kempsford, Miserden, Newnham, St. Briavels, Sudeley, and Thornbury. Great abbeys were at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Winchcomb, and Hayles; priories, at Hasledon, Horsley, Kynley, and Stanley-St. Leonard; a Templars' preceptory, at Quenington; and interesting old churches, at Bristol, Cirencester, Deerhurst, Elkstone, Fairford, Northleach, and Tewkesbury.

GLOVERSTONE, a locality in St. Mary-on-the-Hill parish, Cheshire; converted into barracks between 1801 and 1811.

GLUSBURN, a township in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 4 miles S of Skipton. It contains the village of Crosshills. Acres, 1,516. Real property, £5,133; of which £730 are in mines. Pop., 1,475. Houses, 306. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

GLUVIAS (St.), a village and a parish in Falmouth district, Cornwall. The village stands near the upper end of a branch of Falmouth harbour, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N of Penryn town and railway station; appears to have had an endowed church before the Conquest; and figures in Domesday book; but is now of small importance. The parish includes also the town of Penryn, which has a head post-office. Acres, 2,899; of which 290 are water. Real property, £12,193. Pop., 4,760. Houses, 941. The property is much subdivided. The rocks include granite and felspar, and yield oxide of iron. Enys has belonged to the family of Enys since the time of Edward I.; and is famed, in old writings, for its fine gardens. Bohelland or Bailland barn, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the church, was the scene of the murder which formed the plot of Lillo's play, called "the Penryn Tragedy," a title changed by Coleman into "Fatal Curiosity." Bostrow was the seat of the Pendarves family. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Budock, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is large and handsome; and contains monuments of the Pendarves family. The vicarage of Penwerris is a separate benefice. A collegiate church anciently stood at Glaseney, in Budock, but has disappeared. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

GLYDE (THE). See BLENDLOW.

GLYDER VACH and GLYDER VAWR, two summits of Snowdonia, in Carnarvon; 5 miles E of Llanberis. They are connected by a range of precipices, called Y Waen Oer; they have altitudes of about 3,000 and 3,300 feet; and they command magnificent views.

GLYME (THE), a river of Oxfordshire. It rises near Heythrop; runs 8 miles south-eastward to Blenheim Park; goes through that park, forming in it a small lake; and immediately afterwards falls into the Evenlode.

GLYMPTON, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; on the river Glyme, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Woodstock, and 4 NW of Kirtlington r. station. Post-town, Kidlington, under Woodstock. Acres, 1,232. Real property, £1,226. Pop., 153. Houses, 34. The property is all in one estate. Glympton Park is the seat of E. Way, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £258. Patron, E. Way, Esq. The church is good; and has a fine monument to Thomas Teasdale, who founded Pembroke college in Oxford.

GLYN, a hamlet in Llanelly parish, Carmarthen; under Mynydd Sulien, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Llanelly. Real property, £2,924; of which £277 are in mines. Pop., 351. Houses, 170.

GLYN, a hamlet in Llannon parish, Carmarthen; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Llanelly. Real property, £2,138; of which £235 are in mines.

GLYN, a hamlet in Llansawel parish, Carmarthen; on the river Cothi, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llandeilo-fawr. Pop., 162.

GLYN, a place of slate quarries in Carnarvon; on the north-western skirts of Snowdon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llanberis. The quarries belong to Lord Newborough.

GLYN, the seat of the Gore family, in Merioneth; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Harlech. The house is Tudor, of the time of Elizabeth.

GLYNAMAN, or CLYNAMMON, a hamlet in Llandeilo-fawr parish, Carmarthen; on the river Aman, under the Black Mountains, near Llandeilo-fawr. Real property, £522. Pop., 302.

GLYNBROCHAN, a township in Llangirrig parish, Montgomery; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Llanidloes. Real property, £1,834. Pop., 375.

GLYNCEIRIOG, a township in Llanwrin parish, Montgomery; at the confluence of the Dulais and the Dovey, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Machynlleth. Real property, £1,548.

GLYN-COLLWYN, a hamlet-chapelry and a glen in the S of Brecon. The chapelry lies in the glen, on the Brecon and Merthyr railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dolygaer r. station, and 8 NNE of Merthyr-Tydvil; and is in the parish of Llanvigan. Post-town, Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop., 342. Houses, 66. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvigan, in the diocese of St. David's. The glen is overhung by the Brecknock Beacons; is about 6 miles long; and possesses grand scenery.

GLYN-CONNON, a hamlet in Llanwonno parish, Glamorgan; on the river Taf, and on the Cardiff canal, 6 miles S by W of Merthyr-Tydvil. It includes the villages of Home and Havoddryinog, and part of Newbridge; and has the Pont-Cynon aqueduct of the Cardiff canal over the river Taf. Real property, £7,084; of which £36 are in quarries, £900 in mines, and £25 in iron-works. Pop., 415.

GLYN-CORRWG, a hamlet and a parish in Neath district, Glamorgan. The hamlet lies on the river Corwg, a little above its influx to the Avon, 4 miles SE of Resolven r. station, and 8 ENE of Neath. Acres, 8,262. Real property, £568. Pop., 322. Houses, 48. The parish includes also the chapelry of Blaengwrach; and its post-town is Neath. Acres, 11,294. Real property, £1,394. Pop., 602. Houses, 106. The property is not much divided. The surface is mainly mountainous; and includes Carn-Mosen, the highest ground in the county. Coal and iron occur, but not in great quantity. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Blaengwrach, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £90. Patron, N. V. E. Vaughan, Esq. The parish church was reported in 1859 as bad; but that of Blaengwrach is good.

GLYNDE, a village and a parish in Lewes district, Sussex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Ouse, adjacent to the Lewes and Hastings railway, 3 miles ESE of Lewes; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lewes. The parish comprises 1,569 acres. Real property, £2,067; of which £85 are in quarries. Pop., 321. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Glynde Place, a Tudor mansion, is the seat of the Hon. H. Brand; and Glynde-Bourne is the seat of W. L. Christie, Esq. Mount Caburn, within the parish, has on its summit an ancient circular entrenchment, and was the subject of a poem by William Hay, who lived in last century, and wrote a number of works on various topics. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £132. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church is in the Grecian style; was built, in 1765, by Richard Trevor, bishop of Durham; and has, over its portico, the arms of the see of Durham, impaling those of the Trevors. An obelisk stands in the churchyard, to the memory of two

sons of Sir D. Wedderburn; and has an inscription by Mrs. Hemans. There is a national school; and Hay's charity for the poor has £422 a-year.

GLYNDWRDY, or GLYNDFRWDG, a chapelry in Corwen parish, Merioneth; on the river Dee and the Ruabon and Bala railway, 3½ miles E of Corwen. It has a post-office under Llangollen and r. station. It became a separate charge in 1862; and was previously annexed to the vicarage of Corwen. The statistics of it are returned with the parish. The property belonged to Owen Glendower; takes from that fact its name, which signifies "Glendower's country;" and passed to the Salusburys and the Vaughans. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

GLYNFACH, a hamlet in Llanigon parish, Brecon; under the Black Mountains, adjacent to Hereford and Monmouth, 2 miles S of Hay. Real property, £351. Pop., 59.

GLYN-FECHAN, a township in Llanisafraid-Glyn-Cerriog parish, Denbigh; on the river Ceiriog, 3½ miles SSE of Llangollen. Pop., 518.

GLYNGYNWYTH, a township in Llangirrig parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles SW of Llanidloes. Pop., 238.

GLYNHAFREN, a hamlet in Llanidloes parish, Montgomery; near Llanidloes.

GLYNHAFREN-UCH-COED, a township in Llangirrig parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles SW of Llanidloes. Pop., 228.

GLYNHIR, a seat in Carmarthen; on the river Lloughor, under the Black Mountains, 4½ miles S of Llandeilo-fawr. It belongs to W. Du Buisson, Esq. A pretty cascade of the Lloughor is within the grounds.

GLYNLLIFON, the seat of Lord Newborough, in Carnarvonshire; on the Llifon, 5½ miles SSW of Carnarvon. The property belonged anciently to Cilmin Troed Du, ancestor of one of the tribes of North Wales; and passed to the Glynnnes. The present mansion is recent and splendid; and the grounds include a mausoleum, a fort, and an ancient carreg or pillar.

GLYNLOUGHOR, a hamlet in Llandeilo-Talybont parish, Glamorgan; 2 miles N of Castell-Llwchr. Real property, £728. Pop., 509.

GLYNN, a hamlet in Devynnock parish, Breconshire; on the river Tarrill, 9 miles W by S of Brecon. It includes the chapelry of Illtid. Real property, £1,526. Pop., 273. Houses, 49.

GLYNN, a township in Llangelyuyn parish, Carnarvon; 2 miles SSW of Conway.

GLYNN, a hamlet in Llangendeirne parish, Carmarthenshire; on the river Gwendraeth-Vach, 4½ miles SE of Carmarthen. Pop., 634.

GLYNN, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-Aberbythry parish, Carmarthen; 3½ miles WSW of Llandeilo-fawr.

GLYNN, in Llanelly and Llannon parishes, Carmarthen. See GLYN.

GLYNN, Cornwall. See CARDINHAM.

GLYNN-COLLWN. See GLYN-COLLWYN.

GLYNN-CORRWG. See GLYN-CORRWG.

GLYN-NEATH, a hamlet in Glamorgan; in the upper part of the vale of Neath, and on the Vale of Neath railway, 12 miles NE of Neath. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Neath, an inn, and a new church and parsonage; and it lies in the vicinity of several fine waterfalls and much interesting landscape.

GLYN-RHONWY. See GLYN, Carnarvon.

GLYN-RUMNEY, a hamlet in Llanfabon parish, Glamorgan; on the river Rumney, 5 miles NNW of Caerphilly. Real property, £1,569. Pop., 240.

GLYNTAFF, a hamlet in Eglwysilan parish, and a chapelry in Eglwysilan, Llantrisant, and Llanwonno parishes, Glamorgan. The hamlet lies on the river Taf, adjacent to the Glamorgan canal and the Vale of Taf railway, near Treforest and Newbridge Junction r. stations, 5 miles W of Caerphilly. Real property, £6,383; of which £52 are in quarries, £1,000 in ironworks, £85 in the canal, and £170 in railways. Pop. in 1851, 2,050; in 1861, 2,724. Houses, 567. The increase of population from the extension of mining and manufacturing

operations. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. Pop. of the Eglwysilan portion, 2,279; of the Llantrisant portion, 3,182; of the whole, 7,443. Houses in the E. portion, 472; in the L. portion, 642; in the whole, 1,535. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good.

GLYNTAWE, a hamlet-chapelry in Devynnock parish, Breconshire; 7½ miles W of Brecon town and r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Pop., 99. Houses, 20. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Devynnock.

GLYNTAY, a hamlet in Llandeibie parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles S of Llandeilo-fawr.

GLYN-TRAIAN, a parochial division and a chapelry in Llangollen parish, Denbigh. The division lies on Offa's dyke, near the river Dee, and near Chirk r. station, 3½ miles SE of Llangollen. Pop., 975. Houses, 202. The chapelry bears also the name of Pontfadog; was constituted in 1848; and is more extensive than the div. Post-town, Chirk, under Ruabon. Rated property, £3,000. Pop., 1,499. Houses, 332. The property is much subdivided. Coal, ironstone, and lime abound. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Llangollen. The church is very good; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

GLYNTREFNANT, a township in Tref-Eglwys parish, Montgomery; on the river Trefnant, 4½ miles N of Llanidloes.

GLYNVACH. See GLYNFACH.

GNOSALL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Newport and county of Stafford. The village stands on the river Rowley, adjacent to the Birmingham and Liverpool canal and to the Shrewsbury and Stafford railway, 6½ miles WSW of Stafford; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Stafford, and fairs on 7 May and 23 Sept. The parish is divided into the quarters of Gnosall, Cowley, Knightley, and Moreton; and includes the hamlets of Alstone, Bescote, Great Chatwell, Coton, Cowley, Moreton, Plardwick, and Wilbrington, and parts of Apeton and Rule. Acres, 10,497. Real property, £17,154. Pop., 2,400. Houses, 515. A number of cottages have become dilapidated; and a decrease of pop. has taken place. The Newport workhouse was here, but has been removed to Newport. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the p. curacy of Knightley, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £175. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is partly Norman, partly of later dates; comprises a nave and two aisles, a chancel and cross aisle, with a central tower; and was once collegiate. The vicarage of Moreton is a separate benefice. There are a national school, and charities £173. The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 24,815. Pop., 4,969. Houses, 1,022.

GOADBY, a chapelry in Billesdon parish, Leicester; near a branch of the river Welland, 5½ miles N by W of Medbourne-Bridge r. station, and 8 NNE of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Billesdon, under Leicester. Real property, £1,860. Pop., 134. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to Lord Berners. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Billesdon, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church was restored in 1854.

GOADBY-MARWOOD, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; 5 miles NNE of Melton-Mowbray town and r. station. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,618. Real property, £3,239. Pop., 195. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The Hall is a handsome mansion. The Park is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. Many Roman coins and other relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500. Patron, G. Bellairs, Esq. The church was built about 1280; and has a pinnacled tower, an ancient font, and the tomb of Peck, the antiquary, who was rector. Charities, £24.

GOAT, a hamlet in Papcastle township, Bridekirk parish, Cumberland; on the river Derwent, 1 mile NW of Cockerminster. Pop., 172.

GOATHILL, a parish in the district of Sherborne and

county of Somerset; on the verge of the county, adjacent to the London, Yeovil, and Exeter railway, 2½ miles E of Sherborne. Post-town, Milbourne Port, under Sherborne. Acres, 300. Rated property, £270. Pop., 57. Houses, 10. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £90. Patron, G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church is old but good.

GOATHLAND, or GOATLAND, a chapelry in Pickering parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in Pickering forest, on the York and Whitby railway, 9 miles SW of Whitby. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Grossmont, under York. Acres, 10,055. Real property, £1,363. Pop., 518. Houses, 108. The surface is mainly moor; but includes the vale of Goathland, with some charming scenery, and several pretty cascades. The site of an ancient British village is at Killing Pits. Hawks of extraordinary size anciently frequented the moors, and still are occasionally seen; and they were anciently in special request for the king's use. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £53. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is modern.

GOATHURST, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; 3¼ miles SW by W of Bridgewater town and r. station. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,436. Real property, £2,510. Pop., 304. Houses, 57. The manor belonged to the Gatherests, the Powletts, and the Halswells; and passed to the Tyntes. Halswell House, the seat of Col. C. K. K. Tynte, is a handsome structure of 1689; built by Sir Halswell Tynte, on the site of a previous mansion; and stands amid splendid grounds, with grottoes, temples, cascades, and distant prospects over land and sea. The parish is famous for the size and beauty of its trees. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £378.* Patron, Col. C. K. K. Tynte. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave and chancel, with a tower; and contains monuments of the Tyntes.

GOATHLAND. See GOATHLAND.

GOBANNIUM. See ABERGAUENNY.

GOBIONS, a seat 3 miles SSE of Hatfield, in Herts. It belonged to the Gobions; passed to the Mores; was occupied for a time, after the death of Chancellor More, by the Princess Elizabeth; and went to the Kembles.

GOBOWEN, a place in the NW of Salop; on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, at the junction of the branch thence to Oswestry, 2¼ miles NNE of Oswestry. It has a station on the railway, with telegraph, and a post-office under Oswestry.

GODALMING, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Surrey. The town stands on the river Wey, and on the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway, 4 miles SSW of Guildford. Its site is a fine valley, or tract of meadow, of the kind the Saxons called Ing; nearly surrounded by steep high ground. Its name is supposed to have been derived from an ancient Saxon proprietor, named Godhelm, and to have been originally Godhelm's Ing. Its arrangement is both contracted and straggling; includes one principal street, and several smaller ones; and may be said to include also, as suburbs, the villages of Farncombe and Crownpits. The town is ancient; and was, in the 17th century, an occasional resort of king and courtiers for hunting. A decayed timber house, very recently standing in Bridge-street, is said to have been a hunting-lodge of Charles II.; and some interesting brick houses, in High-street, bear the date of 1663. The town has a head post-office, a r. station with telegraph, two banking offices, two chief inns, a public hall, a church, three dissenting chapels, national schools, alms-houses with £143, and other charities with £150. The public-hall was built in 1861, after designs by Peak. The church is variously early English, decorated, and perpendicular,—chiefly the last; has an early English central tower; was restored and enlarged in 1840; and contains monuments of the Eliots of Busbridge, the Wyatts of Shackleford, the Rev. A. Warton, vicar of Godalming and grandfather of the historian of English poetry, and the Rev. O. Manning, also vicar of Godalming and historian of Surrey.

Markets are held on Wednesdays; and fairs, on Feb. 13, and July 10. The Wey is navigable, by means of cuts made in 1768, to Guildford; and gives communication thence to London. A manufacture of cloth formerly flourished; and paper-making, tanning, and the manufacture of fleecy hosiery are now largely carried on. The town was chartered by Elizabeth; is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors; and is a seat of county courts, and a polling place. Real property, £9,314; of which £40 are in quarries, and £129 in gas-works. Pop., 2,321. Houses, 491.

The parish includes also the tythings of Binscomb, Catteshall, Deanshold, High Eashing, Low Eashing, Farncomb, Hurtmore, Labourn, Shackleford, and Tuseley. Acres, 9,098. Real property, £21,927. Pop. in 1851, 4,657; in 1861, 5,778. Houses, 1,205. The property is much subdivided. The manor is mentioned as Godelming in Alfred's will; was given by that king to his nephew; was given by Henry II. to the bishops of Salisbury; and passed to the Pastons and the Mores. Some remains of the old manor-house, with its chapel, are near Catteshall. Westbrook, adjoining the town on the W, was long the property of the Oglethorpes, and is traditionally said to have once given concealment to Charles Edward Stuart. Busbridge Hall, 1¼ mile from the town, is the seat of J. C. Ramsden, Esq.; contains some good pictures; and stands amid fine park scenery. The picturesque features of the town and its neighbourhood figured much in the paintings of Inskipp and Creswick. A famous deception, which caused much sensation at the time, was practised at Godalming, in 1726, by Mrs. Mary Tofts, who pretended to have brought into the world some hundreds of rabbits; and is celebrated by Hogarth in his "Cunicularii." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £461.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The rectories of Farncombe and Shackleford, and the vicarage of Busbridge, are separate benefices.—The sub-district includes also two other parishes, and is in the district of Guildford. Acres, 12,629. Pop., 6,472. Houses, 1,348. The hundred excludes the borough; and is cut into two divisions, first and second. The first div. contains Compton parish, the parts of Godalming not in the borough, three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 15,975. Pop. in 1851, 4,532. Houses, 856. The second div. contains Chiddingfold parish and three other parishes. Acres, 19,489. Pop. in 1851, 4,406. Houses, 871. Pop. of both divisions in 1861, 10,445. Houses, 2,065.

GODDERTHORNE, a hundred in Bridport division, Dorset; containing the parishes of Allington, Shipton-George, and Walditch. Acres, 2,407. Pop., 2,503. Houses, 496.

GODDINGTON, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; adjacent to Bucks, 3 miles NNE of Launton r. station, and 5¼ NE of Bicester. Post-town, Stratton-Audley, under Bicester. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £1,487. Pop., 85. Houses, 18. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £334. Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church was built in 1792.

GODDINGTON, or GODINGTON, a seat in Great Chart parish, Kent; 2 miles WNW of Ashford. It belonged to the Goldwells and the Champneys; and passed, in the time of Henry VII., to the Tokes. The house is ancient; has been partly modernized; and contains some good oak-carving. Nicholas Toke, of Goddington, who died in 1680, survived five wives; and walked to London, at 93 years of age, to seek a sixth.

GODELAND. See GOATHLAND.

GODERICH. See GOODRICH.

GODESTOW. See GODSTOW.

GODINGTON. See GODDINGTON, Kent.

GODLEY, a township and a chapelry in Mottram parish, Cheshire. The township lies on the verge of the county, at a junction of railways, adjacent to Hyde, 3 miles SSE of Ashton-under-Lyne; and has a station at the railway junction. Acres, 639. Real property,

£6,059; of which £25 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 1,353; in 1861, 1,185. Houses, 236. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by discontinuance of employment in cotton mills. The manor was held, in the time of King John, by the family of Godleigh; and belongs now to the Tollemaches. The chapelry bears the name of Godley-cum-Newton-Green; and was constituted in 1847. Post-town, Newton-Moor, under Manchester. Pop., 2,209. Houses, 435. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £200.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1850.

GODLEY, a hundred in the NW of Surrey; separated by the Thames from Bucks and Middlesex; and cut into two divisions, first and second. The first div. contains Bisleigh parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 26,817. Pop. in 1851, 6,015. Houses, 1,208. The second div. contains Chertsey parish and two other parishes. Acres, 19,159. Pop. in 1851, 11,062. Houses, 2,134. Pop. of both divisions in 1861, 19,038. Houses, 3,720.

GODMANCHESTER, or GUMCESTER, a town and a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon. The town stands on the river Ouse, adjacent to the Cambridge and Huntingdon railway, and near the Great Northern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile SSE of Huntingdon; and is connected with that town by a bridge over the Ouse. It disputes with Huntingdon the claim of being the Durolipons of the Romans; it has yielded many Roman coins, and other antiquities; it was probably a military post, or fortified station, of Guthrum or Gormond the Dane; and it was known, in subsequent times, as Guma, Gumicasteria, and Gumicestre. It was held of the Crown, by grant of King John; was made a borough by James I.; and is noted for long retention of curious old customs. It occupies a considerable tract of ground; comprises several streets; presents an irregular appearance; and, though containing many good houses, consists chiefly of cottages. It has a post-office under Huntingdon, a fair on Easter Tuesday, extensive oil and flour mills, a church, two Baptist chapels, a grammar school, and a girls' and infants' national school. The church is a large light edifice, of the 14th century, with western embattled tower and spire of the 17th century; and was restored in 1853. The grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and has £24 from endowment. Other charities have about £40. The borough is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; is included in the parliamentary borough of Huntingdon; and is co-extensive with the parish. Acres, 5,590. Real property, £13,662. Pop., 2,438. Houses, 544. The property is subdivided. The inhabitants were long celebrated for prime agriculture; but, by general improvement in the country around them and throughout the kingdom, have been brought nearly or quite to the common level. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £323.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Stephen Marshall, the puritan divine, a chief of the Smeectymnians, was a native.

GODMANHAM. See GOODMANHAM.

GODMANSTONE, a village and a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Cerne, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Grimstone and Frampton r. station, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Cerne-Abbas; and has a post-office under Dorchester. The parish comprises 1,154 acres. Real property, with Nether Cerne, £2,204. Pop., 175. Houses, 41. The property is mostly in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. F. A. Baker. The church is partly Norman, chiefly perpendicular, with a tower; and was recently repaired.

GODMERSHAM, a village and a parish in East Ashford district, Kent. The village stands on the river Stour, 2 miles SSW of Chilham r. station, and 6 NE by N of Ashford; was once a market-town; and has a post-office under Canterbury. The parish comprises 3,077 acres. Real property, £3,429. Pop., 388. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. Godmersham Park, now the seat of Earl St. Vincent, belonged formerly to the Valoigns, the Astyns, and the Broadnaxes;

and has richly wooded grounds. The living is a vicarage united with the p. curacy of Challock, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £234. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church belonged to the prior and monks of Canterbury; had a chantry; and, having become much dilapidated, has been entirely restored. The prior's residence was built in the time of Richard II., and still exists. There are a national school, and charities £41.

GODMONDINGHAM. See GOODMANHAM.

GODNEY, a chapelry in Meare parish, Somerset; on the river Brue, and on the Mid Somerset railway, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Glastonbury. Post-town, Glastonbury. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £55. Patrons, the Heirs of P. Davies, Esq. The church was built in 1838.

GODNOW-BRIDGE, a railway station on the NW border of Lincoln; on the Doncaster and Keadby railway, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Keadby.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet and a chapelry in Breage parish, Cornwall. The hamlet lies 4 miles S by E of Gwinear-Road r. station, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Helston; and was anciently called Godolcan, which signifies "a white eagle." The chapelry was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Hayle. Pop., 1,834. Houses, 386. The land is interesting for hills, fine views, and wealth of minerals. See BREAGE. Godolphin House was built, in the time of Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin; belonged to the Godolphin family till they became extinct in 1785; is a quadrangular edifice of granite, with a handsome portico; belongs now to the Duke of Leeds; and is occupied as a farm-house, and marred by the vicinity of mining works. The manor was held by the Godolphins from the Conquest; and passed, by marriage of the youngest daughter of the last of them, to the Duke of Leeds. Sir Sidney Godolphin was created, by Charles II., Baron Godolphin; and by Queen Anne, Earl Godolphin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1846.

GODREVVY, an island on the N side of St. Ives bay, in Cornwall. A vessel was wrecked on it, with a loss of about 60 lives, in 1649; and the Nile iron screw-steamer, of 700 tons, foundered, with a loss of all on board, by striking on a reef connected with the island, in Dec. 1854. That reef is called the Stones, and extends fully a mile from the island seaward. A light-house, to warn mariners of the reef, was erected on the island in 1859; and shows a flashing revolving light, at a height of 120 feet above high-water level.

GOD'S BRIDGE. See Bowes.

GODSFIELD, an extra-parochial tract in Alresford district, Hants; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of New Alresford. Acres, 160. Pop., 9. House, 1.

GODSHILL, a tything and a political parish, in Fordingbridge district, Hants. The tything is in Fordingbridge parish; lies 1 mile W of Fordingbridge town; and has remains of an ancient encampment, defended, on the one side, by a natural steep acclivity,—on the other, by a double trench and ramparts. Pop. in 1851, 82. The political parish was formed under the Act 20 Vict. c. 19; includes the tything; and comprehends also six otherwise extra-parochial places, called Godshill, Godshill-Wood, New Grounds, Mudmore, Amberwood, and Ashley Lodge. Pop. in 1861, 255. Houses, 63.

GODSHILL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the Isle of Wight. The village stands near the Medina river, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Newport; is a pretty place; and has a post-office under Southampton, and an inn. The parish includes also Appuldurcombe, Stenbury, Roud, Sandford, and Rookley. Acres, 6,535. Real property, £10,851. Pop., 1,215. Houses, 237. The property is much subdivided. The surface is diversified; comprises much fine scenery; and includes vantage-grounds, one of them the churchyard, commanding brilliant views. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Niton, in the diocese of Winchester. The

church is large, cruciform, and partly decorated English; has a western pinnacled tower, in perpendicular English; and contains a rich altar-tomb to Sir J. Leigh of the time of Henry VIII., and several handsome monuments to the Worsley family. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, national schools, and charities £39. Dean Cole, a persecutor in the time of Mary, was a native. See APPULDURCOMBE.

GODSHILL-WOOD. See **GODSHILL**, Fordingbridge.

GODSTONE, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Surrey. The village stands on Broad-Mead water, on the line of a Roman road, under Tilburstow hill; 2 miles NNW of Godstone station with telegraph, on the Red Hill and Tunbridge branch of the South-eastern railway, 3 miles SSE of Caterham r. station, and 6½ E by N of Reigate. It shows many marks of antiquity; is supposed by some to have got its name with some allusion to the Saxon Woden,—by others, from excellent quarries of freestone much in request for wet docks and for ovens; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office, two inns, and a fair on 22 July. Two small tumuli are on the green, in the way to Bletchingly; and two more are in adjoining fields on the N. A pond adjacent, and other ponds in the neighbourhood, are noted for pike, carp, tench, and perch. Tilburstow hill, on the S, is an elevation of the Shanklin sand; possesses considerable interest for geologists; and commands very fine and extensive views. A chalybeate spring is at the S foot of the hill; and was once in considerable medicinal repute. Remains of an ancient fortification, also a well, called Diana, are on Castle hill, SE of the village. Leigh Place, Rook's Nest, Marden Park, and other fine seats are in the neighbourhood. Godstone r. station is surrounded with oaken coppices, and serves for many neighbouring villages.—The parish comprises 6,783 acres. Real property, £9,327; of which £532 are in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 1,657; in 1861, 1,853. Houses, 356. The increase of pop. arose partly from the convenience of railway communication, partly from the erection of cottages for the labouring classes. The property is considerably divided. An ancestor of the Evelyn family who purchased the manor was, in his time, the only maker of gunpowder in England; and Sir John Evelyn, his son, built a house here which cost £9,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £334.* Patron, Rev. G. T. Hoare. The church was recently, in part, restored; and contains a very fine altar-tomb of Sir John Evelyn. During the process of restoration, remains of six Norman arches were found built into the east wall. The p. curacy of Blindley Heath and the donative of Felbridge are separate benefices. There are a national school, and charities £178. The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and they contain the parishes of Godstone, Caterham, Bletchingly, Hornewith-Harrowsley, Tandridge, Oxted, Crowhurst, Limpsfield, Titsey, Tatsfield, Woldingham, Warringham, Chelsham, and Farley. Acres, 43,848. Poor rates in 1863, £6,236. Pop. in 1851, 8,868; in 1861, 9,642. Houses, 1,803. Marriages in 1862, 40; births, 320,—of which 11 were illegitimate; deaths, 137,—of which 48 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 474; births, 2,979; deaths, 1,533. The places of worship, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 1,398 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 120 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 358 s.; and 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 90 s. The schools were 18 public day schools, with 963 scholars; 14 private day schools, with 354 s.; 18 Sunday schools, with 1,135 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 44 s. The workhouse is in Bletchingly.

GODSTOW, a place in Wolvercote parish, Oxfordshire; on the river Isis, 3½ miles NNW of Oxford. A nunnery was founded here, in 1138 by Editha, wife of Sir W. Launcelme; and is now represented by only some low walls and crumbling windows, overgrown with ivy. The "Fair Rosamond" was educated in this nunnery; was first met here by Henry I.; and was buried here, beneath the high altar, by her parents. Hence says an old ballad.—

"Her body then they did entombe,
When life was fled away,
At Godstowe, near to Oxtoerde towne,
As may be seen this daye."

GODWICK, a quondam parish in Norfolk, now incorporated with Tittleshall: which see. It still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Tittleshall, in the diocese of Norwich.

GODWIN SANDS. See **GOODWIN SANDS**.

GOGARTH, a ruin on the SE side of Great Ormes Head in Carnarvon; 4½ miles NNW of Conway. The building appears to have been large, partly mediæval, partly earlier; and is thought by some to have been a monastic cell to Conway abbey,—by others, to have been a palace of the bishops of Bangor.

GOGINIAN, a place of lead mines in Cardigan; 7½ miles E by N of Aberystwith. It has a post-office under Aberystwith.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, a range of hills in Cambridge-shire; 4 miles SE of Cambridge. It commands a good view of the circumjacent country; is noted for chalk pits, and for several rare plants; and has a triple-trenched ancient camp of 13 acres, on the line of the Via Devana.

GOGOYAN, a township in Llanddewi-brefi parish; Cardigan; 4 miles SW of Tregaron. Acres, 707. Real property, £546. Pop., 99. Houses, 17.

GOITREY, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 96.

GOKEWELL, a hamlet in Broughton parish, Lincoln; 5 miles WNW of Glanford-Brigg. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, before 1185, by William de Alta Ripa.

GOLANT. See **SAMPSON (ST.)**

GOLBORNE, a parish in Leigh district, Lancashire; on the Wigan and Newton railway, 2 miles NNE of Newton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Warrington. It was formerly a township of Winwick parish. Acres, 1,634. Real property, £6,683; of which £1,033 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 1,910; in 1861, 2,776. Houses, 513. The increase of pop. arose from the demand for operatives in cotton factories. The property is subdivided. Golborne Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £110.* Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church is a modern edifice, in the early English style; and consists of nave, S aisle, and chancel, with porch and tower. There are an Independent chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1863, a Church of England school, and charities £36.

GOLBOURN-BELLOW, a township in Tattenhall parish, Cheshire; near the Chester and Crewe railway, and the Newton and Nantwich canal, 7 miles SE of Chester. Acres, 607. Real property, £1,046. Pop., 108. Houses, 19. A chapel of ease is here, built in 1849.

GOLBOURN-DAVID, a township in Handley parish, Cheshire; 6½ miles SE by S of Chester. Acres, 642. Real property, £951. Pop., 70. Houses, 14.

GOLCAR, a village, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in Huddersfield district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3½ miles W by S of Huddersfield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Huddersfield.—The chapelry includes also the village of Well-house; is in Huddersfield parish; and is separated by the river Colne from Almondbury. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £10,105. Pop. in 1851, 4,212; in 1861, 5,110. Houses, 1,019. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cloth manufacture; and the increase of pop. arose from the opening of new mills. There are mineral spa-baths, in much repute. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church was built in 1830 in the early English style; and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists, two national schools, and a workhouse.—The sub-district includes also three other townships of Huddersfield parish. Acres, 6,760. Pop., 13,733. Houses, 2,769.

GOLCEBY. See GOULCEBY.

GOLDANGER. See GOLDHANGER.

GOLD BRIDGE, a place in Newick parish, Sussex; 6½ miles NNE of Lewes.

GOLDBURY POINT, a small headland in Sussex; 3½ miles NE by E of Hastings.

GOLDCLIFF, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the coast of Bristol channel, 3 miles SSW of Llanwern r. station, and 4¼ SE of Newport. Post-town, Whitson, under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 14,262; of which 12,065 are water. Real property, £5,144. Pop., 250. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. Most of the land is part of Caldicott Level, protected from the sea by embankments. A silicious limestone cliff, about 60 feet high, rising over a great bed of yellow mica, breaks the level at the shore, has a glittering appearance under sunshine, and gave rise to the name Goldcliff. A Benedictine priory was founded here, in 1113, by Robert de Chandos; and was given, at the dissolution, to Eton College; but has left no vestiges. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £85. Patron, Eton College. The church is good.

GOLDEN CAP, an eminence in the SW of Dorset; near the coast, 2 miles WNW of Bridport. It has sands of the inferior oolite, resting on lias; and is rich in fossils.

GOLDEN FARMER, a place on the NW border of Surrey; 1 mile from Bagshot, and 4¼ from Farnborough Station. It has a post-office under Farnborough Station.

GOLDEN GROVE, a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, in Carmarthen; on the river Teifi, 2½ miles SSW of Llandeilo-fawr. It stands on a terrace, on a hill-side; is a modern edifice, in the Tudor style, with tall central tower; and contains some interesting portraits and pictures. A previous mansion stood on lower ground, amid what are now gardens; was the seat of the Earls of Carberry; and gave refuge to Jeremy Taylor, after the death of Charles I. A station of Golden Grove, on the Carmarthen railway, is near.

GOLDEN GROVE, the seat of the Morgans, in Flint; near Newmarket, 4 miles ENE of Rhuddlan. The estate around it has belonged to the family since before the Conquest.

GOLDENHILL, a chapelry in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; adjacent to Cheshire, and near the Northwestern railway, 1½ mile from Tunstall, and 6¼ NNW of Stoke-upon-Trent. It was constituted in 1844; and it has a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop., 2,621. Houses, 517. The property is divided among a few. There are collieries, iron-works, and chemical works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £203.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is a neat edifice, in the Norman style; and there is a national school.

GOLDEN-INN, a place 4¼ miles WSW of Hatherleigh in Devon.

GOLDEN-MILE, a common 3 miles SE by E of Bridgend, in Glamorgan. It took its name from being the place where Jestyn ap Wrgan, in 1091, paid down a sum of gold for the services of Fitzhamon against Rhys ap Tudor. It is a meet for the Cowbridge hounds.

GOLDEN MINE, a mine near Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall. It yields carbonate and phosphate of lead.

GOLDEN POTS, five Roman relics, in the N of Northumberland; near Watling-street, midway between Redesdale and Chew-Green. They appear to have been pedestals, and are 2 feet in diameter.

GOLDEN-SQUARE, a sub-district in Westminster-St. James district, Middlesex. See WESTMINSTER.

GOLDEN VALE, the valley of the river Dore, in Hereford.

GOLDER, a liberty in Pirton parish, Oxford; 1 mile N of Watlington.

GOLDER-BRIDGE, a place 3 miles ESE of Uxbridge, in Middlesex.

GOLDERS-GREEN, a hamlet in Hendon parish, Middlesex; on the river Brent, 1¼ mile NW of Hampstead. It has a post-office under Hendon, London, NW.

GOLDERS-HILL, a place in Hampstead parish, Mid-

desex; 2 miles NW of Hampstead. It has a post-office; under Hampstead, London, NW.

GOLDHANGER, a village and a parish in Maldon district, Essex. The village stands on the N side of the Blackwater's estuary, 4 miles ENE of Maldon town and r. station; and has a post-office under Maldon, and a fair on Whit-Monday. The parish comprises 2,134 acres of land, and 590 of water. Real property, £4,253. Pop., 545. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The land is low and marshy; and salterns on it are mentioned in Domesday book. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Totham, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £589.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Leigh. The church has an embattled tower, and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

GOLDINGS. See GOLDSWORTH.

GOLDINGTON, a village and parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands near the river Ouse and the Bedford and Cambridge railway, 1½ mile NE by E of Bedford; and has a post-office under Bedford. The parish comprises 2,735 acres. Real property, £5,684. Pop., 609. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. A fort was anciently at Castle hill; and a priory, at Newenham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £270.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church consists of nave and aisles, with square tower; has brasses of 1507 and 1585; and was repaired and enlarged in 1859. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £14.

GOLDMERS-GAT, a sea-way, with from 4 to 6 fathoms water, off the Naze, in Essex.

GOLDRILL-BECK, a streamlet in Westmoreland; descending from Angle Tarn to Patterdale.

GOLDRILL-CRAG, a precipice in Seathwaithe, Cumberland; overhanging the river Duddon, 2 miles above Newfield. A vast fragment of it fell, a few years ago, with so great a noise as to alarm the inhabitants over several miles of the surrounding country.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a township and a parish in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the York and Harrogate railway, near the river Nidd, 2½ miles E by S of Knaresborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Knaresborough. Acres, 1,712. Pop., 260. Houses, 36. The parish includes also the townships of Flaxby and Coneythorpe. Acres, 3,092. Real property, £1,350. Pop., 451. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. Goldsborough Hall, an edifice of the time of James I., with spacious court-yard, is the seat of the Earl of Harewood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £291.* Patron, the Earl of Harewood. The church is ancient; has a square tower; shows some interesting architectural details; contains effigies of two Knights Templars; and was repaired in 1859. There are a national school, and charities £54.

GOLDSBROUGH, a hamlet in Lythe township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 5¼ miles NW of Whitby.

GOLDSBALP, a height in Cumberland; adjacent to the south-western extremity of Derwent-water.

GOLDSHAW BOOTH, a township in Newchurch-in-Pendle chapelry, Whalley parish, Lancashire; 3 miles NW of Marsden r. station, and 6 NW of Burnley. Acres, 980. Real property, £2,473. Pop. in 1851, 620; in 1861, 406. Houses, 80. The decrease of pop. was occasioned by the removal of hand-loom weavers. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

GOLDSITHNEY, a village in Perranuthnoe parish, Cornwall; 1¼ mile E by N of Marazion. It has a post-office under Marazion, Cornwall, and a fair on 5 Aug. The Goldsithney hills, adjacent to it, command a fine view.

GOLDSONCOTT, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 4½ miles SW of Watchet.

GOLDSBUR, a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Hastings. It contains Beckley parish, four other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 17,169. Pop., 3,913. Houses, 736.

GOLDSTONE, a dangerous rock near the Ferne islands, in Northumberland. It is covered by only 4 feet of water at ebb tide.

GOLDSTONE, a township in Cheswardine parish, Salop; 4½ miles SSE of Market-Drayton. Pop., 73.

GOLDSWORTH, or **GOLDINGS**, a tything in Woking parish, Surrey; on the Basingstoke canal, near the Southwestern railway, 6½ miles N of Guildford.

GOLDTHORPE, a hamlet in Hodsock lordship, Blyth parish, Notts; on the river Ryton, 2 miles WNW of Blyth.

GOLDTHORPE, a hamlet in Bolton-on-Dearne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NNE of Rotherham.

GOLDWORTHY, a hamlet in Parkham parish, Devon; 6½ miles SW of Bideford.

GOLFTYN, a township in Northop parish, Flint; on the river Dee, 3½ miles NW of Hawarden. Pop., 451. Houses, 108. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and in mining.

GOLON, a township in Abbey-cwm-hir parish, Radnor; 6½ miles NE of Rhayader. Real property, £2,086. Pop., 373. Houses, 69.

GOLTHO, a township and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The township lies 2 miles WSW of Wragby, and 4 E by S of Langworth r. station. Real property, £1,227. Pop., 107. Houses, 16. The parish includes also the chapelry of Bullington; and its post-town is Wragby. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £2,179. Pop., 151. Houses, 22. The property is all in one estate. Goltho House is the seat of the Mainwarrings. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, not reported. Patron, W. Burton, Esq. The church is modern.

GOMELDON, a tything in Idmiston parish, Wilts; 4½ miles SE of Amesbury. Pop., 85. Houses, 17.

GOMERSAL, two hamlets, a township, and a chapelry in Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlets are Great and Little Gomersal; they lie about 1 mile N of Birstall r. station, and 5¼ SE of Bradford; and they have a post-office, of the name of Gomersal, under Leeds, a mechanics' institute, and several mills.—The township includes also the hamlets of Birkenshaw, Birkenshaw Bottom, Birstall-Drub, Fieldhead, Holdenclough, Latham, Moor Lane, Popeley Gate, Smith, and Spen; and it forms a sub-district in the district of Dewsbury. Acres, 3,119. Real property, £33,284; of which £55 are in quarries, £5,766 in mines, and £355 in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 9,926; in 1861, 11,230. Houses, 2,385. Coal-mining and woollen cloth manufactures are largely carried on; and chemicals and cotton-spinning machinery are made. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists, and Moravians, and a national school.—The chapelry includes but a portion of the township; and was constituted in 1846. Pop., 3,502. Houses, 744. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1851; and is in the pointed style, with a tower.

GOMERSHAY, a tything in Stalbridge parish, Dorset; 1 mile W of Stalbridge. Pop., 65.

GOMSHALL, a hamlet in Shere parish, Surrey; adjacent to the Reigate and Guildford railway, 5 m. W by S of Dorking. It has a station on the railway, with telegraph, a brewery, a tannery, and an Independent chapel.

GONALSTONE, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 1 mile W of Lowdham r. station, and 4½ SSW of Southwell. Post-town, Lowdham, under Nottingham. Acres, 950. Real property, £2,112. Pop., 107. Houses, 25. The manor, with Gonalstone House, belongs to L. Franklin, Esq. An hospital was built at Bradebusk, by William Heriz, in the time of Henry III. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £324.* Patron, R. Franklin, Esq. The church is early English; has a tower and spire; and in part, including tower and spire, was recently rebuilt.

GONERBY, a hamlet in Hatcliffe parish, Lincoln; 7½ miles SSE of Caistor. Pop., 27.

GONERBY (GREAT), a village and a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Great Northern railway, 2 miles NNW of Grantham; is large and well built; and has a post-office under Grantham. The parish comprises 2,800 acres. Real property, £6,243. Pop., 1,145. Houses, 247. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Earl Brownlow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Grantham. The church is interesting; has an embattled tower, with crocketed spire; and contains an altar-tomb of 1500. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school in the Tudor style, and charities £22.

GONERBY (LITTLE). See **MANTHORPE**.

GONERBY (MIDDLE), a hamlet in the S of Great Gonerby parish, Lincoln.

GONGAR HILL. See **CARMARTHEN**.

GONVILLE-COLLEGE. See **CAMBRIDGE**.

GOOD EASTER. See **EASTER (GOOD)**.

GOODERSTONE, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; 4½ miles ENE of Stoke-Ferry, and 6½ SSW of Swaffham r. station. Post-town, Stoke-Ferry, under Brandon. Acres, 2,781. Real property, £3,024. Pop., 571. Houses, 121. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £119. Patron, H. R. Micklefield, Esq. The church has a chantry and six stalls; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities, including fuel allotment, £30.

GOODLEIGH, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the river Yeo, 2½ miles ENE of Barnstaple town and r. station. It includes the hamlet of Northleigh; and its post-town is Barnstaple. Acres, 1,167. Real property, £1,590. Pop., 294. Houses, 63. The property is much divided. The land is very fertile, and has long been noted for the production of cherries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rev. John Harding. The church is ancient; has a square pinnacled tower; and is in tolerable condition. There is an Independent chapel.

GOODMANHAM, or **GODMANHAM**, a village and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence at the SW verge of the Wolds, 1½ mile NE of Market-Weighton r. station; is the Godmundingaham of Bede; was the site of the chief pagan temple in Northumbria, destroyed by Coisi, the high priest of the pagan religion of York, on his conversion to Christianity in the time of King Edwin; and is surrounded by substructions in the soil, which indicate it to have been anciently a place of note. The parish comprises 2,930 acres. Post-town, Market-Weighton, under Brough. Real property, £3,915. Pop., 294. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £447.* Patron, Rev. J. Blow. The church is mainly Norman; is thought to have been built with materials from the ancient pagan temple; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

GOODMANS-FIELDS, a sub-district in Whitechapel district, Middlesex; forming part of the metropolis. It includes Holy Trinity Minorities parish, and the portion of Whitechapel parish lying between Rosemary-lane and Cable-street on the S, and Great Alie-street, Little Alie-street, Goodmans-Stile, and Church-lane on the N. Acres, 51. Pop., 11,166. Houses, 1,260.

GOODNESTONE, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; adjacent to the Chatham and Margate railway, 2 miles E of Faversham. Post-town, Faversham. Acres, 334. Real property, £1,036. Pop., 78. Houses, 12. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Graveney, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £400.* Patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury and J. H. Lade, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and there are alms-houses, with £45.

GOODNESTONE, or **GUNSTON**, a village and a parish in Eastry district, Kent. The village stands 1½ mile E by N of Adisham r. station, and 6 WSW of Sandwich;

and has a post-office under Sandwiche, and a fair on 25 Sept. The parish comprises 1,864 acres. Real property, £3,889. Pop., 314. Houses, 69. Goodnestone Park is the seat of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £201. Patron, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The church has an early English aisle, and a Kentish late English tower, but is mainly modern; and it contains brasses of 1423 and 1507.

GOODRICH, or GODERICH, a township and a parish in Ross district, Hereford. The township lies on the river Wye, at the verge of the county, 4 miles SSW of Ross town and r. station; has a post-office under Ross; and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Ripon. The parish includes also the townships of Glewston and Huntisham. Acres, 2,421. Real property, £5,636; of which £38 are in fisheries. Pop., 796. Houses, 175. The property is much subdivided. Goodrich Court is the seat of the Meyricks; was built since 1823, by Dr. Meyrick, the antiquary; is in the style of the period of Edward II.; and contains a rich collection of armour, antiquities, and curiosities. Goodrich Castle, now an imposing ruin, dates from very early times; was long the baronial residence of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury; passed to the De Greys, Earls and Dukes of Kent; sustained a siege and dismantlement in the civil wars of Charles I.; went by sale, in 1740, to Admiral Griffin; and descended to the Admiral's grand-daughter, Mrs. Marriott. It shows distinct traces of restorations and enlargements, from an early period to a comparatively late one; it formed a parallelogram, of 176 feet by 152, flanked with round towers at the angles; and it commands, from its keep, a most enchanting view of the windings of the Wye, and of the circumjacent country, away to the Malvern hills and the Welsh mountains. "Its long and narrow galleries, sally-ports, batteries, vaulted gateways, semicircular towers, fosses, rock-hewn pits, huge buttresses, loop-holes, and machicolations, decorated chapel, ladies' tower, watch-towers, enormous fire-hearths, warden's seat, once a gorgeous hall, huge fire-places, great chambers of state, dormitories, garrison-towers, and spacious tables,—these, and many other objects, now broken either by time or by war, and mantled with venerable ivy, attest its grandeur and its strength, when, for six centuries at least, it held sway over surrounding districts, and looked down in its magnificence, as it does now in its decay, upon the waters of the beautiful Wye." A fine bridge across the Wye, erected at a cost of £8,000, gives communication from the parish to Dean Forest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £354. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower and spire. There are a national school, and charities £34. The grandfather of Dean Swift was vicar.

GOODRINGTON, a hamlet in Paignton parish, Devon.

GOODSHAW, a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire, 2 miles NE of Haslingden r. station. It was constituted in 1850; and its post-town is Rawtenstall, under Manchester. Rated property, £12,204. Pop., 4,308. Houses, 902. The property is much subdivided. There are cotton factories, calico printing works, collieries, and quarries. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church dates from 1530; was rebuilt in 1829; and has an old stone font. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a mechanics' institute, and a national school.

GOODWICK, a village in Llanunda parish, Pembroke; 1½ mile NW of Fishguard. It has a post-office under Haverfordwest. A party of 2,000 Frenchmen landed here in 1797; and were captured by the Earl of Cawdor.

GOODWIN SANDS, a range of sea-bank off the E coast of Kent. It flanks the E side of the Downs; extends somewhat parallel to the coast, opposite Ramsgate, Sandwich, Deal, and Kingsdown; serves as a breakwater to the Downs and the Gull stream; is about 3½ miles long, and about 3 miles broad; and consists of two parts, N and S, divided by four narrow channels, one of which, called

the Swash, is navigable in fine weather. It takes name from Earl Godwin; is alleged to have been land belonging to that Earl, connected with the main land, and protected from the action of the billows by a sea-wall; and is traditionally said to have been worked into its present form by the abstraction of the stones of the sea-wall for building Tenterden steeple, and by a consequent overwhelming and submerging of Earl Godwin's land at the next storm. So firmly has popular belief received this tradition,

"That oft by mariners are shown
(Unless the men of Kent are liars)
Earl Godwin's castles overdown,
And palace roofs, and steeple spires."

The bank is probably older than Earl Godwin's time; and it is not likely to have been formed suddenly, or by any single catastrophe, but in a gradual manner. Yet it appears not to have resulted from mere accumulation of sea-sand, but to have been at one time either an island or a part of the mainland, and to have undergone abrasion by the action of the billows. It is popularly regarded as all sand, or even as mostly quicksand, inasmuch that a large ship, striking on it, would be absorbed by it, or swallowed up, in a few days; but it really consists chiefly of a stratum of sand, about 15 feet thick, resting on blue clay, and includes, in one part, a formation of chalk. Perhaps, as suggested by Sir Charles Lyell, it still existed as the remnant of an island in 1099, and was submerged by a great flood which the Saxon Chronicle records to have occurred in that year. It is all covered at high water, to a depth of from 1 to 4 fathoms; but, except in certain places, where lake-like bodies of water remain, it is dry at low water, and can be walked upon with safety.

Multitudes of vessels have struck on the Goodwin sands; and many large ones, as well as small ones, been utterly lost. No fewer than thirteen men of war were wrecked here, with loss of nearly all their crews, during a great storm of fourteen days' continuance in Nov. 1703. But the erection of lighthouses and beacons, improvements in navigation, the introduction of steam power, the use of chain cables, and the vigorous application of the life-boat system, with its rockets and other appliances, have, of late years, very greatly reduced the proportion of casualties. A lighthouse and two beacons, on the sands, have been successively erected and destroyed since 1841. Three floating lights now mark respectively the N end, the S end, and the Gull-stream points of the sands; and the lighthouses on the North Foreland and the South Foreland, as also those at Calais and Boulogne, are within view and give guidance.

GOODWOOD, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, in Sussex; 3 miles NE of Chichester. The property is thought to have taken its name from a Saxon owner, Godwinns, who continued to retain possession at the Conquest; it passed to the Percys and the Comptons; and it was purchased, about 1720, by the first Duke of Richmond. The mansion was designed by Sir William Chambers, and completed by Wyatt; consists of a centre and two wings, on four sides of a hexagon; has a hexastyle Doric portico at the entrance, and several towers at the angles; and contains a rich collection of pictures. The grounds comprise about 2,000 acres, possess much beauty, and command fine views; the dog kennels, once of great note, have been converted into cottages; the stables are famous for their complete appointments; and a race course, about a mile N of the mansion, annually attracts the elite of the sporting world.

GOODWORTH, a tything in Clatford-Goodworth parish, Hants; 1 mile S of Andover. It has an interesting small church. Pop., 66.

GOOLE, a township, a town, a parochial chapelry, a sub-district, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Ouse, at the junction of the Dutch river, and at the terminus of a branch railway of the Lancashire and Yorkshire from Knottingley, 3½ miles SSW of Howden. Acres, 4,280. Real property, £17,719. Pop. in 1851, 2,960; in 1861, 3,479. Houses, 623.—The

town includes also part of the township of Hook. It was, not long ago, an insignificant village; but it is now a seat of county courts, a market town, a bonding-port, and a flourishing seat of considerable trade and commerce; it has a railway station with telegraph, a post-office; under Howden, two banking-offices, four chief inns, a bridge over the Dutch river, a handsome court-house, a custom-house, extensive docks, a splendid church, in the perpendicular style, with lofty spire, a chapel of ease, several dissenting chapels, an endowed school, national schools, a literary and scientific institute, and a work-house; and it carries on industry in sugar-refining, the manufacture of alnm, rope-making, iron-founding, agricultural machine-making, ship-building, sail-making, and corn-grinding. The Aire and Calder navigation gives extensive communication inland to vessels drawing 7½ feet water; and the Ouse brings up vessels drawing from 15 to 17 feet water. Two docks—the one 600 feet by 200, for ships—the other 900 feet by 150 for barges, were opened in 1826; a basin or entrance-harbour, 250 feet by 200, with two entrance-gates, is between these docks and the river; a third dock, of commodious structure, for large steamers, with an entrance lock, which has been increased to 264 by 58 feet, was opened in 1839; a capacious dry dock, suitable for the largest steamers, was completed in 1841; another dock, called the railway dock, together with a patent slip, was constructed in 1857; and hydraulic machinery, for opening the entrance-gates, and for working a coal-hoist, was recently erected. Extensive warehouses stand connected with all the docks; and there is also a timber pond, capable of holding 3,000 loads of timber. The port was constituted in 1827, and has Selby for a sub-port. The vessels belonging to it at the beginning of 1863, were 220 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 9,194 tons; 321 large sailing-vessels, of aggregately 24,062 tons; 7 small steam-vessels, of aggregately 137 tons; and 10 large steam-vessels, of aggregately 1,345 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1862, were 88 British vessels, of aggregately 8,062 tons, from colonial and foreign ports; 29 foreign vessels, of aggregately 4,921 tons, from foreign ports; 259 steam-vessels of aggregately 50,476 tons, from foreign ports; 1,145 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 60,364 tons, coastwise; and 154 steam-vessels, of aggregately 25,709 tons, coastwise. The vessels which cleared, in 1862, were 31 British vessels, of aggregately 2,450 tons, to colonial and foreign ports; 22 foreign vessels, of aggregately 3,728 tons, to foreign ports; 262 steam-vessels, of aggregately 51,007 tons, to foreign ports; 1,298 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 66,243 tons, coastwise; and 182 steam-vessels, of aggregately 25,644 tons, coastwise. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £47,428. The chief commerce is in corn, coal, fruit, paving-stone, and general merchandise. Pop. of the town in 1861, 5,613. Houses, 1,168.—The chapelry is more extensive than the town; and was constituted in 1849. Rated property, £14,230. Pop. in 1861, 5,850. Houses, 1,204. Pop. in 1865, 6,267. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. School endowment, £21.

The sub-district comprises the townships of Goole, Hook, and Armin,—all in the parish of Snaith. Acres, 9,680. Pop., 6,994. Houses, 1,417.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Snaith, containing three other townships and two hamlets in the parish of Snaith; and the sub-district of Swinefleet, containing the parishes of Adlingfleet, Whitgift, and Luddington,—the last electorally in Lincolnshire. Acres, 40,908. Poor-rates in 1863, £8,027. Pop. in 1851, 13,686; in 1861, 16,153. Houses, 3,302. Marriages in 1862, 120; births, 586,—of which 29 were illegitimate; deaths, 301,—of which 108 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,116; births, 4,963; deaths, 3,056. The places of worship in 1851 were 9 of the Church of England, with 3,728 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 985 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,403 s.; and 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,513 s. The schools were 17 public day

schools, with 985 scholars; 27 private day schools, with 603 s.; and 21 Sunday schools, with 1,738 s.

GOOSE-BRADON. See GOSEBRADON.

GOOSEFORD, a hamlet in South Tawton parish, Devon; 2 miles E of Okehampton.

GOOSE GREEN, a hamlet in Camberwell parish, Surrey; near Peckham-Rye, 1½ mile SE of Camberwell.

GOOSE GREEN, a hamlet in Pemberton township, Wigan parish, Lancashire.

GOOSE MOOR, a hamlet in Church Eaton parish, Staffordshire; 5½ miles SW of Stafford.

GOOSEY, a chapelry in Stanford-in-the-Vale parish, Berks; near the river Ock and the Great Western railway, 3½ miles NW by N of Wantage. Post-town, Stanford-in-the-Vale, under Faringdon. Acres, 958. Real property, £2,397. Pop., 202. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Stanford-in-the-Vale, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good.

GOOSNARGH, a township and a chapelry in Kirkham parish, Lancashire. The township is conjoint with Newsham; lies near the Lancaster and Preston railway, 3 miles NE of Barton and Broughton r. station, and 6½ NNE of Preston; and has a post-office, of the name of Goosnargh, under Preston. Acres, 9,290. Real property, £10,275. Pop., 1,307. Houses, 256.—The chapelry excludes Newsham, but includes Whittingham and Inglewhite. Rated property, £3,031. Pop., 1,171. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron; Christ Church, Oxford. The church is old but good; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with square tower. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics. Bushell's hospital for decayed gentry, with an edifice resembling a mansion, has £355 from endowment; a grammar-school has £65; the Whitechapel schools have £42; and other charities have £111.

GOOSTREY-CUM-BARNSHAW, a township-chapelry in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; near the river Dane, 3 miles NNW of Holmes-Chapel r. station, and 6 S of Knutsford. Post-town, Holmes-Chapel, under Middlewich. Acres, 1,697. Real property, £2,741. Pop., 268. Houses, 51. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £175.* Patron, the Vicar of Sandbach. The church is modern, on the site of an ancient one. There are a national school, in the Tudor style, and charities £3.

GOP, a township in Newmarket parish, Flint; 4½ miles ENE of Rhuddlan. Pop., 208.

GOPSALL, an extra-parochial tract in Market-Bosworth district, Leicestershire; near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 4½ miles NW of Market-Bosworth. Acres, 600. Real property, £1,007. Pop., 63. Houses, 13. It had a cell to Merevale abbey; and it is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. Gopsall Hall is the seat of Earl Howe; was built by Jennins, the friend of Handel; has a beautiful chapel, 36 feet by 24; contains some interesting portraits and paintings; and stands amid fine grounds, which have a temple, with a statue by Roubiliac.

GORAN. See GORRAN.

GORE, a hundred in the NW of Middlesex; traversed by Watling-street; and containing Edgware parish and six other parishes. Acres, 23,577. Pop. in 1851, 12,956; in 1861, 15,341. Houses, 2,747.

GORE CLIFF, an almost vertical cliff on the S coast of the Isle of Wight; 1 mile NNW of St. Catherine's point, and 1½ W of Niton. It overhangs bare terraces and rugged slopes; and it shows an interesting section, about 100 feet thick, of the chalk formation.

GOREDALE SCAR, a remarkable rocky gorge in W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles E of Settle. It lies in the vicinity of Malham village and Malham cove; and is approached through a wild rocky ravine. It forms almost a terrific scene; and is immersed, even on the brightest days, in perpetual gloom. A breeze passing through it acquires nearly the force of a hurricane; a streamlet which runs along its bottom, is everywhere lashed into foam; cliffs, bare and torn, rise sheer up from its sides, sometimes to the height of more than 240 feet; and some

masses of rock, on these cliffs, project so far as to appear in constant risk of falling. Wordsworth says,—

“At early dawn, or rather when the air
Glimmers with fading light, and shadowy eve
Is busiest to confer and to bereave,
Then, pensive votary! let thy feet repair
To Goredale chasm, terrific as the lair
Where the young lions crouch; for so, by leave
Of the propitious hour, thou may'st perceive
The local deity, with oozy hair
And mineral crown, beside his jagged urn
Recumbent.”

GORED-GOCH, an islet, used as a fishing-station, in the middle of Menai Strait, between Carnarvon and Anglesey.

GORE-END, a hamlet in Birchington parish, Kent; 5 miles W by S of Margate. Gore Cliff is near it; and Gore Patch, a shoal with 5 fathoms water, lies off it.

GOREY, a village in Gronville parish, Jersey; 4½ miles ENE of St. Helier. It has a post-office under St. Helier, Jersey.

GORHAMBURY, the seat of Earl Verulam, in Herts; 2 miles WNW of St. Albans. The property around it was given, by the abbots of St. Albans, to the Gorhams; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Maynards; and was sold to Sir N. Bacon, the father of Lord Bacon, the great philosopher. The present mansion was built in 1785, by Sir R. Taylor; is in the Corinthian style; retains a few fragments of a previous house, built by Sir N. Bacon; and contains many interesting portraits.

GORING, a village and a parish in the district of Bradfield and county of Oxford. The village stands at the verge of the county, on the river Thames and the Great Western railway, near Icknield-street, 6 miles S. of Wallingford; is connected, by a bridge, with Streatley, in Berks; presents a picturesque appearance; has a station with telegraph on the railway, and a post-office, under Reading; and was formerly called Little Nottingham. The parish comprises 4,377 acres. Real property, £5,362. Pop., 947. Houses, 222. Roman coins, vases, pavements, and substructions have been found. A mineral spring here was formerly in high repute for cutaneous diseases. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £146. Patron, S. W. Gardiner, Esq. The church is very curious, and partly Norman; and has an embattled tower, with a conical topped round turret. An Augustinian nunnery once stood adjacent to the church; was founded in the time of Henry II.; and was given to Sir T. Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford. There are a Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Lybbe's alms-houses with 262, Allnut's charity for various purposes with £1,082, and other charities with £20.

GORING, a village and a parish in Worthing district, Sussex. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the South Coast railway, 2 miles W of Worthing; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Worthing. The parish comprises 1,977 acres of land, and 205 of water. Real property, £4,529. Pop., 535. Houses, 114. Goring House is the seat of D. Lyon, Esq. Castle-Goring was long the residence of the Shelleys, from whom sprang the poet Shelley; and passed to Sir G. B. Pechell, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £146. Patron, D. Lyon, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £6,900. There is a national school.

GORING-HEATH, a village in Goring parish, Oxford; 4 miles from Goring r. station, and 6¼ from Reading. It has a post-office under Reading. The land around it was formerly uninhabited common, but is now well cultivated.

GORLESTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Mutford district, Suffolk. The village stands near the mouth of the river Yare, adjacent to South-Town or Little Yarmouth, 2 miles S of Great Yarmouth town and r. station; is large and handsome; crowns two acclivities, Prospect-hill and Battery-hill, commanding a fine view over the Yare, the Denes, Yarmouth, and the

German ocean; and has a post-office under Yarmouth. The parish includes also South-Town or Little Yarmouth; and comprises 2,135 acres of land, and 40 of water. Real property, £16,630. Pop. in 1851, 3,999; in 1861, 4,472. Houses, 973. The increase of pop. arose from proximity to Yarmouth, and from the immigration of many fishermen from Barking. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectories of South-Town and West-Town, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £381. Patron, Henry Allnut, Esq. The church is later English and commodious. St. Mary's chapel, in South-Town, is a separate charge. There are three dissenting chapels, a working men's institute, and a large national school. Remains exist of an Augustinian priory, founded, in the time of Edward I., by W. Wodegrove, and given at the dissolution, to John Eyer. Captain Manby was a resident.—The sub-district contains also five other parishes. Acres, 10,942. Pop., 6,339. Houses, 1,351.

GORNALL (LOWER and UPPER), two villages and two chapelries in Sedgley parish, Stafford. The villages stand near the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, 2 miles NW of Dudley r. station, and 4 and 4½ S of Wolverhampton; and each has a post-office of its own name, that of L. G. with ½, under Dudley. The tract around them abounds in fire-clay; and many of the inhabitants are employed in working this into bricks and other articles; while many are employed also in collieries, hardware works, bellows factories, and malt-houses. The property is much subdivided. The chapelry of L. G. was constituted in 1832; and that of U. G., in 1844. Pop. of L. G., 5,915. Houses, 1,128. Pop. of U. G., 4,044. Houses, 690. The livings of both are p. curacies in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of L. G., £129. Patron, the Earl of Dudley. Value of U. G., £215.* Patron, the Vicar of Sedgley. There are in L. G., chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; in G. Wood, chapels for Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists; in U. G., chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. There are also national, British, and infant schools.

GORPHWYSFA, a seat of Earl Lucan, in Anglesey; on Menai strait.

GORPHWYSFA, an alpine spot, with a public house, in Snowdonia; at the watershed on the road from Carnarvon, by Llanberis, to Capel Carig, 12½ miles SE of Carnarvon.

GORRAN, two villages and a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The villages stand 2 miles N of Dodman point, 2 S of Mevagissey, and 6¼ S of St. Austell r. station; and have a post-office under St. Austell. One of them is on the coast, at the entrance of Mevagissey bay; bears the name of Gorran Haven, or Port-east; is a coast-guard station; has a very old pier, said to have been constructed by some of the Bodrugan family; is supposed to have been anciently a place of some consequence; and has still some trade in importing coals and in pilchard fishing. The parish includes also the hamlets of Treninick, Trevear, Menegwins, and Trevarrick. Acres, 4,725. Real property, £5,519. Pop. in 1851, 1,188; in 1861, 1,054. Houses, 234. The decrease of pop. was caused partly by the closing of a large mine, partly by the failure of the fisheries. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Bodrugans; had a magnificent mansion, called Bodrugan Castle, long ago destroyed; and passed to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. Sir Henry Bodrugan was attainted for treason, at the accession of Henry VII.; and, being in danger of capture, he fled to a vessel by a tremendous leap over a cliff, at a spot which is still called Bodrugan's Leap. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £253.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church stands on an eminence; has a pinnacled tower of 1606; and was reported, in 1859, as not good. Chapels anciently stood at Gorran Haven, Bodrugan, and Galowres. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

GORSEDD, a chapelry in Whitford and Ysceiog parishes, Flint; 3 miles W by S of Holywell, and 4½ W

of Bagillt r. station. It was constituted in 1853; and its post-town is Holywell. Pop., 639. Houses, 141. Pop. of the Whitford portion, 538. Houses, 118. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good.

GORSEINON, a chapelry in Llangafelach parish, Glamorgan; with a station on the Swansea and Llandilo railway, 8 miles NNW of Swansea. The living is annexed to Llangafelach vicarage.

GORSLETTA, a hamlet in Doddleston parish, Cheshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Chester. Pop., 52.

GORSTAGE, a hamlet in Weaverham parish, Cheshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Northwich. Pop., 264.

GORTON, a township and a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and on the Stourport canal, 3 miles ESE of Manchester; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,429. Real property, £23,030; of which £332 are in gas-works. Pop. in 1851, 4,476; in 1861, 9,897. Houses, 1,813. The increase of pop. arose from the establishment of railway works, and the erection of a cotton mill. There are hat manufactories, chemical works, gum-works, a tannery, and a stained paper manufactory. A city gaol of Manchester was erected here in 1856; and a zoological garden is maintained in connexion with the Bellevue inn. The railway here passes 20 feet under the canal. There is a reservoir, of upwards of 70 acres, belonging to the Manchester water-works.—The chapelry was constituted in 1854, and curtailed in 1865. Pop. in 1861, 7,017; in 1866, 2,490. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The church is a brick edifice in the Doric style. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a national school, and an excellent boarding school.

GORTON (WEST), a chapelry in Gorton township, Lancashire; constituted in 1865. It contains the Bellevue gardens, and has a post-office under Manchester. reading-rooms, and a Franciscan convent. Pop., 4,305. The living is a rectory. The church was built in 1866, and is in the early English style.

GORWAY, or GWRFAI (THE), a stream of Carnarvon; running into the Menai Strait, near Llanfaglan.

GORWYDD, a township in Llan-ddewi-brefi parish, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, 2 miles N of Lampeter. Acres, 6,604. Real property, £1,1207. Pop., 667. Houses, 165.

GOSBECK, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Needham r. station. Post-town, Needham-Market. Acres, 1,466. Real property, £2,780. Pop., 301. Houses, 65. The manor belongs to Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £316.* Patron, Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church has an embattled tower, and is good.

GOSBERTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Spalding district, Lincoln. The village stands near Risegate drain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Surfleet and Gosberton r. station, and 6 N by W of Spalding; and has a post-office under Spalding. The parish includes also the hamlets of Cheal, Rightbolt, Westhorpe, and part of Risegate. Acres, 8,820. Real property, £19,826. Pop., 2,107. Houses, 453. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is cruciform and interesting; includes a chapel of the Blessed Sacrament on the S side of the chancel; has a tower, with fine groined roof, and a beautiful octagonal spire; contains sedilia, rood stairs, and effigies of a knight and lady; and was recently in disrepair. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists, a school with £28 from endowments, and other charities with £74.—The sub-district includes also Surfleet parish. Acres, 12,320. Pop., 3,060. Houses, 662.

GOSCOTE (EAST), a hundred in Leicester; separated by Framland hundred from Lincoln, and extending south-

south-eastward from Notts to Rutland. It contains Alexton parish, thirty-three other parishes, and parts of five others. Acres, 82,250. Pop. in 1851, 17,206; in 1861, 16,239. Houses, 3,619.

GOSCOTE (WEST), a hundred in Leicester; bounded by Derby, Notts, East Goscote, and Sparkenhoe. It contains Ashby-de-la-Zouch parish, twenty-four other parishes, and parts of five others. Acres, 84,825. Pop. in 1851, 50,338; in 1861, 51,427. Houses, 11,262.

GOSBRADON, a sinecure rectory, without a church, near Taunton, in Somerset. Value, £25. Patron, T. B. Uttermare, Esq.

GOSFIELD, a village and a parish in Halstead district, Essex. The village stands on a branch of the river Colne, 2 miles SW of Halstead town and r. station; and has a post-office under Halstead. The parish comprises 2,990 acres. Real property, £4,578. Pop., 620. Houses, 132. The manor belonged to the Veres, the Rolles, the Wentworths, the Ryches, and others; passed to the Duke of Buckingham; and went afterwards to the Barnards. Gosfield Hall, once the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, dates from the time of Henry VIII.; has been much altered from its original appearance, but still is a fine specimen of the stately castellated mansion of its period; and stands amid well-wooded grounds, with a splendid lake. Gosfield Place is a handsome modern edifice. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £266.* Patron, not reported. The church includes two chapels; in one of which is a large marble monument, by Scheemaker, to John Knight, Esq., with the following epitaph by Pope:—

“O fairest pattern to a falling age,
Whose public virtue knew no party rage;
Whose private name all titles recommend,
The pious son, fond husband, faithful friend;
In manners plain, in sense alone refined;
Good without show, and without weakness kind;
To reason's equal dictates ever true;
Calm to resolve, and constant to pursue;
In life with every social grace adorned,
In death, by friendship, honour, virtue, mourned.”

GOSFORD, a hamlet in Kidlington parish, Oxfordshire; adjacent to the river Cherwell, the Oxford canal, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Oxford. Acres, 280. Real property, £449. Pop., 52. Houses, 11. A house of sisters, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, once stood here, but was removed, about 1180, to Buckland, in Somerset.

GOSFORD HOUSE, the seat of Sir H. A. Farrington, Bart., in Devon; near Ottery-St. Mary.

GOSFORTH, a village and a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland. The village stands 3 miles ENE of Seascale r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Egremont; and has a post-office under Whitehaven. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bolton, Boon-Wood, and Newton. Acres, 8,626; of which 226 are water. Real property, exclusive of Newton, £5,032. Pop., 1,146. Houses, 221. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £104.* Patrons, the Representatives of Sir H. F. Senhouse. The church shows Norman features, and is neat and good. A tall pillar, supposed to be Danish, sculptured all over with curious devices, stands in the churchyard, and was formerly surmounted by a cross. There is a national school.

GOSFORTH, two townships and a parish in Castle Ward district, Northumberland. The townships are South G. and North G.; and they lie 3 and 4 miles N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and have a station on the Newcastle and Blyth railway. Acres, 436 and 1,066. Pop., 248 and 197. Houses, 50 and 40. The parish contains also the townships of East Brunton, West Brunton, Coxlodge, Fawdon, and Kenton; the last of which has a post-office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 6,355. Real property, £26,585; of which £9,931 are in mines and £270 in quarries. Pop. in 1851, 2,337; in 1861, 2,943. Houses, 643. The manor belonged to the Surtees and the Lisles; and passed to the Brandlings. Gosforth House is a structure of last century; stands amid grounds pleasantly adorned with wood and water, and

broadly engirdled with plantation; and was the scene of some of George Stephenson's displays of ingenuity, when he lived at Killingworth. Coal is extensively worked. The living of Gosforth is a vicarage, and that of North Gosforth, constituted in 1865, is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Durham. Value of the former, £300; of the latter, £150. Patron of the former, the Bishop of D.; of the latter, T. E. Smith, Esq. Gosforth church was not long ago rebuilt. There two charity schools.

GOSPEL-OAK-FIELDS, a metropolitan suburb, with a r. station, in **KENTISH-TOWN**: which see.

GOSPURT, a town and two chapelries in Alverstoke parish, Hants. The town stands on a sort of peninsula, on the W side of Portsmouth harbour, directly opposite Portsmouth, and 15 miles WSW of Southampton. The reach of harbour between it and Portsmouth is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile wide; and two creeks of the harbour strike westward on the two sides of the peninsula; that on the north, about a mile long, and called Forton lake; that on the south, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and called Alverstoke or Haslar lake. A floating bridge connects Gosport with Portsmouth; and a railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects it with the Southwestern railway system, and gives communication to all parts of the kingdom. The name Gosport is a corruption of God's Port; and the place was thus called by King Stephen, on his landing at it after a storm in 1144; and was given by him to his brother, Bishop Henry de Blois. But the town, so late as the time of Henry VIII., was a mere fishing village; and even now, owes all its prosperity to connexion with the town and dockyard of Portsmouth. It is, in fact, for most practical purposes, a part of Portsmouth; and it has been regularly fortified by redoubts, bastions, counterscarps, and other works, which look to be a segment of the fortifications of Portsmouth, underwent extension in and before 1865, and are of such a character as to form a thorough defence against attacks by either sea or land. High-street commences immediately in front of the landing-place of the harbour, and extends westward the whole length of the town; and numerous smaller streets branch off in various directions. The approach by water is extremely fine, as the several forts and large piles of building are seen to great advantage; and the town itself, considered as a seaport, is well built and handsome. The original floating bridge was constructed in 1837; may be described as an enormous barge, containing galleries, platform, and standing room for horses and carriages; driven by steam, and worked upon two large permanently fixed chains, extending from shore to shore; and this floating bridge was superseded, in 1864, by a new and greatly improved one. A floating pier also was constructed in 1843, but has been taken down. The railway station is outside the town, on the NW; and an extension from it goes to the beach at Stoke, where a steam-boat gives communication across the Solent to Ryde. The fortifications enclosing the town on the land side were long little more than a mud wall and a dry ditch; they have only of late years acquired strength and bulk sufficient to withstand the fire of modern artillery; they are much in the same style as those of Portsmouth, but less extensive and not so good; and they present a bare appearance, with little ornament of trees. But the fortifications at the harbour, and down to the Solent, over a distance of about 4 miles, have an imposing character; include the tremendous works of Blockhouse Fort, Monkton Fort, Gomer Fort, Fort Elson, and Potsdam Hill; and have, by recent arrangements, been undergoing great extension. All the chief ones will be found noticed elsewhere, in other articles.

The Royal Clarence victualling establishment occupies a great area near the railway station; was originally a large private house, with an extensive garden; was afterwards known as the Naval Brewery; was reconstructed and extended, after 1827, in lieu of the victualling premises at Portsmouth; includes vast store-houses, for all sorts of supplies of food and clothing for the navy,—a great reservoir, for furnishing ships with fresh water, from a well 360 feet deep,—an enormous bakery, with iron ovens of about 160 square feet, for making sea-bis-

cuits for the navy,—and four granaries, capable of storing away 6,000 quarters of corn; and is connected with the harbour by a large basin and canal, with extensive quays. New barracks, of large extent and very handsome appearance, stand in the vicinity of this establishment; and, at the Census of 1861, had 1,011 inmates. Barracks also are at Haslar, and marine barracks at Forton; and, at the Census of 1861, had respectively 75 and 1,173 inmates. Haslar hospital, on the further side of Haslar lake, beyond Blockhouse Fort, was built between 1746 and 1762; is a brick structure of four stories, with elegant front 570 feet long, and two wings each 550 feet long; communicates with the town by a bridge across Haslar lake; is surrounded by airing grounds, nearly a mile in circumference; possesses accommodation for nearly 2,000 sick or wounded seamen and marines; and has, in connection with it, a neat chapel and a natural history museum. A military prison is at Forton; and, at the Census of 1861, had 244 inmates. A gun-boat slipway is contiguous to Haslar hospital; occupies considerable space; serves for the new description of war vessels; and has machinery for hauling them up and down. A strong, arched, bomb-proof magazine for gunpowder, is on Priddy's Hard, north of Forton lake.

The old market-house obstructed the thoroughfare, and was removed; and the new one stands on the beach. Trinity church was built in 1694; was repaired and enlarged in 1830, at a cost of £4,000; and is a brick structure in the Dutch style. St. Matthew's church was built in 1846; is an edifice of Portland and Caen stone, in the early English style; and was designed to be surmounted by a tower. The Independent chapel in High street contains about 1,200 sittings, and is noted for the ministry of Dr. Bogue. Another Independent chapel occupies the site, and includes part of the walls, of an old theater. There are also chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. A cemetery is connected with Trinity church, but is now closed; and a new one is fully a mile from the town, in the direction of the Stoke and Forton roads. There are several public schools, variously supported; alms-houses, with about £30 from endowment; and other charities, with £18.—The town has a head post-office; a telegraph-office, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; and is a coast-guard station, and a polling-place. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and fairs, on 4 May and 10 Oct. The chief trade is in shipping, and in the supply of articles for the army and the navy. The real property, as returned in 1860, was £18,368,—of which £663 were in gasworks; but that seems to have been for only the lighting limits, as the return for the rest of Alverstoke parish was £29,729. Pop. in 1861, within the lighting limits, 7,739; within the two chapelries, 8,268; of the entire town, 11,269. Houses of the entire town, 1,443. Pop. in 1851, 9,846.—The two chapelries are Trinity and St. Matthew. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Winchester. Value of T., £210; of St. M., £200. Patron of T., the Rector of Alverstoke; of St. M., alt. the Bishop and the Rector.

GOSPURT, a tything in Bosham parish, Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Chichester. Pop., 74.

GOSTROW, a hundred in Sussex; in the rape of Hastings. Acres, 7,061. Pop., 1,494. Houses, 285.

GOSWELL-STREET. See CLERKENWELL.

GOSWICK, a township in Holy Island parish, Northumberland; at the entrance to the fordable sands between the mainland and Holy Island, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., 172.

GOTHAM, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands 3 miles NE of Kegworth r. station, and 7 SSW of Nottingham; was anciently called Goat's-home, from goats having been much cherished by its inhabitants; figures in a black letter book, called "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," written by Dr. Andrew Borde, the original "merry Andrew," and containing facetious stories which have long circulated in nurseries; consists now of only a few cottages; and has a post-office under Derby. The parish comprises 2,740 acres. Real property, £3,339. Pop., 771. Houses, 177. The property is much subdivided. Part of the

surface is moor. Limestone and gypsum occur; and bricks are made. Some of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, 513.* Patron, rotationally Earl Howe, Lord St. John, and G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

GOTHERINGTON, a hamlet in Bishops-Cleeve parish, Gloucester; 4 miles WNW of Winchcomb. Pop., 387. Houses, 96. There is an Independent chapel.

GOTHURST. See **GATHURST**.

GOTHYLON, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; 5½ miles NW of Llandeilo-fawr.

GOUDHURST, a village and a parish in Cranbrook district, Kent. The village stands on a hill, near the river Tees, 4 miles WNW of Cranbrook, and 5 S by W of Marden r. station; was formerly a seat of the clothing trade, and a market-town; and has now a post-office, under Staplehurst, a news-room, and fairs on 26 Aug., and 5 Nov. The parish comprises 9,685 acres. Real property, £13,322. Pop., 2,778. Houses, 535. The property is considerably divided. Goudhurst hill has an altitude of 491 feet; forms part of a range, about 3 miles long; and is skirted, on the W, by the river Tees. Bedgebury Park was long the residence of the Bedgeburys; passed to the Colepepers, the Stephensons, the Cartiers, and the Beresfords; and is now the seat of A. J. E. Hope, Esq. Combwell was once a priory, and afterwards the residence of the Campions. Finchcocks belonged to the Finchcock family in the time of Henry III.; and the present mansion was built by the Bathursts in 1725. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £432.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church stands on a lofty site; commands, from its tower, an extensive and noble view; is itself a fine old edifice; was about to be restored in June, 1865; and contains many monuments of the Colepepers and the Campions. The vicarage of Kilndown is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a national school, an endowment of £40 for a grammar school, and other charities with £75.

GOULCEBY, or **GOULSEY**, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, near the river Bain, 6½ miles N of Horncastle town and r. station. Post-town, Scamblesby, under Horncastle. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £1,890. Pop., 344. Houses, 79. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £136. Patron, the Rev. J. M. Lister. The church is modern; and there are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, and a public school.

GOULD GREEN, a village in Hillingdon parish, Middlesex; 2 miles SE of Uxbridge. A large private lunatic asylum, called Moorcroft House, for the upper classes, is here.

GOULD'S GREEN, a hamlet in Hayes parish, Middlesex; 1 mile W of Hayes village.

GOULTHORP. See **BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE**.

GOURTON, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbigh; 2 miles E of Wrexham. Acres, with Bieston, 844. Real property of G. alone, £1,346. Pop., 40. Houses, 6.

GOVANS HEAD (Str.), a headland in Pembrokeshire; on Bristol Channel, 6 miles S by W of Pembroke. It forms part of a rugged reach of coast, and is itself a limestone cliff, 166 feet high. An old chapel and a holy well are near it.

GOVERTON, a hamlet in Bleasby parish, Notts; near the river Trent, 3¼ miles S of Southwell. Pop., 131.

GOVILON, a chapelry in Llanwenarth parish, Monmouth; on the Abergavenny and Merthyr railway, 3 miles W of Abergavenny. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Abergavenny. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £274. Patron, the Rector of Llanwenarth. The church is neat.

GOWBARROW PARK, a seat on the SE border of Cumberland; on Ulles-water, 10 miles SE of Keswick. It belonged to the Duke of Norfolk; and was bequeathed

by him to his nephew, Henry Howard, Esq. The grounds around it are traversed by the Aira rivulet; contain Aira force and Lyulph's tower; possess many close scenes of great beauty; and have numerous points commanding magnificent views of the basin and mountain-screens of Ulles-water.

GOWDALL, a township in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, 1¼ mile W of Snaith. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,651. Pop., 223. Houses, 54.

GOWER, a hamlet in Eastry parish, Kent.

GOWER, a peninsula and a sub-district in Glamorgan. The peninsula lies between Swansea bay and Bury river; extends about 15 miles west-south-westward, from a line a little inward of the South Wales railway to Worms-head; and has a mean breadth of about 6½ miles. Its coast is sinuous and much diversified; exhibits a broken limestone character, with many caves; and has, on the ESE side, Mumbles head, Longland bay, Caswell bay, Pwllddu head, Oxwich bay, Oxwich point, Port-Eynou bay, and Port-Eynou point; and on the WNW side, the promontorial headland of Whiteford point. There lie off it also, on the seaward end, Helwick shoals, Rhos-sili, and Bury Holmes. It contains interesting scenery and numerous antiquities; and had a seat of the Druids at Arthur's Stone cromlech, on Cefn-Bryn. It was overrun by the Normans in 1091-9; and was settled, after 1108, by Flemings and Somersetshire men, who were introduced in the hope that, by their industrious and hardy habits, they might put an end to the turbulence which existed between the Normans and the Welsh. The descendants of these settlers are the chief inhabitants to the present day; and they preserve their distinctiveness in at once language, dress, and customs. An hostelry, called Gower inn, 5½ miles from Swansea, on a charming spot at a junction of several glens, affords the only tolerable accommodation for tourists within the peninsula. The poet Gower and Bishop Gower were natives.—The sub-district is mainly identical with the peninsula; is in Swansea district; forms a poor law union; and is divided into two parts,—Eastern, containing four parishes and part of another,—and Western, containing twelve parishes and part of another. Acres of the E part, 21,858; of the W part, 37,745. Pop., 4,962 and 3,354. Houses, 1,028 and 736.

GOWER ROAD, a railway station in Glamorgan; on the South Wales railway, 3¼ miles WNW of Swansea. Penllergare, the seat of J. D. Llewellyn, Esq., is 1¼ mile to the N.

GOWKESWELL. See **GOKEWELL**.

GOWTHORPE. See **YOULTHORPE - WITH - GOWTHORPE**.

GOXHILL, a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands adjacent to the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, 4½ miles E by S of Barton-upon-Humber; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ulceby. The parish comprises 5,860 acres of land, and 2,930 of water. Real property, £8,184. Pop., 1,192. Houses, 267. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to G. Bradley, Esq. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £210.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a fine ancient structure; has a lofty tower; and contains an effigy of the time of Richard I. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities £13. Remains of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1185, exist in the dormitory and its substructure.

GOXHILL, a parish in Skirlaugh district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Hornsea railway, 2 miles SW of Hornsea. Post-town, Hornsea, under Hull. Acres, 831. Real property, £1,073. Pop., 63. Houses, 11. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £234. Patron, the Rev. C. Constable. The old church had Norman parts; and the present one is recent, and has an embattled tower.

GOYT (THE), a river of Derbyshire and Cheshire.

It rises in the former county; forms, for a considerable distance, the boundary between the two counties; receives the Etherow opposite Mellor; turns westward, and falls into the Mersey at Stockport.

GOYTRE, a hamlet in Llannon parish, Carmarthen; 6½ miles N of Llanelly.

GOYTRE, a hamlet in Llanarth parish, Cardigan; 5½ miles SSW of Aberayron. Pop., 240.

GOYTREY, a parish in Pontypool district, Monmouth; on the Brecon canal, and on the Hereford and Newport railway, at Nantyderry station, 5½ miles S of Abergavenny. Post-town, Nantyderry, under Pontypool. Acres, 3,332. Real property, £2,824. Pop., 668. Houses, 143. The property is subdivided. Limestone and building stone are worked, and tiles are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £227. Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is good; and there are chapels for Baptists and Methodists.

GRABHURST HILL. See DUNSTER.

GRABY, a hamlet in Aslackby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles SE of Folkingham. Pop., 19. Houses, 4.

GRABY (EAST), a hamlet in Dowsby parish, Lincoln; 1 mile E of Graby. Pop., 17.

GRACEDIU, a hamlet in Belton parish, Leicester; on Charwood Forest canal, 5 miles ENE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Real property, £1,906. Pop., 32. An Augustinian nunnery was founded here, in the 13th century, by Roesia de Verdun; and came to the Beaumonts, one of whom, a native, was Francis Beaumont the poet. Gracedieu manor, on the site of the nunnery, is an ornamental chateau, of somewhat foreign aspect, the seat of A. C. L. M. Philipps de Lisle, Esq. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to the mansion; is in the pointed style of the time of Henry VII.; and consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle. There is also, in the neighbourhood, a Trappist monastery.

GRACEDIU PARK, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Monmouth; 4½ miles W by S of Monmouth. A small Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1226, by John of Monmouth.

GRADE, a parish in Helston district, Cornwall; on the coast, near the Lizard, 9½ miles SSE of Helston, and 14½ SSW of Falmouth r. station. Post-town, Ruan-Minor, under Helston, Cornwall. Acres, 1,981; of which 35 are water. Real property, £1,852. Pop., 327. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ruan-Minor, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £334.* Patron, the Rev. F. C. Jackson. The church contains brasses and monuments of the Eriseys; and was recently in a very dilapidated condition.

GRAEG. See GRAIG.

GRAFFHAM, a parish in St. Neots district, Hunts; on the Kettering and Cambridge railway, 4½ miles ENE of Kimbolton. It has a r. station, and includes part of Perry hamlet. Post-town, Buckden, under Huntingdon. Acres, 2,380. Real property, £2,258. Pop., 328. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, 199.* Patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church is ancient but good; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles; and has a western tower, with broach spire. There are a public school, and charities, including town-lands, £50.

GRAFFHAM, a village and a parish in Westhamnett district, Sussex. The village stands on the Downs, 3 miles SW of Petworth r. station, and 4½ SE of Midhurst. The parish comprises 1,658 acres; and its post-town is Petworth. Real property, £1,467. Pop., 416. Houses, 80. The view northward, above the village, is very grand. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Wool-Lavington; in the diocese of Chichester. The church was mostly rebuilt in 1838; and has a tower and spire. There are a national school, and charities £4.

GRAFFHAM, a chapelry in Dunsfold parish, Surrey; 2 miles SE of Godalming town and r. station. It was constituted in 1863; and its post-town is Godalming. Property and pop. statistics have not been returned.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £500.* Patron, H. Woodyer, Esq. The church was built in 1864; and is in the early English style.

GRAFFO. See BOOTHBY-GRAFFO.

GRAFTON, a township in Tilston parish, Cheshire; 3½ miles NW by N of Malpas. Acres, 334. Real property, £601. Pop., 11. House, 1.

GRAFTON, a hamlet in Beckford parish, Gloucester; 6 miles SSW of Evesham. Real property, £1,328. A landslip of about 16 acres, from the side of Breodon hill, occurred here in 1764, and entirely covered the pasture-grounds below.

GRAFTON, a township in All Saints parish, Hereford; about a mile SW of Hereford city. Acres, 440. Real property, £917. Pop., 93. Houses, 16.

GRAFTON, a township in Langford parish, Oxford; on an affluent of the river Isis, 4½ miles ENE of Lechlade. Acres, with Radcot, 980. Real property of G. alone, £1,022. Pop., 80. Houses, 13.

GRAFTON, a hamlet in Marton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SSE of Boroughbridge.

GRAFTON, a hamlet in Exhall parish, Warwick; 2 miles SE of Alcester. Pop., 79.

GRAFTON, a hamlet in Fitz parish, Salop; on the river Perry, 5½ miles NW of Shrewsbury.

GRAFTON (EAST), a tything and a chapelry in Great Bedwin parish, Wilts. The tything lies near the Kennet and Avon canal, about 3 miles SSE of Savernake r. station, and 6½ N of Ludgershall. The chapelry was constituted in 1844; and it has a post-office under Marlborough. Rated property, £4,887. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 195. The property is divided among three. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £115. Patron, the vicar of Great Bedwin. The church was built in 1842; is an elegant edifice in the Norman style, with a north-western tower; and has a memorial window, put up in 1856, to the late Marquis of Ailesbury.

GRAFTON-FLYFORD. See FLYFORD-GRAFTON.

GRAFTON-MANOR, an extra-parochial tract in Droitwich district, Worcester; near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal, 2 miles SW of Bromsgrove. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,447. Pop., 52. Houses, 8. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury; and the manor-house is occupied by Captain Bourne. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

GRAFTON-REGIS, a village and a parish in Potterspurty district, Northampton. The village stands on the verge of the county, near the river Tove and the Grand Junction canal, 3½ miles S of Roade r. station, and 4½ ESE of Towcester; had formerly a weekly market and two fairs; and gives the title of Duke to the Fitzroy family. The parish comprises 1,510 acres; and its post-town is Potterspurty, under Stony-Stratford. Real property, £2,224. Pop., 232. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with most of the land, belongs to the Duke of Grafton; and it once belonged to the Woodvilles or Widevilles, one of whom, Sir John Woodville, was created, by Henry VI., Baron Rivers, Grafton, and De la Mote and was father of the wife of Edward IV. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Alderton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £277.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church consists of nave, chancel, N aisle, and chapel, with western tower; was repaired in 1840; and contains an altar-tomb of Sir John Woodville. There is a national school.

GRAFTON-TEMPLE, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; near Icknield-street, 2½ miles SE by E of Alcester r. station, and 5 W of Stratford-on-Avon. It is the "Hungry Grafton" of Shakspeare; it contains the townships of Arden-Grafton and Hillborough; and its post-town is Alcester, under Bromsgrove. Acres, 1,830. Real property, £3,150; of which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 403. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of

Worcester. Value, £93. Patron, F. F. Bullock, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles. There is a Baptist chapel.

GRAFTON-UNDERWOOD, a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; 4 miles ENE of Kettering town and r. station. Post-town, Kettering. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £1,871. Pop., 294. Houses, 59. The manor belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £260.* Patron, Lord Lyveden. The church has a spire, and contains monuments to the Earl of Ossory and the ladies Fitzpatrick. There are a free school, and charities £16.

GRAFTON (WEST), a tything in Great Bedwin parish, Wilts; 1 mile W of East Grafton.

GRAIG, a Celtic word, the same as Craig, signifying "a rock," "a crag," or "a rocky hill," and used in topographical nomenclature.

GRAIG, a hamlet in Bassaleg parish, Monmouth; on the Crumlin canal, 3 miles W by N of Newport. Real property, £3,260. Pop., 684. Houses, 130.

GRAIG, a township in Llandegley parish, Radnorshire; 5½ miles WNW of Radnor. It lies under Cefn-Craig, 2,163 feet high; and is conjoint with the townships of Swydd and Tynlan.

GRAIG, a township in Dymeirchion parish, Flint; 3½ miles ESE of St. Asaph. Pop., 114.

GRAIG, a township in Newmarket parish, Flint; 3½ miles WNW of Holywell. Pop., 505.

GRAIG, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 172.

GRAIG-HILL. See GROSOMONT, Monmouth.

GRAIG (Is and Uwch), two townships in Llanddwywe parish, Merioneth; on the coast, 5½ miles NNW of Barmouth. Acres, 9,348; of which 340 are water. Pop., 264 and 104. Houses, 48 and 20.

GRAIGWEN, a parcel in Llanbedr parish, Brecon; 2 miles SE of Crickhowel. Pop., 140.

GRAIN (ISLE OF), or **ST. JAMES**, a parish in Hoo district, Kent; between the Thames and the Medway, 2 miles W by N of Sheerness r. station. It has a post-office under Rochester. Acres, 9,431; of which 6,150 are water. Real property, £4,987. Pop., 255. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The land was an island; bounded, on the W, by Yantlet creek,—on the other sides, by the Thames and the Medway; but it is now connected with the mainland westward by a good road. The site of the village, on the E, is high ground; but the rest of the parish is low and flat, mostly pasture and marsh; and is protected from sea-inundation by embankments. The Nore-light is off the E end. A large fort for the defence of the Medway was nearly completed in June 1865. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £360.* Patron, G. Henderson, Esq. The church belonged, before the time of Edward I., to Minster nunnery in Sheppey; has a brass of 1494; and is good. There is an Independent chapel.

GRAINSBY, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 3 miles WNW of North Thorseby r. station, and 6½ S of Great Grimsby. Post-town, North Thorseby, under Louth. Acres, 1,167. Real property, £1,965. Pop., 124. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. Grainsby Hall, a fine mansion, with greater part of the land, belongs to the Haighs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £285.* Patron, J. Johnston, Esq. The church is good, and has a tower.

GRAINTHORPE, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands near the coast, 6 miles E of Ludborough r. station, and 8 NE by N of Louth; and has a post-office under Grimsby. The parish includes also the hamlets of Ludney and Wragholme. Acres, 4,955; of which 675 are water. Real property, £9,234. Pop. in 1851, 655; in 1861, 738. Houses, 161. The property is much subdivided. The increase of pop. arose from the sale of small freehold lots of land, for the erection of houses. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £180.* Patron, Magdalen College, Cambridge. The church is later English and good; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles; and has a western tower, with crocketed pinnacles. There are

chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Free Methodists, a library, an endowed school with £20, and other charities with £24.

GRAISLEY. See GRAIZELEY.

GRAITHWAITE, a village on the N border of Lancashire; 3 miles S by W of Ferry-House of Windermere, on the road thence to Newby-Bridge.

GRAIZELEY, or **GRASLEY**, a tything in Sulhampstead-Abbots parish, Berks; 6 miles SW of Reading. Acres, 520. Real property, £559. Pop., 72. Houses, 14.

GRAZELOUND, a hamlet in Haxey parish, Lincoln; 4¼ miles S of Epworth. Pop., 210.

GRAMMA-HILL, an eminence in the SW of the Isle of Man; between Fleshwick bay and Port-Erin, 4½ miles WNW of Castletown. It shows some remarkable glacial groovings, and commands some interesting views.

GRAMPOUND, a decayed ancient town, a township, and a sub-district in Cornwall. The town stands on the river Fal, 1¼ mile SSE of Grampond Road r. station, and 2½ NNE of Tregony; is supposed to have been the Voliba of Ptolemy; took the name of Grampond, originally Grandpont, signifying "great bridge," from a bridge built at it over the Fal; acquired the right of a market from John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Edward III.; was made a borough, after the Earl's death, by Edward III.; sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward VI. till 1824, when it was disfranchised for corrupt practices; had, for one of its parliamentary representatives, in 1620, John Hampden; consists now chiefly of one street on a declivity, with decayed and mean appearance; and has a granite cross, a town-hall, and a head post-office; designated Grampond, Cornwall, an Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and fairs on 18 Jan., the Tuesday after 25 March, 1 June, and the Tuesday after 29 Sept. Six ancient camps are in its neighbourhood, on the Fal; one of them, 1 mile S, on Golden farm; another, ¼ mile NE, on the road to St. Austell; another, 1 mile W, on the road to Truro; another, 1 mile N, close to the Fal; another, a little further N, called Resugga Castle; and another, 1 mile W of Resugga, on Barrow Down.—The township includes the town, and is partly in Probosc parish, but chiefly in Creed. Real property, £939. Pop., 573. Houses, 115. Pop. of the Creed portion, 477. Houses, 96.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of St. Stephen-in-Brannel, St. Mewan, and the rest of Creed. Acres, 14,443. Pop., 5,111. Houses, 972.

GRAMPOUND, Berks. See GRANDPONT.

GRAMPOUND ROAD, a railway station in Cornwall; on the Cornwall railway, 7 miles WSW of St. Austell.

GRANBY, a village and a parish in Bingham district, Notts. The village stands near the source of the river Devon, near the Grantham canal, and near the boundary with Leicester, 2½ miles NNE of Elton r. station, and 4 SE by E of Bingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Sutton. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £3,721. Pop., 479. Houses, 108. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Rutland, and gives him the title of Marquis. Gypsum is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £123.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is ancient and tolerable; and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

GRANCHESTER. See GRANTCHESTER.

GRANBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Winslow district, Bucks. The village stands near the Grandborough-Road station on the Aylesbury and Buckingham railway, 2 miles S by E of Winslow; and has a post-office under Winslow. The parish comprises 1,560 acres. Real property, £2,355. Pop., 374. Houses, 81. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £191.* Patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart. The church is ancient but good; and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and poor allotments.

GRANBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Rugby district, Warwick. The village stands on the river Leam,

near the Oxford canal and the boundary with Northampton, 5 miles SE by E of Birdingbury r. station, and 6 NE of Southam; is a scattered place; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish includes the hamlets of Woolscott and Calcutt. Acres, 4,100. Real property, £7,510. Pop., 462. Houses, 109. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £185.* Patron, the Rev. R. Kettle. The church is ancient but good; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a neat spire. There are a national school, and charities £6.

GRANDCHESTER. See **GRANTCHESTER.**

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, a canal in Northampton, Bucks, Herts, and Middlesex. It was formed in 1805; is 90 miles long, 43 feet wide, and 5 feet deep; and rises 190 feet, and falls 466 feet, with 98 locks. It begins in the Oxford canal at Braunston, in Northampton; runs generally in the same course as the North-western railway; passes near Daventry, Blisworth, Stony Stratford, Newport-Pagnell, Fenny Stratford, Leighton-Buzzard, Ivinghoe, Tring, Berkhamstead, Hemel-Hempstead, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, and Drayton; and joins the Thames at Brentford. It sends off a branch of 1½ mile to Daventry; one of 5 miles to Northampton; one of 1½ mile to Stony Stratford; one of 10 miles to Buckingham; one of 6 miles to Aylesbury; one of 6½ miles to Wendover; one of 2 miles to Watford; and one of 13½ miles to Paddington.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY, originally a railway, projected in 1824, and opened in 1837, from Birmingham to the Warrington junction of the Liverpool and Manchester, with a branch from Birmingham to Wolverhampton; afterwards an amalgamation of this, with the Liverpool and Manchester, the Bolton and Leigh, the Warrington and Newton, and the Chester and Crewe; and now, since 1846, a part of the London and North-western. The Grand Junction-proper, or original G. J., is 82½ miles long; was made at a cost of £4,286 per mile; has two tunnels and 193 viaducts; and, at Wolverhampton, is 440 feet above sea-level.

GRANDPONT, or **GRAMPOUND,** a tything in St. Aldate parish, Berks; within the borough boundaries of the city of Oxford. Real property, £2,335. Pop., 437. Houses, 83.

GRANDPONT, Cornwall. See **GRAMPOUND.**

GRAND SURREY CANAL, a canal in the N of Surrey, in and near the metropolis. It deflects from the Thames, by a dock at Rotherhithe; goes south-south-eastward, to the western vicinity of Deptford; and proceeds thence westward to Camberwell. It is all on one level, without a lock. It was authorized in 1801; and was originally designed to go to the Thames at Vauxhall creek.

GRAND TRUNK CANAL, or **TRENT and MERSEY CANAL,** a canal in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire. It was formed in 1777; is 93 miles long; and rises 326 feet, and falls 324 feet, with 91 locks. It begins in the Bridgewater canal, at Preston-Brook, in Cheshire; passes Northwich, Middlewich, Sandbach, Church Lawton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stone, Stafford, and Burton-upon-Trent; and joins the river Trent near the mouth of the Derwent, at Cavenish-Bridge, in Derbyshire. It sends off a branch, from Middlewich, to the Birmingham canal; is joined, at Church-Lawton, by the Macclesfield canal; sends off a branch, from Newcastle-under-Lyne, to Caldon; and sends off another branch, at Stafford, to Worcester.

GRAND UNION CANAL, or **UNION CANAL,** a canal, in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. It was formed in 1814; is 45 miles long; and rises 54 feet, and falls 76 feet, with 17 locks. It begins in the Soar, at Aylestone; passes Newton-Harcourt, Fleckney, Foxton, North Kibworth, Yelvertoft, and Crick; and joins the Grand Junction canal near Welton. It goes through tunnels at Fleckney and Crick; and sends off a branch of 6 miles to Market-Harborough, and another of 2 miles to Welton on the Avon.

GRAND WESTERN CANAL, a canal in Devon and Somerset: from Tiverton to Taunton. It goes north-

eastward, partly somewhat close to the Bristol and Exeter railway; is 23 miles long; and has barges conveyed from level to level, by machinery, without locks. It was originally designed to go, at the one end, to the tidal part of the Exe, at Topsham; at the other end to Bristol channel.

GRANGE, a village and a chapelry in Cartmel parish, Lancashire. The village stands on the Winster estuary and on the Ulverstone and Lancaster railway, overlooking Morecambe bay, 2 miles ESE of Cartmel; is in much local repute as a watering-place; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Newton-in-Cartmel. The chapelry does not seem to have defined limits; and no statistics of it are returned. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was built in 1853; and consists of nave, transept, and chancel, with porch and round turret.

GRANGE, a chapelry in Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland; in Borrowdale, 4½ miles S by W of Keswick r. station. Post-town, Keswick, under-Windermere. The statistics are returned with the parish. The scenery is charming. The monks of Furness laid up at Grange their stores of grain and tithes. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £30. Patron, Miss Heathcote. The church is recent; and there is a dissenting chapel.

GRANGE, a township, conjoint with Claughton, in Bidston parish, Cheshire. See **CLAUGHTON-CUM-GRANGE.**

GRANGE, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire; near the river Dee, 7½ miles WSW of Birkenhead. Acres, 907. Real property, £1,049. Pop., 93. Houses, 19.

GRANGE, a township, conjoint with Adforton, Stanway, and Paytoe, in Leintwardine parish, Hereford. See **ADFORTON.**

GRANGE, an extra-parochial hamlet in Medway district, Kent; on the river Medway, adjacent to the Chatham and Dover railway, 1 mile E of New Brompton r. station, and 2½ ENE of Chatham. It is a member of the cinque port of Hastings; and it belonged to the families of Hastings, Philippotts, and Bamines. Acres, 415; of which 190 are water. Pop., 206. Houses, 43. A small chapel, in perpendicular architecture, was built here by Sir John Philipott, in the time of Richard II.; and is now used as an outhouse.

GRANGE, a township, conjoint with Benningholme, in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire. See **BENNINGHOLME.**
GRANGE, a seat in the S of Dorset; in Purbeck Isle, 3½ miles SSW of Wareham. It belonged once to Bindon abbey, and belongs now to the Bonds.

GRANGE, the seat of Lord Ashburton, in Hants; 3 miles NW of Alresford. The estate around it belonged to Winchester abbey; passed to the Henleys and the Drummonds; and was purchased from one of the latter by Lord Ashburton. The first house was built by the Henleys, one of whom was created Earl of Northington; and the present house was built by Inigo Jones, was for some time occupied by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was greatly altered and enlarged by Lord Ashburton, and has a fine Grecian facade, with grand portico.

GRANGE, a hamlet in Low Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Askrigg.

GRANGE-CHAPEL, a place in Oswaldkirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Helmsley.

GRANGE-CHINE, a ravine on the S coast of the Isle of Wight; in the southern vicinity of Brixton. It has a trough-like form; is comparatively wide; and has rough, shaggy, shelving sides.

GRANGE-COURT, a railway station in Gloucestershire; at the junction of the Gloucester and South Wales railway with the Great Western and Hereford, 7½ miles SW of Gloucester.

GRANGE-HALL. See **APPLEBY.**

GRANGE-HILL, a hamlet, 1 mile SSE of Chigwell, in Essex. It has a post-office under Chigwell, London, NE.

GRANGE-LANE, a railway station in W. R. York-

shire, on the Sheffield, Barnsley, and Doncaster railway, 5 miles N of Sheffield.

GRANGE-MOOR, a hamlet in Lower Whitley township, Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Dewsbury.

GRANGE-MOOR, a place in Durham; 2 miles NW of Darlington.

GRANGE-ROAD, a railway station in the N of Sussex; on the East Grinstead branch of the London and Brighton railway, 3½ miles E of Three-Bridges Junction.

GRANGE-TOWN, a suburb of Cardiff, in Glamorgan; with a post-office under Cardiff.

GRANSDEN (GREAT), a village and a parish in the district of Caxton and county of Huntingdon. The village stands adjacent to Cambridgeshire, 3 miles NNE of Gamlingay r. station, and 7 SE by E of St. Neots; and has a post-office under Royston. The parish comprises 3,364 acres. Real property, £5,037. Pop., 641. Houses, 134. There are four manors; and they belong to four different parties. The surface is woody; and the rocks are rich in fossils. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church was built in the 14th century; and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with porches and tower. There are a Baptist chapel, alms-houses, and other charities £64.

GRANSDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; contiguous to Great Gransden in Huntingdon, 2 miles NNE of Gamlingay r. station, and 3¼ SW of Caxton. Post-town, Great Gransden, under Royston.

1,896. Real property, £1,811. Pop., 293.

70. The property is divided among a few. The rectory is in the diocese of Ely. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is modern; and there is a school with £14, and other charities with £31.

GRANSMOOR, a township in Burton-Agnes parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles E by N of Great Driffield. Houses, 15. Real property, £1,576. Pop., 108.

GRANSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; near the coast, 5 miles SW of Fishguard, and 13 NNW of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,639. Real property, £1,121. Pop., 156. Houses, 31. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £316. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church contains monuments of the Harrieses.

GRANTA (THE). See CAM (THE).

GRANTACEASTER. See CAMBRIDGE.

GRANTBRIDGESHIRE. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

GRANTCHESTER, a village and a parish in Chester-tion district, Cambridgeshire. The village stands on the river Cam, near the Cambridge and Bedford railway, 2¼ miles SSW of Cambridge; is believed to occupy or represent the site of a Roman station; and has a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 1,519 acres. Real property, £4,363. Pop., 696. Houses, 149. The property is divided among a few. An old manor-house was a retreat of King's college in the time of plague. Roman remains have been found. Bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £313.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is partly decorated English, partly perpendicular; has a tower; and contains an ancient stone font, and an altar-tomb. There are a dissenting preaching-room, a national school, and charities £42.

GRANTHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Lincolnshire. The town stands on Ermine-street, near the river Witham, among some long wolds, 25 miles SSW of Lincoln. Railways meet at it, and give it communication toward the four points of the compass; and the Grantham and Nottingham canal goes westward from it to the Trent near Nottingham. The town is said, in Stow's Chronicle, to have been built by Corbomanus, king of Britain, 303 years before the Christian era; and it is thought, by some, to have been a Roman station; but it is pronounced by Lambard to be more likely to have begun with the Saxons. It was, at

an early period, the site of a suffragan bishop; it was also a mint town, under Canute; it is mentioned, at some length, in Domesday book, and was then royal property; and it was mortgaged, together with Stamford, by Henry III., to his uncle, William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. The royal forces, under Colonel Cavendish, took it in 1642, and afterwards demolished its fortifications. "About this time," remarks De Foe, "it was that we began to hear of the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the east, and spread first into the north, till it shed down a flood that overwhelmed the three kingdoms. When the war first broke out, he was a private captain of horse, but now commanded a regiment; and, joining with the Earl of Manchester, the first action in which we heard of his exploits, and which emblazoned his character, was at Grantham, where, with only his own regiment, he defeated 24 troops of horse and dragoons of the king's forces."

The town shows no vestige of fortification; yet it appears to have been walled, and to have had a castle; and hence it retains, for four principal streets, the names of Castle-gate, West-gate, Water-gate, and Swine-gate. The streets are well-paved and clean. Spittlegate on the south, and Little Gonerby on the north, are suburbs. Ancient architectural features were, not very long ago numerous enough to give artistic and historical interest to the town's appearance; but they have, in large degree, been swept away by modern improvement. An elegant cross, erected by Edward I., in memory of his queen Eleanor, formerly stood on St. Peter's hill. A commandery of Knights Templars, with some grotesque carvings of cherubs and allegorical figures, was converted into the Angel inn. A priory of grey friars, founded in 1290, and afterwards known as the Grange, or Cistercian's place, occupied a pleasant site on the west side of the town, and was pulled down about the beginning of the present century. An hospital for lepers is supposed to have stood at Spittlegate. The guild hall was rebuilt in 1787; is a handsome edifice; and contains a spacious assembly-room. A new town-hall, after designs by Mr. Watkins, was built in 1869. The borough jail has capacity for 10 male and 4 female prisoners. A corn-exchange, of recent date, of handsome appearance, and built at a cost of £6,000, stands in West-gate, fronting the market-place; and another corn-exchange, called Exchange-hall, also of recent date, but much larger, with upper story used as a literary institute, stands in High-street. A self-aiding dispensary has been established for several years. A bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, set up in 1857, in memory of his having been a native of the neighbourhood and a pupil at the grammar-school, stands on St. Peter's hill. Public baths were constructed in 1854. The grammar-school was founded by Bishop Fox of Winchester; was endowed, with the possessions of two dissolved chantries, by Edward VI.; and has an income of about £900, a portion of which is appropriated to exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge. There are national and other schools, some alms-houses, and other charities. The workhouse is in Spittlegate, and has accommodation for 300 inmates. The parish church dates from the 12th or 13th century; measures 216 feet by 80; is surmounted by a tower and elegant spire, rising to the height of 273 feet; contains a fine, sculptured, octagonal, ancient font, and some handsome monuments; and was restored in 1865-9, at a cost of about £16,500. The vestry is fitted up as a public library. Spittlegate church was built in 1841, and is in the early English style. There are an Independent chapel, founded in 1869, five other dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of sessions, a polling place, and an excise collection; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the fifth Monday in Lent, Easter-eve, Holy-Thursday, 10 July, 26 Oct., and 17 Dec. The chief industry is in the manufacturing of agricultural implements, and in the malting and corn

trades; but business is done also in gingerbread-making, coach-making, tanning, and brewing. A mild chalybeate spring, called Grantham spa, is without Spittlegate. The town was made a borough by Edward IV.; has sent two members to parliament from his time till now; and is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The municipal limits—which, till the passing of the reform act, were also the parliamentary ones—include only a small part of the parish; but the parliamentary limits include the entire parish, and also a small portion of Somerby. Borough income, in 1855, £1,723. Electors, in 1868, 886. Pop. of the m. borough, in 1851, 5,375; in 1861, 4,954. Houses, 940. Pop. of the p. borough, in 1851, 10,873; in 1861, 11,121. Houses, 2,254. Bishop Still and the platonist More were natives.

The parish comprises the municipal borough; the township of Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby, the township of Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton, and the township of Harrowby. Acres, 5,560. Real property, £26,042; of which £972 are in gas-works. Pop., 11,116. Houses, 2,253. Both the parochial living and the living of Spittlegate are vicarages in the diocese of Lincoln. Value of the former, £650; of the latter, £300. Patron of the former, alternately the Bishop of Lincoln and the Prebendary of South Grantham; of the latter, the Vicar of Grantham. The vicarage of Manthorpe, united with the curacy of Londonthorpe, is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Barrowby, Great Gonerby, Londonthorpe, Welby, Belton, Ancaster, Normanton, Carlton-Scroop, Honington, Hough-on-the-Hill, and part of Haydon. Acres, 32,097. Pop., 16,270. Houses, 3,331.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Colsterworth, containing the parishes of Colsterworth, North Witham, South Witham, Gunby-St. Nicholas, Stainby, Pickworth, Haceyby, Bracey, Sapperton, Ropelay, Somerby, Lavington, Ingoldsby, Boothby-Pagnell, Bitchfield, Bassingthorpe, and Burton-Coggles; and the sub-district of Denton, containing the parishes of Denton, Harlaxton, Woolsorpe, Skillington, Stoke, Great Ponton, Little Ponton, Stroxtun, Wyville-with-Hungerton, Croxton-Keyriall, Knippton, Harston, Redmile, Bottesford, and Muston, the last six electorally in Leicester, and the extra-parochial tract of Belvoir, also electorally in Leicester. Acres, 103,929. Poor-rates in 1863, £14,123. Pop. in 1851, 29,850; in 1861, 23,886. Houses, 5,961. Marriages in 1862, 188; births, 964,—of which 78 were illegitimate; deaths, 532,—of which 205 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,118; births, 9,436; deaths, 5,504. The places of worship, in 1851, were 48 of the Church of England, with 12,122 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,044 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 333 s.; 22 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,666 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,048 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 997 s.; 3 undenied, with 134 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 100 attendants. The schools were 42 public day schools, with 2,553 scholars; 35 private day schools, with 917 s.; and 47 Sunday schools, with 2,956 s.

GRANTHAM AND NOTTINGHAM CANAL, a canal in Lincoln, Leicester, and Notts; westward, from Grantham to the Trent near Nottingham. It was formed in 1793; is 30 miles long; passes Woolsorpe on a level; and descends thence 147½ feet, by Barkeston, Harby, Kinoulton, Stragglethorpe, and Cotgrave, to the Trent.

GRANTLEY, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles WSW of Ripon town and r. station. It has a post-office under Ripon; and it gives the title of Baron to the family of Norton. Acres, 743. Real property, with Eaveston, £2,849. Pop., 235. Houses, 55. Grantley Hall is the seat of Lord Grantley. The township is a chapelry united to Winksley, in the diocese of Ripon.

GRANTS-GROVE, a hamlet in Woodnesborough parish, Kent.

GRAPPENHALL, a township and a parish in the district of Warrington and county of Chester. The township lies on the Bridgewater canal, near the North-

western railway and the river Mersey, 2½ miles SE by S of Warrington; and has a post-office under Warrington. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £5,566. Pop., 701. Houses, 139. The parish includes also the township of Latchford, and contains 2,550 acres. Real property, £14,438. Pop., 3,536. Houses, 712. The property is subdivided. G. Hall and the Heys are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £542.* Patron, the Rev. T. Greenall. The church was built in 1539. The two vicarages of Latchford are separate benefices. There two dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £18.

GRASBY, a village and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The village stands on the Wolds, 2 miles ENE of North Kelsey r. station, and 3 NW of Caistor; and has a post-office under Brigg. The parish comprises 1,720 acres. Real property, £2,164. Pop., 433. Houses, 107. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200.* Patron, S. Turner, Esq. The church is a plain edifice, recently repaired. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

GRASHOLM, an islet in Pembroke; 10 miles WNW of St. Anne's head. A strong tide sweeps past it; and dangerous rocks are near.

GRASHOLME, a hamlet in Lunedale township, Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 10 miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

GRASLEY. See **GRAIZELEY**.

GRASMERE, a village, a vale, a lake, a township, and a parish in Kendal district, Westmoreland. The village stands, amid charming scenery, about ¼ a mile from the head of the lake, 3½ miles NW of Ambleside, and 7½ NW by N of Windermere r. station; presents a pleasant appearance; and has a post-office under Windermere. An ornate cottage behind it, called Allan-Bank, was inhabited for some years by the poet Wordsworth; and another house at the hamlet of Town-End, about ¼ a mile from it, was inhabited by him for eight years. The vale is part of the basin of the Rothay river; extends south-westward about 1½ mile, but is largely occupied by the lake; and is closely engirt with hills and mountains, but has openings through them in the course of the Rothay, and at the sides by depressions between their own heights. Several inns, a large hotel, and many lodging-houses are at different points within and near it, for the accommodation of tourists. The lake has an oval outline; is about 1½ mile long, ½ of a mile wide, and 180 feet deep; has an elevation of 180 feet above the level of the sea; and is gemmed, at the centre, with a green swelling island of about 4 acres. The views of it, from almost all points, either on its margin, or on the overhanging heights, are beautiful; and they have been celebrated by Gray, De Quincey, Wordsworth, Mrs. Hemans, and other poets. Wordsworth, in particular, who spent the last thirty-seven years of his life at the neighbouring residence of Rydal-Mount, has embalmed in verse almost every spot on the lake or near it; and, when a dearly beloved brother had just left England after suffering much misfortune, that poet said,—

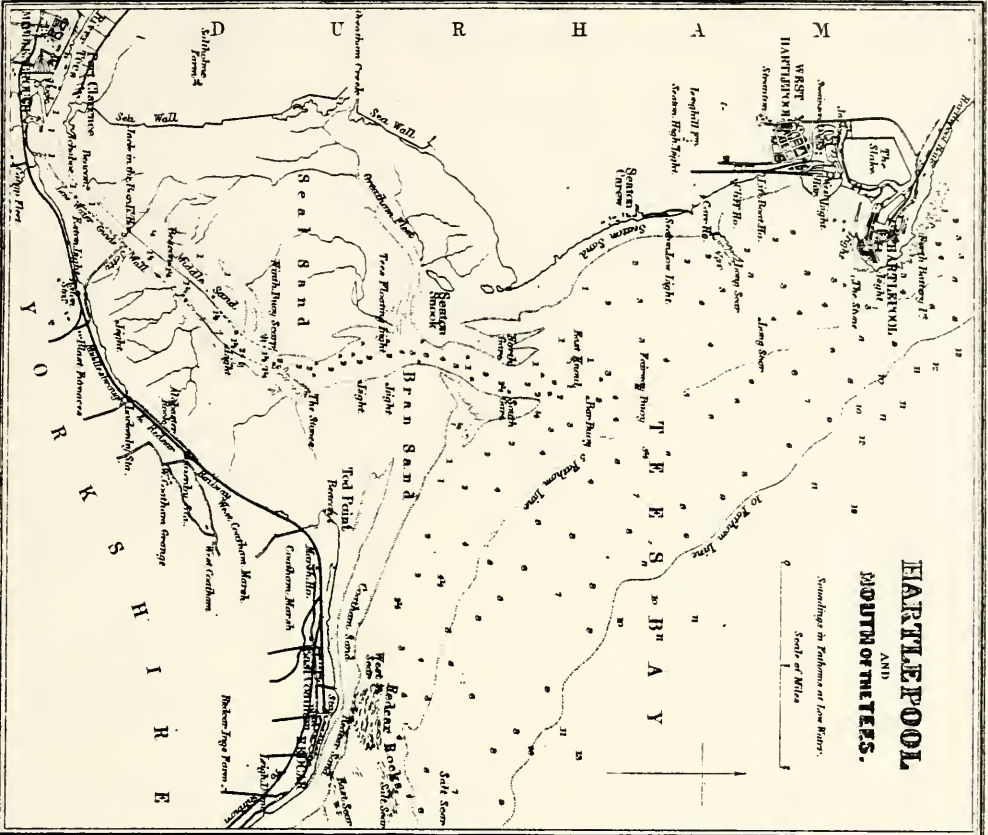
“There I sit at evening, when the steep
Of Silver How, and Grasmere's peaceful lake,
And one green island, gleam between the stems
Of the dark pines,—a visionary scene!
And while I gaze upon the spectacle
Of clouded splendour, on this dream-like sight
Of solemn loveliness, I think on thee,
My brother, and on all which thou hast lost.”

The township comprises 7,615 acres. Real property, £3,769. Pop. in 1851, 445; in 1861, 604. Houses, 115. The increase of pop. arose from the erection of Lake residences.—The parish contains also the township of Langdale, the t. of Rydal and Loughrigg, and part of the t. of Ambleside. Acres, 22,100. Real property, with the rest of Ambleside, £15,891; of which £70 are in quarries. Pop., 2,347. Houses, 457. The property, in most parts, is subdivided. Rydal Hall is the seat of General Le Fleming. The living is a rectory in the dio-

HARTLEPOOL AND MOUNTAINTEES.

Soundings in Fathoms or Low Water.

Scale of Miles



HARTLEPOOL AND MOUNTAINTEES.

VENTNRY

A Scale from 0 to 1000 Yards

